

REPORT
ON THE
POLICE OF THE LOWER PROVINCES
OF THE
BENGAL PRESIDENCY

For the year 1883.

BY
D. R. LYALL, Esq.
Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces

Calcutta.
PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS
1884.

ERRATA.

Paragraph 4.—The total increase of head-constables should be “29” and not “39,” and the total increase of constables should be “682” and not “709.” The net increase of constables should be “506” and not “533,” and the net decrease of head-constables should be “124” and not “114.”

Paragraph 40.—The number of departmental punishment in 1862 should be “6,987” and not “6,997.”

Paragraph 72.—(Table showing the result of trial of persons.) The percentage of convictions to total arrests in 1892 against Manbhoom should be “57.5” and not “67.5.”

The percentage of convictions to men brought to trial for 1893 against Poore should be “40.7” and not “39.7.”

The number acquitted by Sessions for 1891 against Monghyr should be “37” and not “36.”

The percentage of acquittals to men brought to trial for 1891 against Beerbhoom should be “33.7” and not “37.”

Paragraph 75.—(Table showing results of trial of persons by classes.) Class VI. Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial for 1892 should be “88.7” and not “88.8.”

Paragraph 77.—(Table showing direct cases.) The percentage of acquittals to arrests made under orders of the Magistrate against Chittagong Hill Tracts should be “18.1” and not “118.1.”

Paragraph 339.—3rd Line. Omit the word “Attending” and substitute “Assistant.”

Paragraph 348.—Cuttack Division. The total number of persons acquitted should be “1188” and not “8.”

INDEX.

					<i>Page.</i>	<i>Paragraph.</i>
Charge of the office of the Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	1	1
Receipt of Commissioners' reports	.	.	...	...	1	2
Sanctioned strength of district police	...	.	...	...	1	3
Changes in the force	...	...	...	...	2 & 3	4
Force as it stood at the end of the year	...	.	...	...	3	5
Budget grant	...	...	...	...	3	6
Actual expenditure	..	...	...	...	4	7
Cost of purely district police	...	..	.	...	4	8
Distribution of sanctioned force	...	..	...	...	4	9
Force employed on purely police work	...	.	...	...	5	10
Batta to men employed in reserve	.	..	.	...	5	11
Insufficiency of police force	...	.	.	...	5	12
Municipal police	...	...	...	...	5 & 6	13
Lighting of towns	...	..	...	...	6	14
Rural police, Burdwan Division	...	...	.	...	6 & 7	15
" Presidency	..	..	...	...	7	16
" Rajshahye	...	...	.	...	7	17
" Dacca	...	...	...	...	8	18
" Chittagong	..	...	.	...	8	19
" Patna	...	...	...	...	8	20
" Bhagulpore	..	...	..	...	8	21
" Orissa	...	...	...	...	8	22
" Chota Nagpore	..	...	...	.	8	23
Payment of chowkeydars	.	...	.	...	9	24
Punishment of chowkeydars	...	...	.	...	9	25 & 26
Railway police	...	...	..	...	9	27
Road patrols	..	...	...	...	9	28
Boat establishment	.	.	...	...	9	29
Extra and special police	..	..	..	...	10	30
Frontier police	.	..	.	...	10	31
Special reserves	..	...	.	...	10	32
Fairs	...	...	..	...	10	33
Education	...	...	...	...	10	34
Drill and arms	...	..	..	...	10 & 11	35
Buildings	..	.	.	...	11	36
Casualties	...	...	...	...	11 & 12	37
Admissions into hospital	..	...	.	...	12	38
Torture and extortion	.	..	.	...	12 & 13	39
Punishment	.	...	...	...	14	40
Good conduct stripes	.	...	...	...	14	41
Special rewards	..	..	...	...	14 & 15	42
Embezzlement	..	...	...	...	15	43
Religion and castes	.	...	...	...	15	44
Escapes	...	...	.	...	15	45
Escorts	...	...	...	...	15	46
Suicides	...	...	...	...	16	47
Accidental deaths	.	...	...	...	16	48
Employment of police beyond the frontier	...	...	...	...	16	49
Inspections by Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General	...	...	...	...	16	50
" by District Superintendents	..	..	...	...	16 & 17	51
Deaths of officers	.	...	...	...	17	52
Merits of officers	...	..	...	...	17	53
Important orders	...	..	..	...	17	54

CRIME.

	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
Comparison of crime to population and police	18	55
Percentages prescribed as tests of police work by the Government of India	19 & 20	56
Total reported crime of the province	20	57
Fluctuation of crime by divisions	20	58
Proportion of cognizable to non-cognizable crime in each division	20 & 21	59
Cognizable offences reported... ..	21	60
Fluctuation of cognizable crime	21	61
False cases	21	62
Fluctuation in classes I to V	22	63
Fluctuation of crime by divisions with number of false cases . . .	22 & 23	64
Cases excluded as false and removed to non cognizable . . .	23	65
Cases sent up as false by the police but declared to be true . . .	23	66
Prosecutions in false cases . . .	23, 24 & 25	67
Proportion of cases instituted before and enquired into by the police	25	68
Cases in which enquiry was refused . . .	25 & 26	69
Analysis of police work	26	70
Persons arrested	26	71
Result of trial of persons	26, 27 & 28	72
Want of a public prosecutor . . .	28	73
Number of persons released after arrest	28 & 29	74
Result of trial of persons by classes	29	75
Percentage of cases ending in conviction and of persons convicted by districts	29 & 30	76
Direct cases	30	77
Result of Sessions trials . . .	31 & 32	78
Property stolen and recovered . . .	32 & 33	79
Analysis of crime by classes from 1876 to 1883	33	80
Class I— <i>Offences against the State, &c</i> Remarks on . . .	33	81
Coining cases	34	82
Riot . . .	34	83
Class I in the several divisions . . .	35 to 42	84 to 112
Class II— <i>Serious offences against the Person</i> —Remarks on ...	42, 43, & 44	113 to 123
Murder of infants by their mothers . . .	44 & 45	124
Hurt by stupefying drugs . . .	45	125
Class II in the several divisions	45 to 54	126 to 189
Class III— <i>Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only</i> —Remarks on . . .	54 & 55	190
Dacoity	55 & 56	191
Robbery . . .	56	192
Serious mischief	56	193
Mischief to animals	56 & 57	194
House-breaking	57	195
Serials 35 and 36 are excluded, and are dealt with under class V	57	196
Class III in the several divisions	57 to 66	197 to 237
Class IV— <i>Minor offences against the Person</i> —Remarks on ...	66	238
Class IV in the several divisions . . .	67	239
Class V— <i>Minor offences against Property</i> —Remarks on	67 & 68	240 & 241
Fluctuation in cases of theft, cattle theft, and receiving stolen property	68	242
Serials 35 and 36 are added to class V	68	243
Class V in the several divisions . . .	68 to 75	244 to 272
Class VI— <i>Other offences not specified above</i> Remarks on	75 & 76	273
Vagrancy	76 & 77	274 to 276
Duration of bad livelihood cases . . .	77 & 78	277
Surveillance over bad characters	78	278
Excise cases . . .	78 & 79	279
Salt cases	79 & 80	280
Working of the Arms Act	80	281
Class VI in the several divisions	80 to 83	282 to 322
Railway police cases and the results of trial	86	323
Non cognizable cases enquired into	86	—

						<i>Page.</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
Railway police—Serious cases	...	.	...	...		86	325
" Previous convictions	...	.	...	...		86	326
" Accidents	..	..	...	...		86 & 87	327
" Obstructions		...	...	..		87	328
" Spike thefts		..	.			87	329
" Running train thefts	...	...	..	..		87	330
" Opium and excise cases				.		87	331
Non-cognizable crime.—General remarks on	..	..	..	..		87 & 88	332 to 338
Employment of the police in non-cognizable cases						88	339
Result of trial of persons				..		88	340
Ditto in the several divisions	...	...	...	...		88 to 92	341 to 349
Criminal tribes	...	...	...	..		92 & 93	350
Photographs of criminals	...	...	..	...		93	351
Re-convictions	...	...	...	..		93	352
Remands	...		...	...		94 & 95	353
Conduct of police	.	.	..	..		95, 96 & 97	354

REPORT.

1. The office of Inspector-General was filled by me throughout the year.
2. Commissioners' reports were received on the following dates:—

Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	28th March.
Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	...	4th April.
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	...	10th "
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	15th "
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	15th "
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	...	...	17th "
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	17th "
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	22nd "
Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	24th "

The dates of receipt of the district reports in the Presidency Division are not given, so I cannot account for the delay in the submission of the divisional report. The Chittagong report was greatly delayed in transit, as it bears date of 9th April. I was ready to commence this report on 1st April, the figures of the district returns having been for the most part sent to this office with commendable promptness, but it is impossible to do any real work till the Commissioners' reports are received. The Government of India's orders regarding the revised form of criminal statements were received on 28th March, after all the figures had been compiled, still I have included, as far as possible, the percentages and information required under these orders. This has caused some delay in the preparation of the report, as I had to work out the figures from the compilation sheets; but it appeared to me that the additional information, which these figures give regarding police administration and the facilities they will afford for comparison with next year's results, fully compensate for the delay which may be roughly put at a little under a month.

3. The sanctioned strength of the regular force on the 31st December 1883, excluding the Chittagong Hill Tracts Frontier police, the Government Railway Police, and the temporary police employed in Orissa during the salt manufacturing season, is shewn below. These figures include, in fact, the whole district police of all descriptions, including all reserves—

Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Inspectors General	...	...	...	...	...	2
Personal Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	1
District Superintendents (including the Chittagong Hill Tracts)	...	...	...	...	...	42
Assistant Superintendents (ditto ditto)	...	...	...	...	...	30
Total						76
Inspectors (of whom three Howrah town)	...	...	...	...	...	160
Sub Inspectors (of whom two Howrah town)	...	...	...	...	...	899
Head-constables (of whom 13 Howrah town)	...	...	...	...	...	2,374
Constables (of whom 219 water-police and 309 Howrah town)	...	...	...	...	...	19,708
European constables	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mounted constables	...	...	...	...	...	32
Grand Total						23,176

The Chittagong Hill Tracts frontier force consisted of—

	Frontier police.	Civil police.	Total.
Subadar-Major	1	...	1
Subadars	5	...	5
Sub-Inspector	...	1	1
Jemadars	6	...	6
Havildar-Major	1	...	1
Havildars	27	...	27
Head-constables	...	10	10
Naks	42	...	42
Bugle-Major	1	...	1
Buglers	10	...	10
Privates	446	...	446
Constables	...	97	97
Total	539	+ 108	= 647

The Railway Police number 583, including the Assistant Inspector-General. Details are given in paragraph 27. The total police force of the province was thus 24,482, excluding the temporary salt police.

4. There is a net increase of 4 Inspectors, 128 Sub-Inspectors, and 533 constables, and a net decrease of 114 head-constables in the first of these statements as compared with last year for the reasons noted in the table below—

INCREASE		Inspectors	Sub Inspectors	Head constables	Constables
Amalgamation of Bally from the Howrah Municipality with the regular police			1	1	4
Howrah town police not included last year		3	2	13	309
Additional police for State Railways					30
Ditto ditto sanctioned in connection with the establishment of a new district at Khulna			1	1	43
Darjeeling Tramway Police				1	8
Water police not included last year					218
Force sanctioned in connection with the changes made in the Mymensingh district thana boundaries, &c.			1	6	93
Increase of municipal police in the district of Chittagong			1	1	26
For British cantonment division also in the district of Fyzeeah					
Establishment of a municipality at Sahabgunge in the district of Sonthal Pergunnahs				1	10
Palan cw sub treasury guard					1
Increase of an Inspector in the district of Mymensingh by the transfer of an Inspector from the Chittagong Hill Tract		1			
Further introduction of fifth grade Sub Inspectors in the several districts of Bengal			128		
Total		4	128	30	701
DECREASE					
Reduction of mail guards of the several districts abolition of force in the New					
gunge lock up in the district of Rangpur and of the temporary treasury					
guard at the Net kona sub division in the district of Mymensingh				30	100
Abolition of Ichak Municipality in the district of Hazaribagh				1	10
Number of head constables reduced in consequence of the introduction of fifth					
grade Sub Inspectors				12	
Total				43	114
Net increase		4	128		533
Net decrease				114	

Note—Three water police of Cuttack were included last year

In addition to the above there is a decrease of one Assistant District Superintendent caused by the adjustment of the number of District Superintendents and Assistant District Superintendents consequent on establishment of Darjeeling and Khulna as districts. No increase is shown in the number of District Superintendents, as last year, the Personal Assistant was, by an oversight, twice entered—once as Personal Assistant, and again as a District Superintendent, under which heading his appointment is sanctioned.

The introduction of fifth grade Sub Inspectors may now be said to be complete, only a few posts remaining to be filled up which will be done as head-constables are absorbed. The orders of Government to appoint outsiders to a considerable extent have been carried out. Necessarily such men lacked experience at first, and some have been complete failures. I quote briefly some of the reports on the subject—

Backergunge.—Five outsiders; six head constables promoted. “Decided improvement in every way.” “All important outposts should have fifth grade Sub-Inspectors.”

Bankura.—“Marked improvement in every way.”

Bierbhoom.—“Worked satisfactorily.”

Bhagulpore.—Two outsiders—one a failure and discharged; the other still wanting in experience.

Bogra.—Only one, who is doing well.

Dacca.—Two men, neither very successful, one was an outsider, and is still learning.

Chumparun.—Two outsiders, both doing well, but still inexperienced.

Dinagepore.—Two outsiders, who have so far not done well, one head-constable promoted, who has done well

Furaidpore.—One outsider and one promoted. The former picked up his work slowly, but is now doing fairly well.

Gya.—Five men promoted; four outsiders. The latter still learning, having been recently appointed. One post still to be filled, to which an outsider will be appointed.

Hazaribagh.—Three outsiders, and two men promoted. Of the former two are very good men, the third has recently joined.

Hooghly.—The outsiders—only 4 out of 12—are not well reported on.

Jessore.—A very full report is submitted from this district. The District Superintendent is clearly in favour of a certain number of outsiders, but

complains of the conduct of these men, who have no idea of discipline, and are generally conceited and self-sufficient. He considers, however, that they work honestly, and that in the end there will be a gain, though at present police work suffers. Both he and Magistrate consider Rs. 30 too low pay.

Khulna.—District Superintendent reports on five outsiders, and two men promoted; the former all did well.

Julmigerce.—Two outsiders, both of whom promise well.

Lohardugga.—The District Superintendent reports that all the new men except one, who has been dismissed, have worked well. He, however, considers the system a mistake, as Rs. 30 is not sufficient pay for a Sub-Inspector, and the grade has been brought too close to that of head-constable.

Midnapore.—The new men are a decided improvement on the old class, but further experience is required.

Monghyr.—The District Superintendent reports the system as a decided success. His opinion is exactly contrary to that of the District Superintendent of Lohardugga quoted above.

Moorsheidabad.—Three outsiders; four promoted. Of the former two promise well; the third is not physically fit, and I have directed his discharge.

Mymensingh.—Three outsiders, of whom the District Superintendent reports badly. One has been degraded.

Nuddea.—Four men promoted; three outsiders. Report very favourable, two have been promoted to fourth grade.

Patna.—Only two outsiders against five promoted.

Pubna.—The one outsider put in, formerly a mohurrir, has turned out a very dishonest officer.

Rajshahye.—One outsider was a failure, a second has done well.

Rungpore.—An outsider turned out a failure, and resigned. The head-constable promoted in his place has done well.

Shahabad.—Two promotions; five outsiders. Of the former one a success, the other not. Of the latter all promise well.

I have not quoted from all the reports. In those not quoted the opinion expressed is generally in favour of the scheme, which must be pronounced on the whole a decided success. Most of the new men appointed are of good family and education, and will turn out efficient officers when they learn their work. Except in one or two districts no really efficient head-constables were superseded, but care must be taken not to overdo the introduction of outsiders, else the very important grade of head-constables will suffer in efficiency.

5. The district force at the end of the year was below the sanctioned strength by three Inspectors, 29 Sub-Inspectors, 37 Head-Constables, and 156 Constables, or less than 10 per cent. short of the full complement. The Hill Tracts Force was below strength by seven officers and 27 privates.

6. The police budget grant for the Lower Provinces was Rs. 13,56,518 distributed as follows.—

					Rs.
Regular police	..	..	..	..	41 67,135
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	..	..	..	1 89,383
				Total	43 56,518

The pay and establishment of the inspecting agency, and the pay of District and Assistant Superintendents, amounted to Rs. 5,94,500. The grant of Rs. 37,62,018 for the executive police, apart from the above, was distributed as under—

					Rs.
Burdwan	Division	..	..	..	4 91,981
Presidency	..	..	..	..	5,72,500
Rajshahye	..	..	..	..	4 16,118
Dacca	..	..	..	..	3 89 706
Chittagong	..	..	..	..	3 93 325
Patna	..	..	..	..	6 26 138
Bhagulpore	..	..	..	..	3 14,521
Orissa	..	..	..	..	2 69 038
Chota Nagpore	..	..	..	..	2,10 571
Inspector-General's disposal (force not attached to any district)	..	..	..	..	17,100
				Total	37,62,018

7. The actual expenditure for the financial year 1883-84 under each of the different heads as compared with the estimate is given in the following table:—

HEADS OF CHARGES.	Grants for 1883-84.	Actual expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Inspecting agency	1,13,300	1,20,077	(a) 6,777	.....
2. Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents	4,81,200	4,83,609	(b) 2,409	.....
3. Pay of executive police and establishment with good conduct pay	28,01,801	27,88,787	.....	43,104
4. Travelling allowance	75,000	81,629	(c) 6,629	.....
5. Fixed boat establishment	73,244	62,945	.....	10,299
6. Clothing allowance	1,52,000	1,11,184	.....	40,816
7. Petty construction and repairs of police buildings	1,05,000	1,00,043	(d) 1,957	.....
8. Official postage	30,000	30,092	(e) 92	.....
9. Ordnance stores and purchase and repairs of tents, furniture, and accoutrements	1,05,939	7,811	.....	(f) 98,128
10. General contingencies, boats, elephants, and mules; repairs of boats, value of medical stores, rewards, rents, oil, office expenses, and miscellaneous; telegrams, country stationery, printing, special police, compensation for lands taken for police purposes... ..	1,80,061	1,79,008	.....	953
11. Contribution to the Municipal and Railway Police	49,500	49,500	.....	.....
	41,67,135	39,92,225	18,450	1,03,960
12. Chittagong Frontier Police	1,80,383	1,78,473	.....	10,910
GRAND TOTAL	49,56,518	41,70,698	18,450	2,04,270

(a) This increase is due to officiating appointments being made in consequence of officers going on leave.

(b) Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.

(c) This increase is due to the effect of the new Travelling Allowance Code, which has materially increased the travelling allowance of officers in some districts and has given travelling allowance to the executive force, which was not allowed formerly. The excess will be adjusted by transfer.

(d) This excess is on account of the construction of new stations and outposts at Lohardugga. The amount was specially sanctioned by Government.

(e) This excess is due to the action of the Post Office in converting zemindari dak lines into Imperial. The amount has been adjusted by transfer.

(f) This large saving is chiefly due to Snider Rifles not having been issued. The figures for actual expenditure are given by the Accountant-General and over Rs. 14,000 have still to be adjusted.

8. The cost of the force employed in purely police work may be approximately put down at Rs. 26,35,386, or 7·6 pies per head of population. The amount was thus distributed—

	Rs.
Bengal (including Chittagong Hill Tracts)...	15,54,551 or 8·5 pies per head.
Behar	7,27,443 „ 6·0 „ „
Orissa	1,66,144 „ 8·4 „ „
Chota Nagpore	1,87,248 „ 8·5 „ „

The increase in expenditure over 1882 amounts to Rs. 20,184, and due to the causes detailed in paragraph 4.

9. The distribution of sanctioned force, including the Hill Tracts Civil Police and Howrah Municipal Police is as follows:—

Distribution of sanctioned force.

<i>Inspectors.</i> —General police duties (including Inspector General's Reserve) ...	156
Revenue Department (Salt Preventive Service) ...	1
Special police for working Arms Act ...	1
Special reserve ...	2
	160

<i>Sub-Inspectors.</i> —General police duties (including two for drugging) ...	886
Revenue Department (salt seven, opium one) ...	8
Arms Act police ...	2
Special reserve (three) and frontier guard, Noakholly (one) ...	4
	900

<i>Head-constables.</i> —General duties ...	2,135
Hajut guards* ...	13
Revenue duties (treasuries 161, salt 38, opium 14) ...	213
Special reserve and frontier guards ...	23
	2,384

<i>Constables.</i> —General duties (including Inspector-General's Reserve and water-police) ...	18,271
Hajut guards* ...	91
Revenue duties (treasuries 835, salt 175, opium 150) ...	1,160
Special police and frontier guards ...	283
	19,805

European constables ...	8
Mounted ditto ...	32
Chittagong Frontier Force (details given in paragraph 3) ...	539

* The reduction of the jail guards has been completed.

10. The proportion of men employed on purely police work to area and population is as follows:—

Force employed on purely police work

PROVINCES	Number of police	Area in square miles	Population.	Proportion of police to area	Proportion of police to population.
Bengal (inclusive of Chittagong Hill Tracts)	11,817	76,375	11,922,970	1 to 64	1 to 2,050
Bihar	6,160	44,130	21,177,104	1 to 71	1 to 3,744
Orissa	1,114	9,702	3,781,801	1 to 64	1 to 2,680
Chota Nagpore	1,490	20,908	4,55,989	1 to 161	1 to 2,834
Total	20,581	1,57,212	60,061,777	1 to 75	1 to 3,100

11. Batta is now drawn in the following districts:—Hooghly, Howrah, Midnapore, 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Moorshedabad, and Dacca. Judging by the number of resignations

Batta to men employed in reserve

and desertions before and after this was given, the best effect has been experienced in Moorshedabad, Jessore, Midnapore, and Howrah. In Dacca it seems to have had no effect, and very little in the 24-Pergunnahs; but in these two districts there are so many town police that it would be necessary to look into the number of resignations due to distaste to town work before forming an opinion regarding the effect of batta on the reserve. In Howrah, where there are still separate statistics for the town police, there were 90 resignations out of 309 men employed in the town, and only 27 resignations out of 231 district police.

12. The orders of Government, conveyed in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the resolution on last year's report, have not yet been carried out. These orders have entailed much cor-

Insufficiency of Police force

respondence, and the subject is now ready to be taken up as soon as this report goes in. Some figures regarding incidence of crime to population and police called for in paragraph 4 are given in the crime part of this report; but the subject will be dealt with more fully in the report which will be submitted on the subject.

13. As the report above referred to will shortly be submitted, I only note briefly what has been said by Commissioners on the subject of pay of municipal police. The Commis-

Municipal Police.

sioner of Burdwan again urges increase of pay to the municipal police of Hooghly and Howrah. In the former district the local officers recommend that the fourth grade on Rs. 6 should be abolished for the whole district, and that third grade men of the district police, when working in town, should get Re. 1 a month batta. In Howrah the proposal is much the same. It is suggested that Rs. 8 a month should be the lowest pay for constables and Rs. 15 for head-constables. The Commissioner, in noting these proposals, says: "I am unwilling to recommend any changes which lead to increase of expenditure, but it is a primary duty of every Government to protect life and property, and if policemen cannot be got for the present rates of pay, there seems no alternative but to increase them. The rates of wages earned by mill hands are so high in Hooghly and Howrah that we cannot wonder at men leaving the irksome and illpaid work of the police for a better position in private service." The Commissioner also notes that difficulty is found in getting good upcountry recruits even in the more remote and cheaper districts. The Presidency Commissioner does not notice the subject, but the District Superintendent of the 24-Pergunnahs complains of the difficulty in getting recruits. He gets a certain number of upcountry recruits from relations of the men of the native regiment stationed at Alipore, who are under size for the regiment or for whom there are no vacancies. These men resign when the regiment moves or when they can be enlisted. For the rest his upcountry recruits are chiefly men who are too lazy to work and who hope to lead a more idle life in the police than they would in service. This last class is for the most part useless. He complains that of the Bengali applicants for enlistment about 60 per cent. are rejected by the Civil Surgeon, and that almost all who present themselves are men who wish to do only writing work, a hardworking man, ready to do all sorts of police work, being able to earn much more by manual labour. I quote these remarks as, in his recent enquiry regarding the outbreak of dacoity and house-breaking in the suburbs, Mr. Stack, the Officiating Deputy Inspector-General, reports that the main cause of the immunity of these gangs has been the persistent shirking of their rounds by the Bengali constables who were stationed in the suburban out-posts.

There is no doubt that the upcountry man is infinitely more suited for night-round work than the Bengali, and that unless this class of men is put on town duty there will always be a probability of such outbreaks.

The Rajshahye Commissioner reports that the amalgamation of the municipal and regular police has led to more efficient watch and ward in Rajshahye and Dinagopore. The District Superintendent of Rajshahye, however, reports that the town duty is "hateful" to his men, and suggests a batta of Rs. 2 a month to compensate for the additional expense, night duty, and stricter discipline. The Magistrate concurs with him. This is much the same as the Hooghly and Howrah proposals, and would bring the pay of constables serving in the town up to Rs. 8.

The Dacca Commissioner points out that out of 220 resignations in the division, 135 took place in Dacca, due, he considers, to the difficulty of living in Dacca on small pay, and to the better pay so easily earned there in many other trades and professions.

The Commissioner of Chittagong points out the necessity of having up-country constables for the town of Chittagong.

The municipal police difficulty is not experienced in Behar.

14. This important subject has not received the attention it ought during the past year. Additional lights have been put up

Lighting of towns.

in Burdwan, Khulna, Berhampore, Jessore, Bogra, Sheerpore, Mozufferpore, Buxar, Sasseram, Nasriganje, Patna, Monghyr, and, Cuttack, while lighting has been begun in Balasore, Durbhunga, Sarun, and Julpigoree. In Durbhunga the lights are reported to be so dim as to be useless, but the Magistrate promises improvement. In Julpigoree a considerable decrease in crime is reported since lighting began. Municipal Commissioners might with advantage be stirred up to greater energy in this direction.

Rural Police.

15. The Chowkidari Act has been introduced into four more villages in the

Burdwan division.

Burdwan district, making a total of 113. The Commissioner considers that it ought to have been more extensively introduced, and that proper attention has not been given to the subject. In Bankoora 504 chowkidars are under the Act against 476 in 1882. They do not appear to have been paid as regularly as in the previous year, and the punchayets accounts have been badly kept and hard to be got at for inspection. The Commissioner considers that in this district irregularities have been allowed to exist which ought to have been checked long ago, but admits that good punchayets are hardly to be got.

In Beerbhoom the number of chowkidars under the Act has been reduced to 149, the reason of which was reported last year. In this district the number of chowkidars with grants of land is very large, and their grants also large. The Commissioner states that he has heard of one village where all the inhabitants are chowkidars and all the land chakeran. Many of these men are, the Commissioner states, more like jagirdars or lakhirajdars than village watchmen. From this it would appear that the figures in column 6 of the supplementary statement to E, where the average annual emoluments of each chowkidar is put down at Rs. 17-1 only, must be incorrect, and an explanation will be called for.

In Midnapore only 2,114 chowkidars in 4,781 villages are reported as under the Act. I cannot reconcile these with last year's figures. More care is now taken in the matter of realization of arrears. The Magistrate asks for a special supervising agency, but does not enter into details. The question of pay of khas mahal chowkidars is noticed by the Commissioner, but this is a point which will have to be considered in the new Act, so I do not extract what is said on this subject.

In Hooghly two new unions with 10 chowkidars have been formed, and the Act is now in force in 130 unions made up of 474 villages with 642 chowkidars. The District Superintendent reports that these men are not paid regularly or according to law, but generally get something quarterly and are fairly satisfied. He also states that they do not report crime sufficiently promptly, and that they often fail to report deaths. The Commissioner

considers that these remarks are too harsh, and that on the whole the Hooghly chowkidars under the Act work better than in most districts. The Magistrate urges the present want of control over them, and their being under two masters—the zemindars and the punchayet—and recommends their being placed under the police.

In Howrah 892 chowkidars are now under the Act, and payment is reported to be getting more regular while crime is reported with fair punctuality.

16. All the chowkidars of the 24-Pergunnahs district are under the Act by a straining of the law which does away with the dual system which is generally found so difficult to work. The District Superintendent considers the work good, but the Magistrate thinks it still open to much improvement. In Nuddea the Act is in force in 2,964 villages, and some progress is reported to have been made in compelling chowkidars to supply information, but there is still much to be desired.

In Jessore only 135 villages are now under the Regulation, 4,534 being under Act VI. The men are paid with fair regularity, and do their duty fairly well.

In Khulna the Act is in force in 2,748 villages and 1,819 chowkidars are under it, leaving only 161 under the Regulation. Work is reported to be fair.

17. The Act has now been extended to all the villages in Rajshahye except 210, which are scattered and not suited to the Act. The Magistrate reports that the attendance of the chowkidars has not improved as was to be expected from their improved status and regular payment. He adds "They are virtually the servants of the union and villagers, and until this is altered an effective rural police cannot be secured."

In Dinagpore the Act has been introduced into 6,092 villages, and in its present state will apply but to few of the remainder. The Magistrate considers that more petty crime is reported since the Act was introduced, but doubts if serious crime has been affected.

In Pubna attendance has improved, and mortuary statistics have been better registered; but there is no appreciable improvement in reporting or suppression of crime.

The opinion of the District Superintendent of Bogra, over the whole of which district the Act is in force is exactly to the same effect, and he gives his opinion regarding the cause of the want of improvement in the reporting of crime in the following words—"The chowkidars now receiving pay from the hands of the punchayets naturally look upon them as their masters, and they never report a crime to a police station which it is not the wish of the punchayet to be reported." He goes on to say that they do not often give efficient help in investigations, and sometimes "stand in the way of the regular police in cases where the interest of a village party is at stake." This is the opinion of a native of the country.

In Rungpore great attention is paid to the realization of pay of chowkidars, and the Magistrate states that all punchayets not paying are "mercilessly worried" till they do so. The District Superintendent, however, considers the chowkidars "out of hand," and does not take so favourable a view as the Magistrate does of their work, and the table of arrears supports his opinion, Rungpore shewing greater arrears than any other district in the province.

The Act has not been further introduced in Julpigoree, where it has only been extended to 161 villages. The late Deputy Commissioner considers the system as a complete waste of power, and again urges the payment of the rate into the treasury and the issue of the men's pay by Government direct. In Darjeeling it has been decided that the Act will not work.

The Commissioner in summing up the district reports states that he considers the men better paid and crime better reported, and adds "But the most will never be made of village chowkidars till Sir Frederick Halliday's recommendation, that they should form a subsidiary police force under the Magistrate and not under villagers and punchayets, is carried out."

18. The Commissioner considers there has been some slight improvement in the payment of chowkidars and in the regularity of their attendance, but points out the difficulty in

Dacca Division

getting proper punchayets and the dilemma in which the chowkidar is often placed between the village factions. The Magistrate of Dacca considers that results are worse than in any district he has been in, and remarks on the ignorance of the punchayets. The Magistrate of Furreedpore recommends a system of rewards as likely to lead to better work. The Magistrate of Backergunge remarks that the punchayets generally try to get something for themselves or to get in a friend as chowkidar, and that in rare cases they exercise influence against the ends of justice; but on the whole he considers the prompt payment a great gain to administration, and considers that the evils he has noticed can be reduced to a minimum by judicious control and a reference of punchayets' reports to the police.

19. The whole of the Noakholly chowkidars are under Act VI and all except 147 in Tipperah. The Chittagong figures shew more chowkidars under this Act than are

Chittagong Division

shewn in the supplement to statement E. I gather from the body of the report that all the chowkidars of the district except 11, who are on tea gardens, are under Act VI. In Chittagong quarterly payments are the rule, and this system is acquiesced in by the chowkidars and by the Magistrate. The main difficulty consists in getting proper punchayets. In Noakholly improvement is reported, and in Tipperah great progress appears to have been made under the present Magistrate. The District Superintendent reports that the chowkidar there is now fully under the control of the police, and that he has been made to understand, though with some difficulty, that he is not the servant of the punchayet but merely nominated by him on behalf of his fellow villagers. The condition of the chowkidars in the Government estates which have been sold in this district is very bad, and has been the subject of separate correspondence.

20. The Commissioner considers that the Act is working on the whole satisfactorily, and that the chowkidars are improving in every way. Looking at the district reports

Patna Division

I find that in Patna the Act is reported to be working most satisfactorily, but that it is doing so by the Act being entirely ignored. The whole district is divided into beats of 20 chowkidars on Rs. 3 with a mate on Rs. 4 over them, and their pay is collected by a "bukhshi" paid Rs. 5 a month out of the 15 per cent. raised under section XIII of the Act. The punchayets "are rejoiced at the introduction of a system which has saved them much labour and responsibility." their exemption from which is perhaps also judicious in the interests of the public; for the District Superintendent states that many of them are suspected of being receivers.

The District Superintendent of Sarun says the Act has never had a chance in that district as it has in Patna and Shahabad. In other words the letter of the law appears to have been adhered to in Sarun and there is consequently a comparative failure. In Chumparun a curious system has prevailed under which each chowkidar had his own member of the punchayet who collected his pay, and this pressed hard on the poorer parts of the village. The present Magistrate is remedying this.

21. The Commissioner states the system has worked fairly well and that there has been improvement during the year in the attendance of chowkidars, the reporting of crime,

Bhagulpore Division

and regularity of payment of chowkidars' salaries. There is nothing in the district reports which calls for notice.

22. Act VI is not in force in this division. The Commissioner expresses a hope that the late Commission has taken the state of Orissa chowkidars into consideration, as they are

Orissa Division.

as much in need of improvement as elsewhere.

23. The Commissioner hopes the chowkidars are improving, but does not consider much can be done till the law makes better provision for their pay and they are thoroughly

Chota Nagpore Division.

re-organized. Until the chowkidars are got in hand, he does not see his way to deal successfully with house-breaking.

24. The return of arrears of pay of chowkidars under Act VI shews that they are undoubtedly becoming more regularly paid. In January 7,549 chowkidars out of

Payment of chowkidars.

86,352 were in arrears for over three months, and in December only 5,204 were unpaid for so long. Most districts show very few in arrear over three months. The worst are Midnapore 147, 24-Pergunnahs 165, Jessore 391, Khulna 270, Rungpore 942, Dacca 479, Furreedpore 270, Backergunge 390, Sarun 195, Chumparun 937. These 10 districts account for over 80 per cent. of the number of men in arrear for over three months.

25. Cases of punishment have decreased from 9,367 to 8,517. Punishments are very numerous in the following districts:—Beerbhoom 521, 24-Pergunnahs 621, Rajshahye 573, Rungpore 617, Sonthal Pergunnahs 492. All these districts except the 24-Pergunnahs also showed a large number last year, but they all report considerably fewer cases than last year. In a good many districts chowkidars received rewards for good service.

Punishment of chowkidars.

26. As the report of the Commission has now been circulated and will be separately reported on, I do not here enlarge on the subject of chowkidars.

27. This force remained at the same strength as before throughout the year as shewn in the margin. The orders of the Government of India on the report of the

Railway police.

1 Assistant Inspector-General.
7 Inspectors.
9 Sub-Inspectors
10 European constables.
57 Head-constables
499 Constables

Railway Police Commission were received during the year, and a scheme was drawn out by Colonel H. M. Stanley Clarke, Deputy Inspector-General, North-Western Provinces; Mr. Berrill,

Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, North Western Provinces; Mr. Jennins, Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, Lower Provinces, and myself, which was accepted with some slight modification by Mr. Leslie, on behalf of the Railway Company, and finally approved by Government. Under this the force in Bengal will in future consist of one Assistant Inspector-General, five Inspectors, eight Sub-Inspectors, seven European constables, 41 head-constables, and 175 constables, and the Railway Company will do its own watch and ward. The change may be said to have been completed from 1st April 1884. I have recently been directed to submit a scheme for a Railway Police similar to that on the East Indian Railway for the other railways of Bengal, and the introduction of this system is much needed.

28. Railways are rapidly superseding roads, and it is only in a few districts that the latter retain their importance.

Road patrols.

During the past year a local paper reported that the Grand Trunk Road in Balasore was unsafe for travellers; but only one case of robbery took place, and that not by a professional gang. The road is regularly patrolled. The roads in Manbhoom, Hazaribagh, and Shahabad are also regularly patrolled. In Hazaribagh measures are now being taken to improve the supervision over the digwars who patrol the roads. This is much wanted as most of the dacoities which take place in Hazaribagh are of the nature of highway robberies and would be checked were the digwars more efficient. This is a matter which the Commissioner has to deal with, the digwars not being under my supervision.

29. During the year an increase of pay was found necessary in the Furreedpore and Tipperah districts where the

Boat establishment.

boatmen drew less pay than in the neighbouring districts. The increase amounted to Rs. 310 and Rs. 1,395 respectively. There was also a redistribution of the boat establishment of the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore among these two districts and Khulna, but the expenditure was not affected. The Commissioner of Burdwan does not consider the boat patrol, which is kept up in Midnapore for the purpose of protecting the salt revenue, is as effective as it ought to be, and has called for a full report on the subject. A new steam-launch—*The Watch*—was built by the Marine Department for the 24-Pergunnahs, and the transfer of the old steamer—*The Minx*—to Dacca was sanctioned; but the estimate for her repairs was so high that I preferred to recommend her sale. A steam-launch is, however, much wanted at Dacca.

30. The punitive police which had been quartered at Karshalika in Pubna since 1880, but which was reduced to two men in 1882, was finally withdrawn during the year. In Backergunge police are still quartered at Bamna and Madartoli, but the force at the former place has been reduced to one Sub-Inspector, three head-constables, and 25 constables.

In Mymensingh a party of one head-constable and eight constables were posted at Ghagra to repress disturbances. A force of one head-constable and ten men was also entertained in Rungpore on account of obstructions on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

31. The Chittagong Hill Tracts force was again reinforced in the end of 1883 by men detached from the special reserves which were then in Calcutta on duty at the exhibition. This was necessary on account of a rumoured raid which turned out to be untrue. The men so sent as usual suffered much from sickness. There were no changes in the rest of the frontier force.

32. The Dacca reserve was, as stated in last year's report, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts when the report was sent up. They suffered a good deal from fever when there, but their conduct was well reported on. The Doomka special reserve had to furnish a force of one Inspector, four head-constables, and 50 men to assist the Commissioner of Nagpore in his operations against the Karwa dakaits in Sirgooja, and they started on 27th October. The Commissioner reported favourably on their services. They returned in December, and were at once ordered to Calcutta for duty in the exhibition where the rest of the detachment, as well as the Dacca and Bhagulpore force, had preceded them. Owing to a false alarm of a raid in the Hill Tracts 80 men had to be sent from Calcutta, as stated in the last paragraph. The rest did good service at the exhibition, and were favourably reported on both by the Calcutta Police authorities and by exhibitors.

33. During the year men were deputed to 166 fairs. This appears considerably less than last year; but 21 fairs were wrongly included in last year's list to which no police were deputed. The names of all such fairs have been excluded from statement D this year. These fairs were attended by over 3½ million of people. The number of cases reported was 152, and in 125 of these convictions were obtained. The value of property stolen was Rs. 1,081-14, and of that recovered Rs. 611-11-6. Additional police were employed at the Sonopore fair in Sarun, and at the Jugganauth Car festival in Pooroo. The whole of the rest of the fairs were attended by detachments from the regular police.

Education.

34. The number and percentage of educated men is given below—

Inspectors	...	...	...	167 or 98·2 per cent.
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	870 or 94·7 "
Head-constables	...	...	...	1,986 or 80·4 "
Constables	...	...	...	5,754 or 27·9 "

As stated last year little or nothing can be done towards the education of the force owing to the numbers at head-quarters being so small. The number under instruction in the past year therefore fell to one Sub-Inspector, 16 head-constables, and 437 constables.

35. I have nothing to add to the remarks made last year regarding drill. Considering the small opportunities the men have of learning or of working in bodies, their proficiency is greater than could be expected. The weakest point is the officers, many of whom, from Assistant Superintendents downwards, know little or nothing of drill. It can scarcely be expected that a station officer should be able to keep up his drill, but Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors should know more than the majority of them do.

Shooting will, I trust, improve in the present year, when the newly issued carbines come into use. The old ones were utterly useless at any distance over 50 yards, and even the best shots failed to hit the target. The Government

of India finally refused to sanction Snider rifles for the police, and authorized a fresh issue of the old arm. One-third of the arms were replaced after the end of the calendar year, and another third is in course of issue. These arms are not unsuited to the district police, but the reserves ought, I consider, to have been armed with Sniders. These bodies may be required to use their weapons in small expeditions, like that to Sirgooja last year, and are semi-military in their organization, and should be armed in accordance with the duties they have to perform. If Sniders are considered necessary for jail guards, they appear much more necessary for these reserves, which have taken the place of native regiments.

36. The expenditure on account of police buildings during the calendar year, and the department through which it was spent, is given in the table below. I think it would be well if District Superintendents did not send in this return in future until the beginning of April. I should then be able to check the figures better, and they would agree with those given in paragraph 7, which are for the financial year:—

<i>Expenditure from the Public Works Department Budget</i>				<i>Expenditure from Police Budget</i>			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Repairs (above Rs. 1,000)	5,821	5	7	Petty repairs (up to Rs. 1,000)	60,847	12	6
Larger works (above Rs. 1,000)	26,409	0	0	Petty construction (up to Rs. 1,000)	39,233	5	3
Minor works (below and up to Rs. 1,000)	31,042	10	6	Total from Police Budget	1,00,081	1	9
Total from Public Works Department Budget	67,173	0	1	Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades		4	9
						5	
Grand Total Outlay				...	1,67,254	1	10
Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades				...	6	4	7

The above sum distributed according to provinces stands thus—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Bengal	57,821	9	3
2. Behar	61,726	9	7
3. Orissa	6,763	3	9
4. Chota Nagpore	10,942	11	3
Total	1,67,254	1	10

Expenditure was very high for Lohardugga owing to the stations of that district being redistributed during the year. It was also high in the Sonthal Pergunnahs owing to the extension of the Police Act in that district.

Casualties

Casualties in 1878	17.9 per cent
1879	15.6 "
1880	12.3 "
1881	11.2 "
1882	15.8 "
1883	14.1 "

37. The total casualties amounted to 3,412, or 14.1 per cent. This, as shewn in the margin, is lower than last year, but higher than either 1880 or 1881. The following is an analysis of the above figures for the last three years:—

	1881	1882	1883
Retirement on pension or gratuity	139 or 7 per cent.	309 or 1.2 per cent.	324 or 1.3 per cent.
Resignation	771 or 11 "	1,282 or 5.2 "	1,421 or 5.9 "
Dismissal	581 or 3.1 "	839 or 3.4 "	762 or 3.2 "
Discharge	246 or 1.3 "	757 or 3 "	229 or 0.9 "
Desertion	94 or .05 "	165 or .6 "	144 or 0.6 "
Death	388 or 2.0 "	507 or 2.1 "	532 or 2.2 "
Total	2,222 or 11.25 "	3,949 or 15.8 "	3,412 or 14.1 "

Retirements on pension are again greater, and, as remarked last year, the number is likely to increase for some years as many of the men who enlisted when the police was first formed are now qualified for pension.

Resignations are also considerably more numerous. The greatest increase took place in Illoohly (47) and Dacca (63), due, I imagine, to the unpopularity of municipal service; but no explanation is given by the District Superintendents. The difference in the percentage of resignations in Bengal and Behar is very startling, it being 8 per cent. in Bengal and 2 per cent. in Behar.

In the Patna Division it is only 1·2. There are therefore necessarily many more men of long service in Behar.

Dismissals, discharges, desertions, and deaths are all fewer. The decrease in deaths is most marked in the eastern districts. The rate is lower than last year, but higher than in 1881. Lohardugga shows the highest percentage, but it is very much lower than the highest last year, being only 4 against 5·5. Rajshahye comes next with 3·7, and Burdwan, which stood highest last year, comes only third with 3·6. In Rajshahye the mortality from fever has been high.

seen high.

38. As usual the Chittagong Hill Tracts shows far the highest percentage, though it is less than last year. The hospital at Rangamatia has been improved, but there is a great want of quinine, and the cinchona febrifuge does not appear to be efficacious in the Hill Tracts. Although the number admitted to hospital was less, the period of detention in hospital was longer. Fever has been the prevailing disease in all the districts named in the margin.

Admissions into hospital		Percentage of admissions into hospital to the strength of force
Chittagong Hill Tracts	307 7	
Dinagapore	.. 136 8	
Burdwan	.. 134 1	
Bogra	... 109	
Jessore	... 104 9	
Railway Police ..	89 8	

The healthiest districts were Durbhunga with only 12·7 per cent., Mozufferpore with 13 3, and Monghyr with 13 7.

39. There were two charges of extortion brought in the Khulna district, but in neither was the accused judicially punished. In one a constable was dismissed.

The police of Shahanagar in Moorsshedabad behaved very badly in beating a man, and though they were discharged judicially, the head-constable was fined and degraded.

There were two charges of extortion against the police of Dinagepore, but in both cases the accused were discharged. A Bogra constable was accused of taking a bribe in Purneah, and convicted, but was acquitted on appeal.

In Rungpore there were several petty charges of extortion, all of which were dismissed. There was also one serious charge against the head-constable of Sundergungo, who was said to have tortured a man and caused his death. Both the District Superintendent and the Sub-Divisional Officer of Gaibanda found the charge to be absolutely false, and the head-constable was allowed to prosecute the complainant, who, however, absconded.

In Pubna a constable named Johirudden was convicted of extortion, and sentenced under section 383 to three months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10 fine. He seized a cart without lights and extorted a rupee from the cartor. The Sub-Inspector of Ullapore in the same district, and three constables were committed to the Sessions for having arrested and tortured some men against whom there was a charge of burglary. The case was committed to the Sessions and the accused were convicted there. The High Court, however, acquitted them. After a further departmental enquiry the Sub-Inspector has been reinstated with the sanction of the Magistrate. There was one petty charge of extortion in Rajshahye. A head-constable was accused of extorting some fish. He was fined Rs. 50 on trial, and dismissed.

In Dacca two charges were brought—one of assault to extort a confession, and one of extortion. In the former the head-constable was acquitted. The latter, which was against two constables, was pending at the close of the year. In Mymensing, too, there were two cases, both of torture. In the first the District Superintendent sent up the head-constable of Dewangunge for torturing a man and causing his death. He was convicted by the Sessions Court under section 323, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The second case was also against a head-constable, but it broke down.

In Chittagong a head-constable and a constable extorted Rs. 450 from a man charged with murder by threatening to maltreat the females of his family. They were both convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment with fines of Rs. 500 and Rs. 50. There was a second petty case in which two constables wrongfully restrained an opium vendor. The case was rather one of taking a bribe than extortion.

In Noakholly three constables who were escorting treasure extorted money from a ferry man. One was sentenced to two years' and the other two to three months' imprisonment.

In Chumparun a head-constable and constable were committed to the Sessions for torturing to extort production of stolen property, but were acquitted. The case was a very doubtful one, so they were not dismissed. At the end of the year a constable was under trial for extorting money from a man by arresting him on a charge of harbouring Domes. In Gya no charge of torture was brought, but, after the murder of Sub-Inspector Muzar Khan, when a cause for his murder was being searched for, it appeared that he had tortured a man and his daughter-in-law in the most disgusting manner without inflicting any bodily harm in order to extract a clue in a theft case, and the Commissioner is of opinion that he was murdered in revenge for some such case.

There was one case in Sarun which is reported as torture, but it appears to have been a quarrel about tari. The men were originally convicted under section 352, but the Judge changed the section to 347 and 323; so the case is noted here.

Three cases of extortion took place in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In all constables were the offenders and all were convicted.

In Maldah one charge of torture was brought which was found to be totally false. There were also three charges of extortion, two were found to be false and one was pending. All were petty. In Purneah one constable was prosecuted for extorting a bribe of Rs. 4-8. He was convicted under section 384, and got nine months.

In Pooree a Sub-Inspector, a head-constable, and two constables were committed to the Sessions for torture, &c., under sections 330, 343, 342, and 109. They were acquitted, but their action had been so contrary to law that they were dismissed from the service. This case was fully reported to Government at the time it occurred. In Balasore also a bad case occurred in which an acting Sub-Inspector, a constable, and a chowkidar were committed under section 330. The Sub-Inspector forfeited his bail, and is still at large. The constable got six and the chowkidar three years. There was another petty case in the same district, which appears to the Commissioner and to myself to have been extortion; but the Magistrate who tried the case convicted only of taking an illegal gratification.

In Lohardugga a Sub-Inspector was convicted by the Assistant Commissioner of Ranchi, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for extorting a buffalo and a cow from a man. He was acquitted on appeal, but was dismissed. There were two more petty charges of extortion, in both of which the accused were discharged. In one, however, a head-constable was dismissed. A constable was also executed for murder, particulars of which will be found under its proper crime heading.

I have given above not only the charges proved as formerly, but the charges brought in order to shew Government exactly what amount of oppression the police are guilty of. That they are guilty of some there is no doubt, and that they have been considered departmentally guilty of more than has been judicially proved is shown by the cases above noted, in which departmental punishment was inflicted after the accused had been discharged judicially. The case of Muzar Khan also proves (if proof be needed) that a certain amount of oppression is committed that does not come to light. Allowing fully for this, and looking at the size of the body and the great power which is wielded by low paid officers, I claim that the above list shews that on the whole the police as a body did their duty fairly and without oppression, and that the people at large do not suffer so much from their acts, as is sometimes asserted. In proof of this I also may note here that no proposal for the removal of a station or outpost is ever mooted which does not meet with the strongest local opposition, and that applications to have police stations located in new sites are numerous.

Punishment

40. The table of punishments is given in the same form as usual—

			Judicial punishment		Departmental	
			Under Penal Code.	Under Act V.	Fined degraded, &c.	Dismissed
Inspectors	...	...	1	..	8	2
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	10	0	465	18
Head constables	...	..	39	21	1 330	61
Constables	...	..	399	267	4,220	680
Total			449	294	6,023	764
Total in 1882 ..			381	300	6,158	839

From the above it appears that a greater number were punished under the Penal Code and fewer under Act V and departmentally than last year. The usual percentage table is added—

Year	Judicial conviction under Penal Code			Under Act V.			Departmental punishment		
	Number	Percentage of officers	Percentage of men	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers	Percentage of men.
1881	355	13	20	243	7	14	5,053	51.5	22.0
1882	381	12	1.6	300	6	13	6,997	52.7	24.6
1883	449	14	1.9	294	7	13	6,787	53	23.7

The percentage of officers punished departmentally, is very high, but it must be remembered that many of these punishments are very light. I find that over cent. per cent. of officers were punished in Balasore, Rungpore, and Monghyr. The Commissioner considers, and I agree with him, that punishments in Balasore have been excessive. It is generally young officers who punish most, and Magistrates should exercise a check in such cases. It is impossible for me to do so without injudicious interference, which would do more harm than good.

41. At the close of the year under report 8,770 men wore one or more good conduct stripes, the details of which are as follows:—

More than three rings	..	..	..	..	314
Three rings	..	..	..	..	1 498
Two ditto	..	..	..	..	1,881
One ditto	..	..	..	..	5,084
Total					8,770

Many are entitled to more stripes than they have received and several District Superintendents have strongly urged that the men should not be made to suffer for the omission of former District Superintendents. Under the rules 10 per cent of the force may draw the allowance, and in most districts the full number are eligible; but at present I have not sufficient funds to give the full sum required to all.

The allowance was thus distributed—

	Rs
Bengal	8 784
Bihar	4,592
Orissa	948
Chota Nagpore	1,380
Total	15,704

42. During the year 2,151 officers and men are returned as having received money rewards, but I find that some districts include good conduct stripes in their return, and 214 were rewarded by promotion. The number of money rewards is greater than last year by 328. The figures for promotion cannot, I consider, be correct, as no less than 101 of the 214 cases took place in Balasore, where the conduct of the police has been bad and punishments very frequent. The Assistant District Superintendent will be called on to explain. The following officers were specially rewarded by me:—Inspectors Pitamber Singh of Backergunge, Kasim Ali of Mozufferpore, Protap Narain of Sarun;

Sub-Inspectors Behari Lal Bose of Backergunge, Rajini Kant Dass of the 24-Pergunnahs, Doorga Nath Rai of Noakholly; and head-constable Ambika Churn Ghose of Rungpore.

43. A head-constable of Dacca was prosecuted for misappropriating money entrusted to him for repairs to the guard boat. He was discharged on trial, but was dismissed the force. A head-constable of Rungpore was also tried and discharged. He received a fine and did not credit it to Government. The case appeared a very clear one, but both Judge and assessors acquitted him. He, too, was discharged. In Pubna Janoki Nath Sanyal, head-constable of Serajgunge, was convicted under section 409, and sentenced to eight years' rigorous imprisonment on two charges for embezzling fines and other monies. The case was fully reported at the time.

Religion and castes
total strength:—

44. The following table gives the percentage of different religions and castes calculated on the

		Officers *	Men.
Christians	...	3 9	36
Mahomedans	.	23 6	28 2
Brahmins	.	20 5	15 5
Rajpoots and Khettries	...	5 7	18 6
Goorkhas and Nepalese	..	1 3	2 4
Shenklis	...	1 2	4
High caste Soodra	...	27 5	12 23
Low ditto	..	4 9	7 5
Hillmen	..		0
Hindoos of all other castes	..	10 7	12 6
Other religions	..	8	2 2

45. There were altogether 206 escapes from police custody in 1883.

The police have now nothing to do with the guarding of jails, so that no escapes from jails are included in this number. Of these escapes three were from lock-ups, 54 from police buildings, 70 from other places, and 79 were made during transit. One hundred and thirty-two, or 64 per cent. of the escaped persons, were recaptured.

The escapes from the custody of warders were 18 from jails and 41 from lock-ups. Twelve of the former and 29 of the latter, or 69.5 per cent., were recaptured. This shews a great improvement over last year.

Escorts

46. The following table shews the strength of police escorts furnished during the year:—

	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Head-constables	Constables	European constables	Total
Treasure stamps &c	14	59	1 598	11 197		1 768
Prisoner and lunatics	8	5	93	11 921	2	1 279
Miscellaneous	19	19	263	3 247		4 247
Total	40	63	2 801	21 405	2	23 311

The total amount of treasure escorted by the police during the year 1883 was Rs. 23,05,71,844-4-11 distributed as shewn below—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	16 86 15 274	0	7
Pohar	1 51 73 997	4	5
Orissa	21 20 879	0	7
Chota Nagpore	10 61 693	15	4
Total	23 05,71,844	4	11

or an increase of Rs. 9,27,74,402-4 when compared with the figures of 1882. No treasure was lost. The number of prisoners escorted during the year was 14,114, or a decrease of 188 as compared with the previous year.

This duty is increasing yearly, and lately arrangements have been made to escort postal remittances without actually taking charge of them. These remittances are now enormous, and it is necessary to escort them to prevent robbery. This will add work to the police already sufficiently busily worked.

* Inclusive of District and Assistant Superintendents. The percentage for the year 1882 is inclusive of these officers.

47. Deaths by suicide have decreased from 2,480 to 2,392—a difference of 88. The following districts return over 100 cases:—Jessore 205, Nuddea 174, Cuttack

155, Dacca 139, 24-Pergunnahs 137, Gya 130, Furreedpore 101. The six first named districts also shewed most cases last year.

48. Cases of accidental death have increased by 1,944 as shewn below. There is an increase under every heading except “fall of buildings:—”

						1882.	1883.
By drowning	...	...	...	...	...	10,122	11,218
„ snake bites	...	...	...	...	...	9,089	9,527
„ wild beasts	...	...	...	...	...	1,177	1,318
„ fall of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	393	868
„ other causes	...	...	...	...	...	3,735	4,331
Total						24,816	26,762

Sixteen cases reported as accidental deaths or suicides proved on enquiry to be murders or cases of culpable homicide.

49. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore first employed a body of police from his own division in the Sirgooja State to try and capture a band of Kurwa dakaites. They were badly led and failed. In fact the force was not suited for the work it was put to, and it is to be regretted that the Commissioner did not at once apply for a body of the special reserve. Finally 50 men were sent from the Doomka special reserve and 30 from the Patna reserve, and the work was done by this body.

50. The whole of the districts of the province were inspected except Cuttack, Pooree, the Gurjats, and Maldah. At the time I had fixed for going to Orissa I was ordered to go to Bogra and could not go also to Orissa. These districts had been inspected in February 1883. Balasore appeared to want inspection, so Mr. Baker went there in my place, and thus Maldah was not inspected by him till early in April. Bogra, Tipperah, Monghyr, and Bhagulpore were twice visited, and I also visited Maldah without inspecting fully. The following 16 sub-divisions were inspected:—Rampore Hat, Ranigunge, Goalundo, Serampore, Baghirhat, Jamoe, Jungypore, Bongong, Koostea, Dinapore, Arrareah, Kurigram, Deoghur, Nattore, and Nowgong. This is double the number reported last year, but still not as many as I should like to see inspected. I also visited, but did not fully inspect, Kulna, Kutwa, and Rajmehal.

51. This duty has generally been well attended to. The Burdwan Commissioner says:—“This duty was carefully performed by all the superior officers with the exception of the head-quarters Inspector of Burdwan.” In Midnapore the very large number of stations and outposts (62) and their distance renders the duty of inspection very heavy.

The Presidency Commissioner points out that inspection was deficient in Moorshedabad, one station and six outposts not having been visited by the District Superintendent. I find, however, that these were inspected by the Assistant Superintendent; even allowing for this, inspection in that district was deficient and not creditable to the District Superintendent.

The Rajshahye Commissioner does not notice the subject. In this division the District Superintendent of Julpigoree did not do sufficient inspection. The Commissioner of Dacca considers that the work of inspection has been “well done,” but regrets that the number of places to be visited prevents longer stay at each place. The return shows that inspection in this division and in Chittagong was more frequent than in any others.

The Chittagong Commissioner makes no remark, but, as just stated, inspection was satisfactory.

In the Patna Division good results are shewn on the whole. The District Superintendent of Shahabad did not, however, inspect sufficiently. The Commissioner makes no remarks.

In Bhagulpore too results are generally satisfactory, the district which shews worst being Monghyr. In Maldah inspection was very complete.

The Commissioner of Orissa considers that the work of inspection was done fairly as far as the number of visits to the stations and outposts go. In this I cannot agree. Out of 139 stations and outposts in the division 61 were visited but once, and 19 not at all. I admit that many of the outposts in this division are unimportant, and that there is not much to inspect; still men get lax in doing even a little if they know their superior officers do not look after them. In Cuttack there is some excuse for short inspection, as the District Superintendent was for two months also in charge of the Gurjhat district, and his health towards the end of the year was bad. In Pooree inspection was very bad, 13 stations and outposts were not visited, and 16 were visited but once. The Assistant District Superintendent reports that the inspections that took place were thorough, but the Magistrate disagrees. The present Assistant District Superintendent was in charge for little over five months, so that the blame does not rest entirely with him. The Balasore Assistant District Superintendent was in charge nine months of the year. Twenty-eight of his stations were visited but once, eight twice, and only four more than twice. The Assistant District Superintendent points out that his predecessor visited only five stations in three months, and that he was unable to go on tour in November, owing to fever caught during inspection. Even, however, allowing for the above, I cannot consider the work sufficient.

In the Chota Nagpore Division inspection was insufficient in Hazaribagh. The present District Superintendent has been in charge since May. He points out that previous to his death, the late District Superintendent was unable to go on tour. I consider that the present District Superintendent might have done more than he has done.

There has been a very distinct improvement in the character of inspections. As stated in paragraph 54 of last year's report, the attention of all District Superintendents was called to Inspectors' inspections. I find a great majority of the Inspectors, whose reports I have perused, have paid full attention to that circular. Some inspectors will not get out of the old groove of confining their inspections to an examination of books and registers, and there are a certain number who find it difficult from age or failing health to knock about as much as they ought to do. I consider there would be a distinct gain in efficiency were such men relegated to court duties, as suggested in paragraph 73.

52. In addition to the officers who died in 1883, whose names were recorded in paragraph 55 of last year's report, I regret to have also to record the death of Mr.

Deaths of officers
G. H. French, first grade Assistant Superintendent, who died while on leave. Since the close of the year Colonel C. T. Hitchens, first grade District Superintendent of Cuttack, also died. This officer's death is peculiarly melancholy as he had made up his mind to retire after a service of 33 years, of which 21 were in the Bengal Police.

53. The following District Superintendents have been favourably mentioned by Commissioners, and I concur in their remarks. Colonel Skinner, Major Ramsay, Messrs. Wilcox, Harris, Showers, Munro, and Smith.

Among Assistant Superintendents the following have been most favourably mentioned:—Messrs. Schurr, Judge (these two gentlemen have been in charge of districts for most of the year), Deb, Tucker, Clogstoun, C. H. Parish, and Kemp. Messrs. Graham and Sandilands were deputed for special duty in Calcutta during the exhibition, and were favourably reported on.

Mr. Knyvett has done good service during the year as Personal Assistant.

Important orders. 54. The most important orders issued during the year were as follow:—

The circular already referred to in paragraph 51 regarding inspection.

A circular on the preparation of the khatian register which is the foundation of all police returns.

A circular regarding the suppression of opium smuggling.

The number and importance of orders issued is less than usual, as all charges which are not of an urgent nature are being embodied in the new issue of police circulars which Major Wilkinson was engaged on for about six months of the past year, and which is now under revision by me.

CRIME.

55. In paragraph 4 of the resolution on last year's report the Government of Bengal asked for some further information regarding the proportion of crime to population and police, which I now proceed to give. I have taken the figures for 1882 for all the great provinces for which they are available, viz. the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. The figures for Madras are not available without great labour, and even then I doubt if I could give them correctly, as the returns of that province are so very different from those of the Northern Provinces. In statement A cognizable and non-cognizable cases have all been mixed up together. I have not received the Bombay report for 1882.*

The table below shews that in the North-Western Provinces one cognizable case was reported for every 220 persons, in the Punjab one for 363, and in Bengal one for 606. I have taken the figures for population from column 33 of statement E. In the North-Western Provinces the figures there given differ from those given in paragraph 15 of the report. As I am not in possession of information as to the cause of the difference, I have adopted those of the return. The number of police is given from columns 3 to 10 of the same statement, correcting a mistake of one which was made last year in Bengal. As regards investigating officers I have found some difficulty, as the figures in the three provinces are not at all got in the same way. In the North-Western Provinces columns 24, 26, 28 of statement E apparently include only officers drawing under Rs. 100 as the number is the same as that in column 5. In order to compare with other provinces the number of officers on municipal work (835) and Inspectors (192) have to be added to those in column 28. I may be wrong in this, but as far as I can see this should be done, and the result got in this way is the same as that got by taking column 4 + column 5 + column 9—column 24—column 26, as has been done in Bengal. In the Punjab I have added the number of officers in column 9 to those in column 28. As no details are given, this is the nearest I can get, and the result differs by one only from that got by the above formula. In Bengal column 28 is useless, as officers employed in municipal duty are not shewn separately. I have therefore taken the totals of columns 4 and 5 and deducted columns 24 and 26 from them. This gives a considerably larger and therefore more unfavourable figure than column 28. From the result I have deducted the officers of the special reserves (25) and salt police, (69) who do no enquiry. I am aware that the figures thus obtained are not absolutely correct, as many municipal officers are solely for watch and ward, but they are as correct as I can get them from the return. From the table it will be seen that in the Punjab only 2·5 cases a year are reported for each policeman, in Bengal 4·3, and in the North-Western Provinces 5·9, the number enquired into for each policeman being 2·5, 3·5, and 3·9 respectively. It will also be seen that the Punjab is comparatively very weak in officers, and the number of cases to officers is therefore very large, being 91·5 per annum to each officer, while in Bengal it is 28·1 and in the North-Western Provinces 24·5. From these figures, considered along with those given last year, it is clear that much may be done in the way of redistribution—

PROVINCES	Population	Number of persons in population	Number of persons in population	Number of persons in population	Number of cases enquired into	Proportion of cases to population	Number of cases reported to each policeman	Number of cases enquired into to each policeman	Number of cases enquired into to each investigating officer
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	43,061,606	33,031	4,576	195,429	112,050	1 to 220	5·9	3·9	24·5
Punjab	18,841,261	20,148	567	51,910	51,881	1 to 363	2·5	2·5	91·5
Bengal	66,065,757	25,051	3,140	108,980	88,415	1 to 606	4·3	3·5	28·1

* Report since received.

56. As already stated in paragraph 2 the Government of India have made changes in the criminal statements which will come into force from the current year, and when these statements come into general use it will be possible to compare the working of the different provinces.

At present it is impossible to do so with any certainty that the results arrived at will be correct, as figures nominally shewing the same thing are so differently arrived at in different provinces.

The nine tests laid down by the Government of India are—

(a) Cases—

1. Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported.
2. Percentage of cases, police and direct, in which a conviction was secured to cases decided.
3. Percentage of police cases in which a conviction was secured to cases investigated.
4. Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.

(b) Persons—

1. Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police.
2. Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police.
3. Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.

(c) Property—

1. Percentage of property recovered, to property lost.
2. Percentage of cases in which property was lost to cases in which property was recovered.

Out of the above only (a) 1 and 3, (b) 1, and (c) 1 and 2 can be given from the old forms of statement but from additions made by this Government to the form I have been able to add (a) 2. As (b) 1 gives a very small percentage for the whole province, I have not thought it necessary to work it out for each class of crime and each division. I have collected the figures of the other tests into one table, which I give here, omitting class VI, which is of little importance in connection with police work.

The results of test (a) 1 show that the police are most used to investigate cases in the Patna Division. Next, but at a considerable interval, come the Presidency, Bhagulpore, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, while they are least used in Chittagong and Dacca.

The results of test (a) 2 which, until figures for (a) 4 can be got, is on the whole the best test of work which we have, shews Bhagulpore first followed by Chota Nagpore, Patna, Chittagong, and Dacca; Rajshahye being far the worst and the Presidency and Burdwan next to it.

Test (a) 3 is not so much a test of police work as a test of the inclination of the people to bring false cases combined with the result on trial of cases sent up as true. Looking over the statement I think it is a pity that a column was not added giving number of cases sent up in A form, and that the test should be the percentage of these ending in conviction; still the tests of persons will give almost the same result. In this test Bhagulpore stands first and Chittagong and Burdwan next, Dacca and Patna being the lowest.

In the property tests in classes III and V the Orissa Division shews on the whole the best results in the percentage of property recovered and Chota Nagpore comes next, Rajshahye and Bhagulpore being the worst.

In the percentage of cases in which property was recovered, taking the two classes together the Presidency and Chota Nagpore shew on the whole best. The position of Dacca is curious, as it shews the best results in class III, and the worst in class V.

	Burdwan.	Presidenoy.	Rajshahye.	Dacca.	Chittagong.	Patna.	Bhagulpore.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.
CLASS I.									
Test (a)1 ...	70.5	84.8	82.1	76.8	74.4	92.1	87.7	78.8	75.8
(a)2 ...	68.6	82.8	64.3	67.5	67.6	60.1	67.1	57.8	65.7
(a)3 ...	58.6	57.6	55.2	54.5	53.9	52.9	55.5	37.3	46.9
CLASS II.									
Test (a)1 ...	86.6	85.4	82.3	78.3	83	94.1	87.5	89.7	90.3
(a)2 ...	40.9	44.8	43.9	51.1	51.1	58.6	53.8	48.5	54
(a)3 ...	37.9	38.5	37.5	34.8	42.7	39.1	39.7	32.3	37.5
CLASS III.									
Test (a)1 ...	83.8	83.1	80.2	78.4	80.3	92.2	87.7	91.8	86.7
(a)2 ...	41.5	51.8	33.7	47.7	44.8	48.3	55.8	61.5	40.9
(a)3 ...	26.1	33.7	21.8	20.9	21.4	24.6	37.8	30.7	25.5
(c)1 ...	42.5	50	33.9	66.7	62.5	52.6	42.3	80	80
(c)2 ...	6.8	12.2	24.5	39	26.3	10.8	10.8	25.1	18.8
CLASS IV.									
Test (a)1 ...	45.3	66.7	61.5	48.1	54	66.4	60.9	53.7	50.6
(a)2 ...	30.5	32	27.5	35.9	45.4	38.1	42.3	31.9	52.4
(a)3 ...	26.5	24.8	18.7	19.4	28.1	16	28.7	22.5	26.6
CLASS V.									
Test (a)1 ...	70.9	81	81.2	72.2	68.4	90.5	81.8	77.9	82.4
(a)2 ...	48.9	40.9	42.7	54.8	55.5	61.7	64.7	56.4	57.1
(a)3 ...	20.8	22.6	27.2	25.3	31.4	19.3	23.1	32.2	27.4
(c)1 ...	57.6	44.9	41.9	89.5	50.8	46.3	41.5	56.2	55.1
(c)2 ...	37.9	42	27.4	16.3	28.6	35.2	25.4	32.7	40.7

57. The total reported crime of the province, both cognizable and non-cognizable, has increased by 4,314 cases, the number being 210,671 in 1882 against 214,985 in 1883. This total number of cases is made up as shewn below for the two years—

	1882.	1883.	Increase in 1883.	Decrease in 1883.
Cognizable ...	108,980	104,454	.....	4,526
Non-cognizable ...	101,691	110,531	8,840	.....
Total ...	210,671	214,985	4,314	.....

In 1882 there were 9,815 cases under sections 323 and 334 which are this year shewn as non-cognizable, and if these are adjusted the figures will stand thus—

	1882.	1883.	Increase in 1883.	Decrease in 1883.
Cognizable ...	99,165	104,454	5,289	.....
Non-cognizable ...	111,506	110,531	.....	975
Total ...	210,671	214,985	4,314	.....

The decrease in non-cognizable cases is more than accounted for by the figures under these two transferred sections, which shew a decrease of 1,664 cases. The causes of the fluctuations under both classes will be dealt with hereafter.

58. In examining the number of cases by divisions the following results are found:—Crime has decreased in the Chittagong (1,098), Orissa (370), and Chota Nagpore (81) Divisions, the total decrease being 1,549 cases, and it has increased in the other divisions, the figures being Burdwan 415, Presidency 1,011, Rajshahye 1,182, Dacca 1,403, Patna 1,630, Bhagulpore 222—total 5,863 cases, the difference as before being 4,314.

59. Below are shewn the number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases in each division with the percentage of cognizable to non-cognizable. This is a new comparison, and it shews that in the whole province non-cognizable crime exceeds cognizable by 2.8 per cent. only. Cognizable crime exceeds non-cognizable in the Rajshahye, Patna, Bhagulpore, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, the greatest disproportion being in Chota Nagpore, Patna, and Rajshahye, while non-cognizable crime is the more prevalent in the Chittagong, Dacca, and Burdwan Divisions. In Bengal proper non cognizable crime exceeds cognizable by about 12 per cent., while in Behar cognizable exceeds non-cognizable by almost exactly the same proportion. The eastern and more liugious

districts give the larger proportion of non-cognizable crime, and the more backward the population is, the less there is of non-cognizable crime—

	Cognizable.	Non-cognizable.	Total.	Percentage cognizable.	Percentage non-cognizable.
Burdwan ...	15,225	18,145	33,370	45.6	54.4
Presidency ...	15,154	16,325	31,479	48.1	51.9
Rajshahye ...	11,798	8,801	20,592	57.2	42.8
Dacca ...	11,605	20,462	32,057	36.2	63.8
Chittagong ...	4,403	10,583	14,986	29.4	70.6
Total ...	58,175	71,309	1,29,484	43.9	56.1
Patna ...	23,926	16,030	39,956	59.9	40.1
Bhagulpore ...	11,416	11,396	22,812	50.1	49.9
Total of Behar ..	35,342	27,426	62,768	56.3	43.7
Orissa ...	6,074	6,001	12,035	50.1	49.9
Chota Nagpore ...	4,903	2,795	7,698	63.7	36.3
GRAND TOTAL ...	104,454	1,10,531	2,14,985	48.6	51.4

60. The table below shews a decrease of 4,526 cases as compared with 1882, and an increase of 301 as compared with 1881. Cognizable offences reported. If the hurt cases of 1881 and 1882 (8,439 and 9,815) be deducted, the total number of cases reported will stand thus—

1881	1882.	1883.	Increase as compared with 1881.	Decrease as compared with 1882
95,714	99,165	104,454	8,740	5,289

This very considerable increase is spread over the other three headings and is largest in cases against property and in "other cases."

	1881	1882	1883.	Decrease as compared with 1882.	Increase as compared with 1881	Increase as compared with 1882	Increase as compared with 1881
Cases against property	61,101	61,101	63,411			2,312	2,312
the person	16,118	17,121	18,124	9,401	8,143		
public tranquillity	2,594	2,594	2,594			315	315
Other cases	24,120	27,488	29,448			2,198	5,328
Total	104,133	108,780	114,473	9,401	8,143	2,513	8,444
Net				1,26			301

61. Cases against property have increased by 2,312, or 3.7 per cent.; cases against public tranquillity by 165, or 6.1 per cent.; and other cases by 2,398, or 8.8 per cent. The percentage of increase in cases against property is not large, and the number of cases is less by 1,283 than that reported in 1880. The increase is almost universally attributed to the high prices of food. The chief increase has taken place in the Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, and Patna Divisions, and the causes will be dealt with under the classes of crime affected.

Offences against public tranquillity have increased chiefly in the Dacca and Bhagulpore Divisions.

In "other offences" the increase is solely due to nuisance cases under which heading there is an increase of 2,504 offences. This class of crime is of no importance in a police point of view. The increase is spread over most of the divisions.

62. The number of false cases has fallen to 7,461. This is a little over half the number reported as false in 1877, the year in which the circular defining and classifying false cases, which has now been adopted by the Government of India, was first issued. Mistakes are still made, particularly in sub-divisions, in classifying cases, but the subject comes under review in each half-yearly working statement, and the orders of Government are now generally understood and carried out. Excluding these cases, the balance of true cases is 96,990 against 101,227 last year, or 91,543 if hurt cases be deducted, the increase being 5,317. The proportion of true crime to area is 1 to 1.5 square mile, and 1 to 683 persons. Deducting class VI, the figures are one offence to 2.2 square miles and to 981 of population.

63. The figures below show the number of true cases in classes I to V for the past eight years both including and excluding cases of hurt:—

Fluctuation in classes I to V.

		True cases including hurt.	True cases excluding hurt			True cases including hurt.	True cases excluding hurt
1876	..	75,993	70,190	1880	.	75,386	67,308
1877	..	77,533	71,781	1881	.	72,518	61,252
1878	..	86,332	79,518	1882	...	74,040	61,362
1879	...	79,468	72,567	1883	...	75,587	67,436

The amount of crime is therefore decidedly greater than in the last two years, slightly greater than it was in 1880, and decidedly less than it was in any of the years previous to that. Including hurt cases, the increase over last year is 2·1 per cent., and excluding hurt it is 4·7 per cent.

64. Fluctuation of crime by divisions with number of false cases —

DIVISIONS	Total number of cases reported				Number of cases declared false				True cases				Percentage of cases declared false			
	1880	1881	1882	1883	1880	1881	1882	1883	1880	1881	1882	1883	1880	1881	1882	1883
Burdwan	17,078	16,077	10,459	15,72	1,338	977	1,047	1,081	17,743	17,122	15,412	14,139	7·8	7·9	6·3	7·1
Presidency	17,68	14,738	17,743	16,174	1,038	1,034	973	91	14,47	13,70	14,781	14,23	6·6	7·0	6·0	6·0
Rajshahye	10,681	10,480	11,081	11,788	97	790	767	748	10,753	10,681	11,011	11,010	8·6	7·6	6·5	6·1
Dacca	12,301	11,112	12,801	11,005	1,527	1,158	1,072	1,114	10,733	10,481	11,732	10,111	12·1	9·3	8·3	9·0
Chittagong	5,802	5,019	4,225	4,303	610	361	538	38	5,191	4,721	3,684	4,043	11	7·3	11·1	8·1
Total for Bengal	111,00	100,012	101,61	108,175	5,100	4,334	4,374	4,260	101,111	100,711	101,134	98,103	8·8	7·2	7·1	7·5
Patna	22,006	21,870	9,071	21,001	1,671	1,608	1,500	1,747	21,287	20,002	21,11	22,173	7·1	7·4	7·7	7·3
Bhagalpore	13,014	11,317	11,774	11,116	7	611	1,20	516	12,401	11,311	10,004	10,100	4·3	4	6	4·5
Total for Bihar	38,000	33,017	10,845	32,112	2,241	2,219	2,700	2,263	33,514	31,313	31,11	32,273	6·1	6·4	6·7	6·4
Chhota Nagpore	1,003	6,080	6,175	1,011	14	701	8	54	1,011	1,111	1,57	1,111	11·7	1·7	1·1	4·9
Chota Nagpore	4,742	5,011	5,115	4,303	374	330	332	39	4,368	4,681	4,78	4,755	8·2	7·7	7·3	5·1
GRAND TOTAL	108,270	101,151	108,980	104,454	8,801	7,519	7,753	7,444	101,47	100,401	101,127	98,190	8·1	7·2	7·1	7·1

The chief object of the above table is to show the number of cases declared false. Hurt cases have not been excluded from the figures for 1880, 1881, and 1882, as they make little difference in the percentage. In Burdwan the percentage has increased, this result being due chiefly to the large number of cases declared false in Midnapore and Beerbhoom. The figure in the Presidency Division is exactly the same as last year. The Magistrates of the 24-Pergunnahs and Khulna, in which the percentages are highest (7·8 and 6·9), both consider that this is partly due to inattention on the part of Subordinate Magistrates to the orders of Government; the latter Magistrate considers that there was an improvement towards the end of the year.

The percentage in the Rajshahye Division is slightly less than last year, being kept down by the small number of such cases in Darjeeling, where, as the Deputy Commissioner remarks, the hill man "is an utter stranger to false cases as a weapon of offence. He would sooner use his kookri." In Pubna and Dinagepore the percentages are high (11 and 9·1). In Pubna this is said to be due to insufficient scrutiny of police forms by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Serajgunge. No explanation is given of the high rate in Dinagepore.

The percentage in the Dacca Division is higher than last year, and is also the highest in the province. In Furraddpore the percentage, which was 13·7 last year, has gone down to 8, while in Backergunge it has risen from 8·5 to 11·3. In Dacca and Mymensingh also the figures have increased. The Commissioner has called for explanations, as none were given by the Magistrates.

In Chittagong there is a very marked decrease.

In Patna a small decrease is reported. The percentages of Chumparun 11·7, Shahabad 10·7, and Dhunbanga 9·7, are abnormally high, and the attention of the Magistrates of these districts is required on this point.

The increase in the percentage in the Bhagalpore Division is chiefly due to Monghyr, where the figure has risen to 9·3. The Commissioner, however, considers this to be correct.

Orissa shows a decrease, but the percentages in Cuttack (14.2) and Balasore (10.1) are still abnormally high, and the Commissioner points out that there is no reason why the percentage should be 3.1 in Pooree and so much higher in the adjoining districts. It is clear that the orders of Government are not yet fully carried out in these districts.

In the Chota Nagpore Division the increase is due to Manbhoom, which shows 11.6 per cent. and Hazaribagh 8.7. No explanation of these increases is given. In Singbhoom only one case was declared false.

Cases excluded as false and removed to non-cognizable.

65. The number of cases excluded from the return as false through mistake of law or fact is 8,699, over three fourths of which are under class V. The number of charges originally laid under cognizable sections, but which were decided to be non-cognizable and are shown under part II of statement A, is 1,051.

Cases sent up as false by the police but declared to be true.

66. The percentage of C forms false declared by Magistrates to be true is 7.8 against 7.7 last year, the difference being nominal. The following districts show very high figures:—Lohardugga 18.5, Rungpore 14.2, Beerbhoom 14.1, Pubna 13.8, Bhagulpore 12.9, Furreedpore 12.8. It will be observed that Rungpore is second on the list. In that district the great majority of C forms false are enquired into judicially, and when inspecting there recently I found that many cases sent up by good officers as false were decided to be true when enquired into judicially, owing to the judicial officer hearing only the complainant's side of the question and his witnesses, and I have had some correspondence with the Magistrate on this subject.

In his last letter the Magistrate says: "Your 2nd paragraph exactly hits off what I have been trying to get the police to do ever since I have been here. In an A form the police put down the names of witnesses on whose evidence they rely to prove the case true, so in a C form false it appears to me that they should enter the names of the witnesses on whose evidence they rely to prove the case false. If the police will only put the names of such witnesses in the C form, I will always summon them." The suggestion appears a good one as at present no such distinction is made, and ordinarily a judicial officer enquiring into the truth or otherwise of a C form issues process only on the witnesses originally named by the complainant.

67. Prosecutions in false cases

NAMES OF DISTRICTS					NAMES OF DISTRICTS				
	1882	1883	1884	1885		Number of cases sent up as false	Number of cases declared true	Number of cases declared false	Percentage of false cases
Burdwan	110	25	1	1	Pana	32	29	14	14
Bankoora	71	13	1	4	Gya	281	70	11	15
Beerbhoom	121	11	1	1	Sonahat	61	21	9	9
Midnapore ...	1	61	1	1	Mazharpore	118	40	18	12
Hooghly	30	28	9	10	Burduaga	102	17	5	8
Howrah	10	8	12	12	Saon	187	43	20	10
24-Pargannas	278	108	1	34	Chunnam	207	41	22	12
Nuddia	187	87	7	7	Manjhar	184	35	14	14
Jessor	177	6	20	20	Thakur	99	17	15	15
Khulna	100	1	6	6	Panna	93	13	3	3
Moorshabad	87	1	8	8	Saahil Pargannas	94	12	7	7
Dinapore	207	63	8	8	Baldah	10	18	1	4
Rajshahi	111	21	7	8					
Rungpore	124	1	7	7	Total for Bihar	50	14	14	17.1
Bogra	63	10							
Pubna	150	20	7	7	Cuttack	13	7	14	14
Darjeeling	40	17	1	7	Loore	64	11	6	6
Jalpaigore ...	9	9	3	3	Palsore	111	11	4	4
Dacca	266	48	10	10	Ganghata	13	11	4	4
Furreedpore	100	30	9	9					
Bakergunge	106	53	8	8	Total	510	74	28	25
Mymensingh	172	132	11	11					
Tipperah ...	177	51	8	8	Hazaribagh	176	14	8	8
Chittagong	70	19	9	9	Lohardugga	188	24	12	12
Nakholly	108	30	10	10	Singbhoom	1			
Chittagong Hill Tracts	4				Manbhoom	140	23	9	9
					Total	395	60	29	24
Total for Bengal	4208	97	24	26	GRAND TOTAL	7,181	1,491	97	47.4

The percentage of prosecutions to false cases is 20 per cent. against 18.6 in 1882, but with the increase in prosecutions results have become worse, only 31.2 per cent. of cases having ended in conviction against 34 per cent. last year.

From the table of percentages of conviction in these cases for each division given below it appears that in Chota Nagpore prosecutions have been most successful, Patna comes next, and Orissa next. In Rajshahye results are very bad—

		1870.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Burdwan	...	32.8	34.4	32.9	25.3	22.7
Presidency	...	40.2	45.4	32.5	28.9	29.9
Rajshahye	...	27.9	32	39.7	30.5	19.3
Dacca	...	21.4	32.9	23.7	25.3	27.6
Chittagong	...	33.7	30.6	25.6	32	33.7
Patna	...	50.8	41.1	48.1	50	41.8
Bhagulpore	...	50.5	45.9	41.4	47.3	35.6
Orissa	...	63	62.9	38.7	39.7	38.3
Chota Nagpore	...	37.1	43.5	52	39.3	48.3

In the Burdwan division 185 cases were instituted against 179 in the previous year. Results are worse. The Magistrate of Midnapore recommends that it should be imperative on a Magistrate instituting or sanctioning a prosecution for a false charge to record a proceeding, stating the grounds on which he bases his action for the guidance of the officer trying the case.

The Magistrate of Beerbhom considers that the police might do more for such cases if they set forth more clearly the nature of the evidence which they could bring forward to prove the original charge to be false. This is exactly the same idea as that of the Magistrate of Rungpore quoted in the preceding paragraph.

The difficulty of the question of prosecutions for false charges is illustrated by the remarks of the Commissioner regarding the Burdwan district, where he says he has heard it hinted that the proceedings taken as regards false charges had deterred some persons from bringing true cases. This is always the fear in insisting on prosecutions in such cases.

The Commissioner of the Presidency Division considers that his Magistrates generally have prosecuted too few cases. Before Mr. Munro left he expressed his dissatisfaction with the action of the Magistrate of Nuddea in this respect, and the present Commissioner has done the same to the Magistrate of Khulna. In the 24-Pergunnahs few cases were instituted during the second half-year, as the officer who was then Joint-Magistrate considered it impolitic to prosecute such cases unless sure of a conviction. The Commissioner also notes the bad effect of section 495, Criminal Procedure Code, on the prosecution of these cases, which from their nature require an experienced and trained prosecutor.

In the Rajshahye division 171 prosecutions were instituted against 141 in the previous year, but only 33 of these were successful against 41 in 1882. There was not a single conviction in Bogra, and only one in Darjeeling. The Commissioner makes no remarks on these very poor results.

In the Dacca division more cases were prosecuted, and with better results. The Commissioner states that he has nothing to add to what he said last year on this subject.

The Magistrate of Backergunge draws attention to the very poor results in Patuakhali, where only two per cent. of the cases instituted ended in conviction. Altogether I consider the criminal administration of that sub-division has been greatly below average during 1883.

In Chittagong many fewer cases were declared false, particularly in Tipperah, while two more prosecutions were instituted. Results are better.

In Patna the number of cases instituted was greater by 29, but results were not so good as in 1882. The large falling off in the institutions in Champaran—34 cases,—is said to be due to more cases having been enquired into judicially before the order for prosecution was given. During part of the year some hardship appears to have been caused to innocent persons by this procedure.

Fewer cases were prosecuted in the Bhagulpore division in proportion to the number of cases pronounced false and with worse results. No cause can be assigned.

Results are not so good in Orissa, though a few more cases were instituted. The Magistrate of Balasore defends the short institutions and poor results in his district, on the ground that the High Court had ruled in the case of Madhub Chandra Rath that a man who merely exaggerated could not be charged with

bringing a false charge. He urges that most false charges have some truth as a foundation and such being the case, it is useless to institute proceedings in the face of the High Court ruling. The Commissioner disagrees, and considers that Magistrates are bound to institute cases when the foundation of the charge, though true, constitutes no offence, and points out that when the facts, which amount to a petty offence, are exaggerated, the case ought not to be considered as wholly and maliciously false, but should be entered under the minor offence which the facts amount to.

The percentage of convictions has greatly improved in Chota Nagpore, but this is the result of many fewer cases having been instituted.

68. Out of the total of 104,454 cases reported to have occurred during the year, and 1,414 reported to have been committed in previous years, 84,567, or 79.9 per cent. (column VI+column IVa) were instituted before the police, leaving 21,301, or 20.1 per cent., as the number instituted before the Magistrate directly. Out of this number the Magistrate ordered police enquiry in 4,794 cases, bringing the total number of cases finally recorded as cognizable which were enquired into to 88,744, or 83.8 per cent. of the cognizable crime reported.

69. Cases in which enquiry was refused —

DIVISIONS.	Number of cases reported				Not enquired into				Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported			
	1880	1881	1882	1883	1880	1881	1882	1883	1880	1881	1882	1883
Burdwan	17,078	18,077	16,459	17,222	306	477	511	68	1.7	2.1	1.9	1
Presidency	15,685	14,748	15,743	15,154	103	610	514	65	0.3	4.4	3.4	4
Rajshahy	10,680	10,481	11,081	11,788	30	37	100	100	0.4	0.6	0.3	4
Dacca	1,368	11,647	12,804	11,605	471	797	654	114	3	7.1	4.4	1.3
Chittagong	7,802	7,048	4,837	4,408	120	178	18	18	1.8	2.1	0.3	6
Patna	22,906	21,670	21,971	23,916	288	841	1,118	0	1	3.9	5	2
Bhagalpore	19,034	17,147	11,314	11,416	10	283	87	87	0.1	1.1	0.7	7
Orissa	1,000	6,080	6,077	6,034	104	103	17	6	1.3	0.5	0.2	1.1
Coota Nagpore	4,542	5,011	5,148	4,411	71	156	102	69	1	1	1.8	1.4
GRAND TOTAL	108,771	104,173	108,981	104,454	887	5,002	4,004	704	2.8	3.6	3.1	0.7

The number of cases in which enquiry was refused is shown above to be 704 or .6 per cent. as against 4,004 or 3.6 per cent. last year or 801 or 0.7 per cent., excluding hurt cases. Of these 87 were afterwards enquired into by order of the Magistrate, so that only 617 cases originally instituted before the police were not enquired into. Of these again, as shown below, 64 were wrongly entered, so the real total is 553 only. The sections of the Code under which the most of these cases fell were theft 310 (of which 48 were afterwards enquired into by order of the Magistrate), burglary 181 (11 afterwards enquired into), excise cases 64 (1 enquired into), grievous hurt and hurt by a dangerous weapon 59 (3 enquired into), and trespass 46 (12 enquired into). Looking at districts, Hooghly alone in the Burdwan division shows a large number, 37 out of the 58 cases of the division being reported from that district. The Commissioner has drawn the attention of the Magistrate to the orders of Government on the subject. Most of the cases not enquired into were attempts at house-breaking and petty theft. In the Presidency Division 24 cases were refused in the 24-Pergunnahs, but 19 of them were enquired into by order of the Magistrate. Nuddea shews 25 cases of which two were afterwards taken up; the number is not excessive.

In the Rajshahy Division, Dinagepore shews 34 cases (10 afterwards enquired into), Bogra 20, and Julpigoree 26. The whole of the Dinagepore cases took place in the first-half of the year, and now all cases are enquired into. The increase in Julpigoree is said to be due to an order that frivolous and vexatious cases are not to be enquired into. It is not stated who issued the order or how the police are to decide that a case falls under this description. The number of cases not enquired into in the Dacca Division is larger than that shewn by any other division. Out of 158 cases refused Mymensingh accounts for 116 and Backergunge for 31. The large number in Mymensingh is due to certain orders issued by the Magistrate that the police should not enquire, but refer the case for orders—(1) in crop-cutting cases when a dispute is admitted and the accused are named, (2) when the informant is not an

eye-witness and cannot name the eye-witnesses and the case is not serious, (3) when there has been unreasonable delay. The Commissioner censures the Magistrate for passing such orders without reference, and the two last reasons for not enquiring appear to be wrong in principle. The object of the Magistrate was to relieve the police of overwork by reducing petty cases.

In the Patna Division the number not enquired into was greatest in Durbhunga, 32, and Gya 27. No explanation is given.

In the Bhagulpore Division 74 out of the 82 cases refused were in the Southal Purgunnahs. No explanation is given, but I find that 27 of these were cases of theft and 47 of house-breaking. This is excessive, and the District Superintendent will be asked to explain the cause of so many of such cases being refused.

The whole of the 64 excise cases not enquired into belong to Cuttack and are reported to have been charges of growing ganja in the Tributary States. As the Cuttack police have no jurisdiction in such cases they ought not to have been entered, and the Commissioner has pointed this out to the local officers. It appears that the Superintendent of the Tributary Mohals has forbidden the growth of ganja within three miles of the frontier, and infractions of this order have been wrongly entered as crime in Cuttack.

In Lohardugga 29 and in Manbhoom 30 cases were not enquired into. In the former district 26 and in the latter 24 were offences against property. The number is excessive.

The difference of procedure in enquiring into cases between Bengal and the North-Western Provinces is very marked. Taking the figures for 1882, I find that out of 1,18,571 cases reported to have occurred in the North-Western Provinces during the year under classes III and V the police enquired into 77,812 cases, or 65 per cent., while in Bengal out of 61,101 cases reported 50,825, or 83 per cent. were enquired into. This is due, I believe, to petty cases and attempts which are here enquired into being treated there under section 157.

70. The total number of cognizable cases reported during the year has been already stated to be 104,454 and in addition 1,414 cases of previous years were brought under enquiry, the total being 105,868. Of these 704 were refused under section 157, of which 87 were afterwards enquired into and 7,464 were finally declared to be false, leaving 97,787 cases which were either true or not so clearly false as to be declared absolutely false by a Magistrate. Out of the reported cases the police investigated 88,744, and they reported 13,703 of these in C form false, out of which 12,633 including the 7,464 declared to be absolutely false were accepted as such by Magistrates. Out of the balance (76,111 cases) 41,250 ended in conviction. The percentage of conviction to cases enquired into is therefore 46·4 per cent., or rather worse than last year. The percentage of convictions to true cases is 51·2. The convictions in all cases direct and indirect numbered 45,228, which gives 3,978 cases ending in conviction out of the 16,087 cases in which the police were not employed.

71. The number of persons arrested was 99,849 of whom 60,827, or 60·9 per cent., were convicted against 62·1 per cent. last year.

If class VI be excluded, the percentage is only 46·2 against 49·7 last year.

The number of persons actually appearing before the courts was 97,309. Of these 92,886 were actually tried, and 60,827, or 65·5 per cent., were convicted against 66·5 per cent. last year.

The number of persons whose cases were pending or otherwise disposed of was very large, being 1,602 against 4,119 last year.

Result of trial of persons.

72. The table annexed gives the result of the trial of persons in each district—

The districts which shew the highest percentages of persons convicted to persons tried are—Darjeeling 87·9, Patna 83·8, Howrah 81·5, Singbhoom 79·1, Bhagulpore 73·6, the Chittagong Hill Tracts 72·3, Hooghly 70·4, Cuttack 70·2, and Burdwan 69·2. Except the Hill Tracts and Burdwan all these also shewed high figures in 1882. The districts which show poor percentages are Mymensingh 47·1, Midnapore 47·2, Noakholly 48·5, Jessore 48·7, Pubna 49·3, Furreedpore 49·7, Rajshahye 51·4, and Rungpore 53·5. All these districts also shewed badly last year.

73. The bad result of trials in the past year is generally attributed to two causes—the inability of the Court Sub-Inspector to act as prosecutor under section 495, Criminal Procedure Code, and the additional facilities for compromise given by the Criminal Procedure Code. On the former point the Commissioner of Burdwan says there is no doubt that the effect of this provision has been very unfavourable to dealing with criminal cases. He also quotes the Magistrate of Midnapore who says “this change in the law is believed to have been made through an oversight of the late legal member of Council, and an early opportunity should be taken to remedy it.” The Commissioner of the Presidency Division, while quoting the opinion of some of his subordinates that this section of the Code has had a bad effect on the result of trials, expresses his own doubt of the correctness of that opinion. The Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division nowhere expresses his own opinion, but quotes that of the Magistrate of Rajshahye, who considers that the unfavourable results are due to the facts that police cases are now unsupported in court, owing to the Court Sub Inspector not having the same position as he held under the former Act. He also considers that more cases are compounded in consequence of this want of a police prosecutor. This last objection is not in my opinion a good one. If the case is compoundable, I see no objection to its being compounded with the consent of the court, though of course such compromises affect the police returns. The Commissioner of Chittagong remarks: “The police are at a great disadvantage now, because the court officers being below the grade of Inspector are prohibited from conducting prosecutions or bringing any points of importance to the notice of Magistrates which would be unfavourable to the defence.”

There is no reasonable doubt that the present Code by prohibiting Court Sub-Inspectors from acting as prosecutors has had a bad effect on convictions. Some Magistrates allow the Court Sub-Inspector to make suggestions as an *amicus curiæ* and where this is allowed there is no great difference; but many Magistrates refuse to allow him to make any suggestion. It is difficult to take any single case and say that it has failed owing to the want of a prosecutor, but the result of the year's work and the consensus of opinion that there is on the subject leave no doubt that cases have suffered from this cause. In a police point of view the appointment of a public prosecutor is much to be desired; such an officer being unconnected with the police would not be open to the imputation of unfairness so continually thrown on the police prosecutor. Should this not be possible the amendment of the Act suggested by the Magistrate of Midnapore by the insertion of “Sub” before Inspector in section 495 would be the simplest remedy. If neither of these be possible, I consider that it would be for the advantage of the public to make arrangements by which Inspectors should be in charge of court work at least at head-quarters of districts. This could be done by appointing Inspectors to court duties, cutting them so much of their pay as represents horse allowance and giving that sum to picked Sub-Inspectors who would perform Inspectors' duties. This arrangement would give a younger and more active body of officers for inspection, and a more quiet life to men who from age or physical incapacity have become unfit for the active duties of inspection, but who would make valuable court officers.

74. The first of the new tests for persons prescribed by the Government of India is, percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police, and I have already stated in paragraph 56 that this can be given. The figures in column XIV of the present returns are not, however, necessarily absolutely accurate as they may possibly contain a few persons against whom Magistrates issued process. The number of these must, however, be so small as scarcely to affect results. The

Number of persons released after arrest

total number of persons arrested by the police during the year was 79,021. There were also 3,541 persons who were waiting trial at the end of 1882, or who were received by transfer, of whom over 75 per cent. may be taken as persons arrested by the police. In round numbers therefore about 81,700 persons who were arrested by the police were dealt with during the year and 2,226 of these, or 2·7 per cent were released before appearance before a Magistrate.

75. Results of trial of persons by classes.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Percentage of convictions to arrests	57·7	43·5	46·8	52·7	40·8	88·3
Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial	50·8	39·6	45·5	53·2	40·9	85·3
Percentage of convictions to persons actually tried	54·8	37·4	43·1	52·4	47·5	85·5
	58·7	45·1	47·0	53·7	52·1	89·4
	50·0	41·1	40·3	54·1	40·3	84·7
	50·0	38·7	40·7	53·2	52·1	88·5
	61·2	50·3	55·1	55·6	51·2	80·1
	61·7	46·4	52·2	50·1	54·5	89·3
	61·5	43·9	50·4	55·1	51·9	89·3

The above table shows the results of trial of persons by classes. There is a falling off in the percentage of every class except VI, the decrease being most marked in class IV due to the transfer to non-cognizable of hurt cases in which there was always a large proportion of convictions.

76. Percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases investigated. Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.

DISTRICTS.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Average.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Average.
Burdwan	25·6	30·2	7·1	15·4	32·9	89·7	61·0	49·2	31·3	42·6	20·0	45·4	88·7	69·1
Bankoorah	89·4	44·7	5·9	20·0	36·3	94·0	44·7	75·5	46·6	37·2	22·2	45·5	91·5	63·6
Beerbhoom	83·3	48·3	16·9	44·4	20·2	92·4	85·4	67·5	35·2	50·0	32·0	37·5	93·2	62·0
Midnapore	82·9	37·3	10·8	17·5	55·6	81·0	38·6	57·2	20·7	36·3	20·8	40·5	70·5	47·2
Hooghly	66·8	31·2	9·0	41·3	32·7	92·0	68·9	66·9	28·2	41·2	43·2	38·0	91·4	70·4
Howrah	66·6	38·2	20·0	19·0	46·2	92·9	76·4	54·4	40·1	61·3	17·9	60·7	91·0	81·5
24 Pergunnahs	56·6	41·1	10·3	29·0	30·4	90·1	51·4	51·4	39·7	58·4	36·8	46·1	87·2	65·2
Nuddea	54·0	33·8	10·3	28·8	29·7	83·0	34·1	55·7	38·2	47·2	31·6	50·1	80·4	60·4
Jessore	51·7	43·1	11·4	18·3	30·9	84·9	34·4	53·4	45·5	51·5	18·0	39·1	84·1	48·7
Khulna	60·4	36·7	11·5	22·2	27·8	88·6	41·3	62·4	33·6	65·5	30·2	39·7	86·3	57·7
Moorshedabad	58·0	28·7	4·8	10·1	33·4	94·0	46·7	47·7	38·0	42·6	19·6	34·4	83·3	58·6
Dumra	40·3	31·3	9·0	30·0	28·3	81·5	40·8	74·3	34·1	25·0	32·8	49·8	89·8	57·2
Rajshahye	62·3	47·3	16·8	15·6	36·8	76·5	27·7	48·7	52·0	53·5	33·8	54·0	70·2	50·3
Rungpore	68·5	31·7	8·3	22·2	47·4	97·5	50·0	73·4	27·1	46·4	15·2	48·0	93·8	53·5
Rogra	50·5	30·2	10·0	12·9	31·6	93·4	22·9	45·6	35·0	40·4	25·9	40·6	95·8	57·7
Pubna	68·6	51·4	15·2	53·3	47·7	98·7	71·8	80·0	76·5	48·8	74·3	78·7	95·0	49·3
Jalpaiguri	52·0	40·9	14·7	23·0	44·0	92·1	53·0	53·2	48·0	44·2	45·4	51·8	87·5	61·1
Dacca	28·8	37·6	16·6	28·2	13·9	92·7	50·3	65·3	41·6	49·6	41·3	60·1	89·7	65·6
Furreedpore	76·9	45·9	5·7	18·9	39·8	89·4	44·5	59·8	32·0	32·0	19·4	39·5	79·0	40·7
Backergunge	61·6	39·6	13·0	17·8	35·8	82·2	41·3	59·8	39·6	51·6	25·3	43·4	84·7	51·2
Mymensingh	43·6	24·7	7·5	10·3	31·4	81·5	26·6	48·0	35·3	37·1	57·6	47·5	79·5	47·1
Tipperah	61·8	39·3	11·2	32·0	41·5	92·1	40·1	64·0	35·8	34·2	44·2	45·8	92·0	53·7
Chittagong	44·8	28·3	12·4	31·5	36·7	80·4	44·9	61·7	21·8	38·5	37·6	53·1	86·1	61·9
Noakhally	56·5	43·9	8·6	16·1	37·8	87·3	38·3	53·0	33·8	41·0	32·2	41·8	79·7	48·5
Chittagong Hill Tracts	20·0	...	...	...	38·0	...	33·3	100·0	45·4	...	...	73·5	...	72·3
Patna	44·0	32·4	6·8	23·5	31·4	90·2	68·7	39·3	32·7	6·0	30·4	56·6	91·7	83·8
Gya	18·9	39·7	4·3	22·2	29·8	95·7	22·7	45·0	52·5	47·9	30·3	57·6	87·8	62·9
Shahabad	40·2	49·1	9·1	17·8	24·9	88·2	43·1	57·1	55·2	49·2	20·4	49·1	84·9	61·5
Mozufferpore	81·2	43·6	7·9	4·7	57·8	93·7	47·4	73·4	53·4	47·6	33·3	49·5	87·9	63·8
Durbhanga	50·0	32·2	0·3	17·0	33·7	96·9	38·1	31·0	39·7	51·1	30·6	49·6	92·3	64·4
Saran	49·0	41·2	7·6	21·1	24·9	81·0	33·2	47·5	50·0	51·3	43·3	47·5	89·3	61·1
Chumpann	72·0	26·3	8·3	25·6	35·5	91·8	35·4	69·6	35·1	37·5	38·2	59·9	90·6	60·9
Monghyr	63·7	36·5	10·9	7·1	38·3	89·5	39·3	60·9	51·0	54·2	11·4	44·7	89·1	61·0
Bhagulpore	43·7	44·0	0·4	26·3	40·6	92·2	61·3	49·2	46·3	49·5	34·2	58·7	90·1	58·7
Purneah	45·9	45·1	12·0	31·5	37·8	89·2	43·1	70·1	50·9	50·0	32·8	52·3	85·8	73·0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	70·0	46·6	4·5	22·7	25·2	73·7	17·5	45·9	46·0	46·7	27·2	67·7	80·2	67·0
Malah	54·1	25·0	19·3	44·1	33·2	81·6	38·0	63·0	32·5	58·3	45·8	47·2	79·5	76·0
Outack	43·7	38·0	13·4	20·9	30·4	92·0	50·6	57·6	30·1	43·8	53·7	47·1	92·8	70·2
Pooree	21·7	32·2	18·8	27·2	38·2	91·0	52·5	24·3	26·3	50·0	20·0	49·5	90·7	57·9
Balasore	41·0	34·3	8·4	21·7	44·5	65·8	37·7	61·4	31·5	39·5	22·5	46·2	84·8	64·1
Gurjhat	50·0	78·4	20·6	34·3	43·5	93·0	49·8	75·0	86·6	64·9	25·0	49·0	86·5	67·7
Hazareebagh	50·0	39·4	12·9	38·8	52·8	77·0	45·5	51·4	43·3	55·6	48·2	50·4	73·2	61·4
Lohardugga	40·7	34·6	10·2	21·6	35·6	95·4	58·6	23·4	34·3	41·8	64·8	45·0	94·2	62·0
Singbhoom	66·6	50·0	14·3	50·1	38·1	95·1	67·2	77·3	53·8	90·1	46·1	51·1	93·6	79·1
Manbhoom	50·0	33·3	7·4	23·5	25·8	73·2	24·0	80·5	27·4	43·6	51·5	51·1	80·7	57·7

The above table shows the percentage of cases ending in conviction and of persons convicted by districts. The six districts which give the best results are Howrah 76·4, Darjeeling 71·8, Patna 68·7, Singbhoom 67·2, Hooghly 66·9, and Bhagulpore 61·3. All of these, except Singbhoom, were in the first six last year. The worst results are in the Sonthal Pergunnahs 17·5, Gya 22·7, Manbhoom 24, Mymensingh 26·6, Rungpore, 27·7, and Pubna 32·9. All these, except Pubna, were also mentioned as among the worst last year.

76. Offences under class I have been most successfully dealt with in Beerbhoom (83), Mozufferpore (81), Furreedpore (76·9), and Chumpann (72), and have been least affectually handled in Pooree (21·7), Burdwan (25), and Dacca (28·8).

Under class II the Gurjats (76·4), Darjeeling (54·4), Singbhoom (50·), Tipperah (49·3), and Shahabad (49·1), are best and the Chittagong Hill Tracts (20), Mymensingh (24·7), Maldah (25), Chumparun (26·3), and Chittagong (28·3), are worst.

In serious offences against property there is a distinct falling off. The Gurjats (20·6), and Howrah (20·) show best, no other district getting up to 20 per cent. Gya, (4·3), the Sonthal Pergunnahs, (4·5), and Dinagepore (4·8) show very bad results.

Under class V, Hazaribagh, (52·8), Darjeeling (47·7), Bogra (47·4), and Balasore (44·5), give the best results, and Sarun (24·9), and the Sonthal Pergunnahs (25·2), and Manbhoom (25·8) the worst.

77. Direct cases.

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	ARRESTED DURING 1883.		ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.				FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.)				Percentage of acquittals to arrests made by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Percentage of acquittals to arrests made under orders of the Magis- trate.	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by order of the Magistrate.		
		By Police.	By Magistrate.	By Magistrate.		By Sessions or High Court.		By Magistrate.		By Sessions or High Court.							
				Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.						
BENGAL.																	
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	2,384	432	566	238	29	1	1,757	187	41	.....	24·9	55·3	75·4	43·3	
	Bankoora ...	820	126	208	67	35	.....	550	63	23	.....	20·0	53·1	89·1	50·0
	Boeribhoom ...	852	205	189	141	13	2	576	50	9	.....	24·2	49·7	70·3	24·3	
	Midnapore ...	2,331	768	836	498	68	27	1,230	197	43	.....	35·7	64·3	54·1	26·0	
	Hooghly ...	3,165	609	539	524	21	6	2,651	104	14	1	17·6	70·2	81·6	24·4		
Presidency	Howrah ...	3,133	139	469	82	20	2	2,595	60	15	.....	15·4	60·4	69·3	35·9	
	24 Pergunnahs ...	3,848	455	691	351	68	1	2,603	165	58	1	27·6	77·8	70·7	21·0		
	Nuddea ...	2,518	515	804	249	58	.....	1,322	259	24	.....	37·1	48·0	54·0	50·0
	Jessore ...	1,601	788	549	487	46	9	896	263	65	2	35·8	62·0	58·2	33·6		
	Khulna ...	1,321	174	403	104	14	10	794	66	19	2	31·5	66·5	81·5	33·6		
Rajahshahye	Moorshedabad ...	2,361	719	769	530	44	13	1,507	163	33	1	24·3	75·6	63·1	22·3		
	Dinagepore ...	1,501	287	478	172	51	.....	897	100	50	.....	35·2	59·9	63·0	34·8
	Rajahshahye ...	1,385	302	432	178	44	8	837	115	21	1	31·5	61·5	61·9	39·4		
	Runkpore ...	937	406	256	274	51	14	538	180	49	1	32·7	61·8	62·6	39·8		
	Bogra ...	1,149	309	387	176	25	6	710	148	6	1	35·8	59·8	62·3	38·8		
Dacca	Pubna ...	1,204	338	429	224	66	35	671	121	16	3	31·1	76·6	67·0	36·6		
	Darjeeling ...	2,066	19	193	2	1	.....	1,654	17	2	.....	9·6	10·5	82·5	89·4
	Julpigoree ...	840	250	210	154	4	.....	559	115	11	.....	25·2	58·4	67·3	41·0
	Dacca ...	2,010	466	605	219	69	6	1,748	251	55	2	25·8	48·0	69·0	54·2		
	Furcedpore ...	1,103	742	405	405	40	4	843	247	22	.....	35·0	67·2	61·6	33·2	
Chittagong	Backergunge ...	1,065	521	550	296	97	9	904	191	35	2	38·1	58·5	55·3	37·0		
	Mymensingh ...	2,714	1,047	1,021	501	161	44	1,291	474	62	.....	43·0	52·	49·9	46·2	
	Tipperah ...	1,719	483	584	271	87	5	1,018	225	34	.....	39·0	57·1	61·1	46·3	
	Chittagong ...	1,149	219	252	114	28	4	787	78	15	2	24·3	53·8	69·7	38·5		
	Noakholly ...	730	272	244	166	23	.....	360	99	15	.....	36·5	60·6	51·3	38·5
Chittagong Hill Tracts		29	11	10	2	.....	.....	15	9	1	.....	34·4	68·1	55·1	51·8
Total for Bengal		45,284	10,755	12,439	6,520	1,161	205	29,267	3,927	744	22	30·0	62·5	68·2	36·7		
BEHAR.																	
Patna	Patna ...	6,744	281	827	168	57	2	5,709	104	31	.....	12·8	60·4	85·1	37·0	
	Gya ...	1,815	342	386	206	38	0	1,043	124	43	.....	23·3	69·5	59·8	37·4	
	Shahabad ...	1,964	540	538	255	42	12	1,221	252	20	10	20·6	49·4	61·5	48·5		
	Mozufferpore ...	1,244	402	202	304	18	.....	884	186	20	1	17·6	63·8	68·0	36·1	
	Duribhanga ...	1,511	305	268	289	38	4	1,138	102	14	1	19·7	74·1	74·7	26·0		
Bhagalpore	Sarun ...	1,949	703	364	485	45	12	1,310	250	64	.....	21·0	60·0	71·0	33·2	
	Chumparun ...	1,269	212	321	181	24	8	872	65	84	.....	27·1	78·9	71·3	26·8	
	Monghyr ...	1,662	311	467	225	28	.....	1,073	86	23	.....	20·4	72·3	65·0	27·6
	Bhazulpore ...	2,363	293	409	168	22	1	1,857	131	18	2	18·2	69·7	78·5	46·9		
	Purneah ...	1,487	331	383	163	19	2	920	137	23	4	27·4	49·8	64·2	42·5		
Maldah	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	1,231	584	380	103	3	3	899	424	8	4	31·1	28·4	60·3	73·2		
	Maldah ...	784	114	283	60	10	.....	419	43	15	.....	37·3	52·6	55·3	37·7
Total for Behar		24,020	4,634	4,826	2,608	319	63	17,194	1,889	313	22	21·4	58·6	72·8	41·1		
ORISSA.																	
Orissa	Cuttack ...	2,433	248	548	128	20	1	1,756	103	13	1	23·3	59·0	72·7	41·0		
	Pooree ...	2,087	310	604	213	5	6	1,308	106	8	.....	20·1	70·5	63·1	34·1	
	Balasore ...	901	217	292	128	13	4	490	74	15	.....	33·8	60·8	56·0	35·0	
	Gurjhat ...	340	81	101	36	.....	.....	210	23	.....	.....	29·7	44·4	64·4	28·3
Total		5,761	856	1,545	505	38	10	3,773	310	36	1	27·4	60·1	66·1	36·3		
CHOTA NAGPORE.																	
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh ...	1,408	246	437	131	19	1	891	118	24	1	32·4	55·0	65·0	47·7		
	Lohardugga ...	1,549	309	405	214	59	15	1,042	190	37	1	28·0	55·9	50·6	46·6		
	Singbhoom ...	263	46	40	15	1	.....	199	36	3	.....	15·0	32·6	76·8	78·2
	Manbhoom ...	728	334	218	129	15	3	398	202	18	.....	32·0	30·5	57·1	60·4	
Total		3,946	1,039	1,100	480	74	19	2,530	546	82	2	29·7	49·1	60·1	52·7		
GRAND TOTAL		79,021	17,287	19,910	10,182	1,502	287	52,764	6,671	1,175	47	27·8	60·6	68·2	38·8		

The last column but one of the above table gives the nearest approach possible under the present returns to the new test (b) 2, but as it does not include persons pending, it does not wholly comply with the test.

The number of acquittals is greater both of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* and persons arrested by order of the Magistrate, but the falling off is but slight in the former case and considerable in the latter.

78. Result of Sessions trials

DISTRICTS	Total convictions by the Magistrate or High Court	ACQUITTED AFTER REGULAR TRIAL FOLLOWING ON COMMITMENT BY THE MAGISTRATE						Total number of acquittals	Percentage of acquittals to the number tried at the Sessions.
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI		
Darbhanga	15	16	8	9				29	65.5
Bogra	7		12	1				13	60.0
Naakholly	18		24	2				26	58.0
Farrakhpore	22		24	7				31	58.5
Hooahly	15		10	9		2		21	58.5
Patna	19		9	16				25	54.8
Madanpore	16	1	8	12		1		21	55.3
Mymensingh	22	9	11	21		1		42	54.5
Backergunge	37	3	37	1				41	57.7
Baculoom	9		5	1		2		10	57.8
Howrah	17	7	1	1		2		10	58.8
Manbhum	14		13	6				19	57.0
Dinapore	10		1	3		0	11	14	57.0
Dacca	17		1	3	2	4	10	17	47.5
Rangpore	11		17	1				18	44.4
Poorbe	8		6	1				7	43.8
Baikoora	24		8	9	1			20	43.8
Chittagong	34		17	6	2	1		26	47.0
Monghyr	24	2	5	10		1	1*	19	47.2
Tijraha	4	10	7	1		1		19	47.2
Farrakha	27		13	7				20	44.4
Naldia	14	1	10	4		1		16	41.0
Maldah	15		2	7		1		10	40.0
24 Pargunnas	17	6	25	1				32	57.7
Khulna	21	3	8	1				12	33.3
Hazratnagar	17	2	12	1				15	35.3
Burduwan	14		11	13		13		37	57.7
Manikshabad	14		3	11		6		20	47.8
Bankura	13		6	1		1		9	44.7
Muzaffarpore	21		1	5		1		11	34.3
Barisal	2		1					3	33.3
Cuttack	14		2	2				4	33.3
Shalimar	13		13	2		1		16	33.3
Katra	31		10	2		1		13	31.1
Rajshahye	2		1	1		1		3	30.0
Chittagong	1		5	1				6	30.0
Burduwan	11	1	1	12				14	24.4
South of Pargunnas	12		1					4	25.0
Barisal	1		1					2	20.0
Takia	43		1	3				28	24.7
Cox	13		1	8				12	24.5
Chardaga	13		1			3		4	19.1
Jalpaiguri	13		1					4	15.7
Chittagong Hill Tracts	2		2	1		1		4	16.6
Gurjhat									
Total	1,157	64	183	108	7	10	29	397	42.4

* Monghyr - Exclusive of 4 persons acquitted under class VI by the High Court.

The preceding table gives the result of committals. The percentage of conviction has gone down from 59.1 to 57.5.

In the Burdwan division, the Burdwan district shows great improvement, and Bankura has done fairly, but the other four districts all show more acquittals than convictions. The Commissioner considers cases were well prepared, and magisterial work well supervised in Burdwan, and attributes the improvement to these causes. Regarding Hooahly and Howrah he remarks that he still adheres to the opinion expressed last year that the jury system is unsuited to the country in its present circumstances.

There is a very decided improvement in the Presidency division. No special remarks are called for on this division.

In the Rajshahye division, Julpigoree, which last year showed the worst results, stands far the first this year. Bogra and Pubna show worst. The Commissioner remarks in explanation that "when cases are not established by overwhelming evidence, some Judges are much more prone to acquit than others." These two districts are under the same Judge.

The result of trials in the Dacca division is extremely unsatisfactory, Dacca being the only district in which the convictions exceeded the acquittals. The bad results in Farrakhpore are due chiefly to the Madanpore and Goalundo sub-divisions. Some of the cases which failed are reported to have been committed on insufficient grounds, and in others the result is said to be due to witnesses breaking down under cross examination. In Mymensingh the Magistrate attributes the break down in some cases to witnesses being bought over, but the Commissioner attributes the failure more to the character of the presiding Judge, and in this he appears to be correct. Rightly or wrongly, the Mymensingh police have got the idea that however good a case may be, it stands little chance at the Sessions. The failure in Backergunge is almost entirely in class II, and these acquittals, 35 in number, are stated by the Magistrate to have had a bad moral effect in the district. The Magistrate recommended appeals

in five cases, but none were sanctioned.

None of the other Commissioners make remarks on the result of Sessions trials. The most noteworthy point is that 486 of the acquittals or 53·2 per cent. were under class II. This point was fully gone into last year and disposed of in paragraph 21 of the Resolution, so I do not enlarge on it again.

79. Property stolen and recovered.

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which all was recovered.	Number of cases in which part was recovered.	Total.	Balance in which nothing was recovered.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY TO LOSS.			Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen in 1888.
								1881.	1882.	1883.	
						Rs.	Rs.				
Burdwan ...	665	223	249	472	193	19,873	8,161	20·8	26·6	41·0	70·9
Bankooru ...	346	93	60	153	102	5,2·3	1,710	40·1	24·9	32·3	44·3
Beerbhoom ...	303	146	52	108	108	7,998	1,918	24·6	21·8	21·9	64·7
Midnapore ...	853	324	141	405	358	10,952	5,525	19·8	22·0	27·6	54·6
Hookhly ...	637	209	103	312	325	20,602	6,834	29·4	29·8	33·2	41·9
Howrah ...	598	283	73	350	242	15,541	6,383	62·2	37·9	44·9	59·5
24-Pergunnahs	1,241	531	152	673	568	52,178	10,322	41·9	31·5	31·7	54·3
Nudda ...	1,430	403	101	624	812	29,155	5,664	28·2	31·4	19·4	43·4
Jessore ...	852	194	86	280	572	55,830	37,180	16·7	25·2	67·3	32·8
Khulna ...	444	113	67	180	268	14,824	3,540	...	30·2	17·3	40·1
Moorsheadabad	1,095	307	216	523	572	23,104	7,783	25·0	19·6	38·0	47·7
Dinapore ...	783	271	48	319	444	35,802	8,710	14·4	16·3	24·4	41·8
Rajshahye ...	930	247	38	285	645	26,801	8,0·6	37·0	16·1	22·5	30·6
Rungpore ...	904	234	136	370	538	33,576	7,634	17·4	19·9	22·7	40·7
Bogra ...	473	100	50	210	263	13,588	6,928	29·0	47·9	50·9	41·4
Pubna ...	459	98	74	172	287	15,294	2,143	17·7	22·2	16·9	37·4
Darjeeling ...	573	256	47	303	270	18,733	6,091	62·7	40·5	35·5	52·9
Jalpigoree ...	341	138	66	204	137	12,087	3,888	31·8	13·5	32·2	59·8
Dacca ...	912	280	165	425	487	50,717	8,080	13·9	10·2	17·1	40·6
Farrukpore ...	687	104	77	181	506	27,399	3,216	15·7	23·9	11·7	26·3
Backergunge ...	516	102	113	275	241	30,883	9,240	15·9	17·1	29·9	53·3
Mymensingh ...	1,058	435	182	617	1,041	1,01,043	14,916	7·4	17·6	14·7	37·2
Tippurah ...	442	140	52	198	244	15,208	3,366	24·1	16·4	22·1	44·8
Chittagong ...	316	150	27	177	139	14,683	5,414	22·8	23·8	38·8	56·0
Noakhilly ...	197	64	44	108	89	7,346	2,572	43·3	31·4	35·0	51·6
Chittagong Hill Tracts	20	7	6	13	7	4,006	411	49·3	47·1	10·1	83·
Patna ...	1,120	533	91	624	496	26,162	12,362	41·3	50·2	47·2	55·7
Gya ...	1,271	347	71	418	853	56,356	6,077	13·7	18·0	16·7	52·9
Shahabad ...	866	387	63	452	414	21,438	7,076	38·8	36·8	32·9	52·1
Mozufferpore ...	529	268	51	319	210	8,581	4,183	42·6	33·1	48·7	60·3
Durbhunga ...	899	347	67	464	435	18,142	5,907	38·4	29·8	32·5	44·9
Sarun ...	819	404	57	461	358	22,594	7,694	27·3	34·4	34·0	50·2
Chumparun ...	1,083	444	60	504	579	16,949	5,781	37·6	37·7	31·1	40·5
Monghyr ...	812	324	178	502	310	24,626	6,553	19·0	31·2	26·8	61·9
Bhagulpore ...	697	270	47	317	380	15,729	3,433	27·7	47·6	21·8	45·4
Purneah ...	930	268	108	376	554	19,947	5,368	21·8	40·3	20·8	40·4
Southal Pergunnahs	1,938	522	88	610	1,328	18,631	4,050	20·7	16·5	21·7	31·4
Maldah ...	445	126	73	201	244	10,044	2,759	38·5	31·9	27·4	45·1
Cuttack ...	768	301	144	445	323	16,820	5,394	33·0	46·8	28·6	58·0
Pooree ...	723	267	151	418	305	5,288	1,348	36·7	43·3	25·4	57·8
Balasore ...	534	220	57	277	256	5,771	2,302	20·7	22·9	39·8	51·6
Gurjhat ...	130	45	32	77	50	1,585	479	54·1	54·1	30·2	56·6
Hazaribagh ...	661	347	84	431	230	9,511	4,908	37·5	41·3	50·0	65·3
Lohardugga ...	540	107	52	249	291	14,131	5,390	35·8	38·1	38·1	46·1
Singbhoom ...	98	38	18	56	37	1,542	583	45·9	13·4	37·8	62·3
Manbhoom ...	441	169	54	222	219	9,909	3,100	26·3	21·1	31·2	50·3
Total ...	32,978	11,423	4,033	15,456	17,522	9,57,779	2,70,823	25·5	27·0	29·2	46·9

The above table shows the action of the police, with reference to the recovery of property. As the Government of India have now made the percentage of cases in which property is recovered to cases in which property is stolen one of the tests of police work, I have added a column to the statement showing the percentage under this heading for each district. The provincial percentage by this test is a little better, being 46·9 against 46·3 last year. The percentage of property recovered is also better than the last two years, but is not quite so good as it was in 1880. In the number of cases in which property was recovered, Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Mozufferpore, the Hill Tracts, Monghyr, Hazaribagh, and Manbhoom show best, while in the proportion of property recovered Jessore, Bogra, Hazaribagh, Mozufferpore and Patna return the highest percentages.

I again give figures showing the number of cases of burglary in which property is reported to have been taken, and which shows that no improvement in this direction has taken place in the Patna division. The Chumparun district must, however, be excepted from these remarks, as there property is reported to be taken in 70 per cent. of the cases reported, while in the neighbouring districts of Mozufferpore and Durbhunga the figures are only 27 and 26 per cent. In other words, if the figures are correct, men continue to commit burglary in these two districts, although they only succeed in taking

away property in one case in four, and in Mozufferpore they only took an average of Rs. 21 worth of property in the single successful case. The results are so absurd as to show on the face of them that they are untrue, and it is to be hoped that the local authorities of these districts will try and get more correct First Informations in future. When the First Information is not full and accurate and containing the whole truth, the police can never hope for good results. From a report received from Mozufferpore, it appears that there has been an improvement towards the close of the year, and the results of the year are certainly better than in 1882, but there is still much room for improvement :—

Division.	Number of true cases of burglary		Number of cases in which property was reported to have been taken.		Percentage of cases in which property was reported to have been taken to true cases	
	1882	1883	1882.	1883.	1882	1883
Burdwan ..	1 822	1 515	995	922	65 4	60 8
Presidency ..	2 271	2 151	1,479	1 512	64 2	62 5
Rajshahye ..	1 858	1 983	1 680	1 677	85 8	84 4
Dacca ..	1 717	1 914	1 414	1,657	87 4	86 5
Chittagong ..	413	507	208	296	72 1	77 0
Total for Bengal ...	7 781	8 200	5 546	6 074	75 1	74 0
Patna ..	5, 149	5 064	1 060	2 010	37	34 4
Bhagulpore ...	2,350	2 451	1 301	1 346	61 4	58 3
Total for Behar	7,599	8 095	3 371	3 356	44 3	41 4
Orissa ..	474	473	334	405	78 1	80 5
Chota Nagpore ..	544	505	546	519	117	77 9
Total for the Province	16 682	17 643	10 121	10 314	70 6	74 4

80. *Analysis of crime by classes.*—The number of true cases under each class for the past 8 years is given below. The fluctuations will be noticed in dealing with each class :—

	1876	1877	1878	1879.	1880	1881.	1882	1883
Class I ...	2,700	2 818	2,785	2,810	2,639	2 127	2 508	2 630
II ..	4 108	4 141	4 267	3 976	4 061	4 301	1 267	1 684
III ...	22,280	20 667	23 887	20,602	18 953	19 051	18,520	19 609
IV ...	9 073	8 812	9 534	9 608	10 874	11 096	12,150	2 913
V ..	38,832	41 095	45 840	42 442	38 850	35 673	36 301	37,690
VI ..	18 752	16 828	11 996	18,694	24,046	21 056	27,181	29 554

CLASS I.

81. There is an increase of 131 true cases in this class, Serials 2, 3, and 7 show a decrease of 47 cases. Serial 4 (harbouring an offender) and 5 (other offences against public justice) show an increase of 13 and 102 cases respectively. There is also an increase of 63 cases of rioting. The percentages calculated in the same way as those given last year are as follow :—

	1882	1883
Percentage of cases ending in conviction ..	47 5	49 2
Percentage of persons convicted ...	56	56 3

The percentages under the recent circular of the Government of India are given below as far as figures are available :—

	1883
1. Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported ...	81 5
2. Percentage of cases (police and direct) in which a conviction was secured to cases decided ...	65 3
3. Percentage of police cases in which a conviction was secured to cases investigated ...	54 5
4. Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police ...	2

The police have investigated a slightly increased proportion of cases with slightly better results than last year, but have also arrested a few more persons against whom there was no proof.

82. Coining cases have decreased very decidedly, the number being 117 against 137. Results have also improved. Altogether 61 cases ended in conviction, of which 60 were investigated by the police. The comparative figures of last year and this are given below :—

		1882.	1883.
Percentage of convictions in cases	...	43·8	51·3
" " of persons	...	40	50·4

83. The number of true and false cases of riot in each division for the last five years is shown in the following table:—

		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
		True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.
Burdwan	...	244	23	254	23	180	8	167	12	161	16
Presidency	...	283	14	340	30	318	22	339	16	363	21
Rajshahye	...	207	44	161	24	184	12	207	29	261	38
Dacca	...	763	111	472	51	360	37	574	31	538	69
Chittagong	...	90	6	221	21	276	21	227	38	193	18
Patna	...	208	36	216	47	179	20	179	23	189	27
Bhagulpore	...	119	9	101	5	115	6	102	4	133	6
Orissa	...	50	74	35	14	35	11	59	15	59	19
Chota Nagpore	...	25	1	26	2	39	1	36	4	56	2
		1,989	318	1,862	220	1,716	141	1,890	175	1,953	214

On the whole, there is an increase of 63 true cases. The fluctuation is distributed thus :—

Increase.			Decrease.		
Presidency	...	24	Burdwan	...	6
Rajshahye	...	54	Dacca	...	36
Patna	...	10	Chittagong	...	34
Bhagulpore	...	31			
Chota Nagpore	...	20			
		139			76

In Orissa the number is the same as in 1882. The fluctuation is not sufficiently marked to call for notice here, and will be dealt with under each division.

The percentages of convictions as compared with last year are given :—

		1882.	1883.
Percentage of convictions in cases	...	43·2	44·9
" " of persons	...	55·5	55·

The percentage of convictions of persons actually tried is 60· against 61. As this is an important class of case as regards police action, I also give the newly prescribed percentages as far as possible :—

Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported	...	78·4
" " ending in conviction to cases decided	...	62·6
" of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	50·7

The police have investigated a larger number of cases with very much the same result as last year.

The results before the Sessions courts are worse than ever, but the comparatively petty nature of the crime of the year is shown by the small number of persons whose cases went before that court. In 1882, the cases of 616 persons were disposed of against only 502 in 1883. Of these 502 persons 399 were acquitted, including appeals, and only 103 convicted. The results in the Rajshahye and Chota Nagpore Divisions are far the worst. In neither was a single person convicted by the Sessions court. In Chittagong the result was good, and in the Presidency Division fair. Everywhere else it was bad. These figures are not however of much value, as the acquittals show persons let off both on trial and on appeal, while the convictions show only those convicted on trial, the convictions on appeal being shown under the heading of the original court.

84. Class 1.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1882.	Cases reported in 1883.	False cases.	True cases in 1883.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	31	42	4	38	12	36	9	256	126	120
Bankoora	23	35	3	32	25	36	25	191	99	11
Beerbhoom	13	20	.....	20	14	12	10	90	54	10
Midnapore	70	79	1	78	47	62	39	274	157	99
Hooghly	71	67	10	52	34	46	24	218	144	64
Howrah	39	18	1	17	13	18	13	68	37	30
Total	247	256	10	237	149	210	123	1,027	619	343

There is a small decrease of 10 cases this year, due entirely to Hooghly and Howrah, the other four districts showing a small increase. Convictions both in cases and of persons have improved, the percentage being 51·9 against 49·4 in cases and 60·2 against 54·7 of persons. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided is 68·6 and in cases investigated by the police 58·6. The police investigated 79·5 per cent. of the cases reported.

85. Coining cases have again decreased, and the total number in the division was only 7, all of which were petty. In the important case which was pending in Midnapore last year, three persons were convicted and three discharged.

86. Rioting cases have decreased by 6, the number being 161 against 167 in 1882. Burdwan, Bankoora, Beerbhoom, and Midnapore show an increase of 9, 6, 8, and 9 cases respectively, while Hooghly and Howrah show a decrease of 19 cases each. The Commissioner considers the decrease in Hooghly to be casual, and rejects the theory of the Magistrate that the decrease is due to smaller competition for land. Probably the steady increase in this class of crime for some years had drawn increased attention to it. No explanation of the decrease in Howrah is given. The results in this district are decidedly good, and are in striking contrast to the total failure in this class of case last year.

Most of the cases of riot were petty, but two cases in Burdwan and one in Beerbhoom ended in death. The first of the Burdwan cases arose out of a dispute at a musical entertainment; in the second the fight originated in a dispute about catching fish in a tank. In this case 10 persons were committed, and only one finally convicted under section 323. The Commissioner attributes this failure of justice partly to the police not having sent up evidence of the identification of the body and partly to the committing officer having originally committed both sides in one case. The High Court quashed this committal, and there was considerable delay in committing the cases separately. Had the committing officer done his duty, he would have called the evidence of identification which the police failed to send up. I note this case specially, as I differ from the Commissioner, and would lay the whole blame of the failure on the committing officer. Undoubtedly the police were wrong in not sending up all the evidence, but the police as a body have not the education or the knowledge of law that a committing officer ought to have, and a mistake like this made by the police ought to have been corrected by him. Far from correcting mistakes in the present instance, the Magistrate tried as one the two separate cases sent up by the police, and thus caused the delay which was far more fatal to the case than the omission of the identification witness. The affair occurred on 19th May, and the case was first committed on 30th June. The second committal was made on 15th September, and the case was not finally decided till 15th November, or six months after the riot took place. No case, however good, can stand such delay, more particularly when the parties are induced to compromise by the fact of both sides being under trial.

The Beerbhoom case arose from a dispute about water for irrigation. One party wished to cut a bund, the other to preserve it: 19 persons were pending trial in this case at the close of the year.

Apart from these fatal cases, the most serious riots took place in Midnapore where there were disputes regarding the sowing of indigo between Messrs. Watson and the ryots of Silda and also disputes between zemindars and their ryots in Contai. In both these cases, in addition to the conviction of the

guilty parties, preventive measures have also been taken, and the Commissioner anticipates no further disturbance.

87. Class I.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1882.	Cases reported in 1883.	False cases.	True cases in 1883.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs . . .	62	107	11	96	54	93	53	310	185	144
Nuddea . . .	99	81	..	81	41	61	36	240	141	104
Jessore . . .	116	110	4	106	55	87	45	349	208	141
Khoolna . . .	81	90	7	83	54	86	52	307	189	88
Moorshedabad . . .	69	91	1	90	51	82	50	473	236	218
Total ..	429	479	23	456	255	408	236	1 794	960	647

There is an increase of 27 true cases under this class. Khulna gives exactly the same number as last year; Nuddea and Jessore a decrease; and the 24-Pergunnahs and Moorshedabad an increase. The percentages as compared with last year are :—

	1892.	1893.
Percentage of cases ending in conviction ..	52.9	51.5
Ditto persons convicted ..	59.1	51.

The newly prescribed percentages are :—

Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported ..	81.6
Ditto ending in conviction to cases decided ..	62.6
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ..	57.6

The results of trials and appeals before the Sessions were decidedly better, the convictions being 39.2 per cent. against 27.3.

88. There is an increase of nine cases of coining, &c., but the cases were all petty, and call for no notice, while results were better.

89. Rioting shows an increase of 29 cases. The greatest increase is in the 24-Pergunnahs (33 cases), due, it is stated, to land disputes in the south of the district. Only six of the cases in the division were serious. In one of the Jessore cases, a decree for land which had been sown with indigo was given against Mr. Brae of Baboo Khali. When the decree-holder after having been given possession went to plough up the indigo, he was opposed by the factory people, one of whom fired a gun, and wounded a man. Twenty-two persons were sent up by the police, of whom ten were convicted within the year and five afterwards four having been discharged. It is not stated whether the principals were tried.

90. Class I

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1882.	Cases reported in 1883.	False cases.	True cases in 1883.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinapore . . .	26	42	3	39	20	31	18	121	60	23
Rajshahye . . .	66	83	5	78	42	75	37	254	126	97
Rungpore . . .	45	68	2	66	32	42	23	158	77	79
Bogra . . .	77	66	5	61	13	51	37	207	163	48
Pubna . . .	89	102	22	80	53	99	50	493	225	203
Darjeeling . . .	15	27	..	27	18	27	14	40	32	2
Jalpigore . . .	28	30	2	28	15	25	13	107	57	31
Total .	304	418	39	379	229	353	195	1,380	759	532

Crime has increased by 75 cases, of which 54 are due to riots. Every district except Pubna shows an increase, the greatest being in Bogra. The percentages as compared with last year and the newly prescribed percentages are :—

	1882.	1883.
Percentage of cases ending in conviction ..	47.7	51.4
Ditto persons convicted ..	53.6	55.0
Ditto investigated by the police to cases reported ..	82.1	..
Ditto ending in conviction to cases decided ..	64.3	..
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ..	56.2	..

91. Coining cases have been successfully dealt with. Nineteen cases were reported, of which 18 were decided during the year, convictions having been obtained in 13. None appear to have been serious.

92. The greatest increase in cases of riot has taken place in Bograh, where cases have risen from 21 to 50. The increase is mainly due to disputes between the zemindars of Jopeshaye and their ryots. There is also an increase of 21 cases in Rungpore, which is not explained, and of 12 in Dinagpore. The total number of cases in this last district is, however, still very small, due, no doubt, to the fact that the competition there is rather for ryots than for land. There is a decrease of 10 cases in Pubna, which is satisfactory. There was no really serious case, though in one case in the Nattore sub-division of Rajshahye a man was killed. This case was pending at the close of the year, and was not in itself important.

A serious case might have occurred in the Serajgunge sub-division, but for the prompt measures taken to stop it. The zemindar of Raipore quarrelled with the Serajgunge Jute Company, whose agents espoused the claim of a younger brother to a share in the zemindari, and succeeded in getting partial possession. The elder brother then secured the help of Mr. Kallonas of Mymensingh (who was mentioned in paragraph 125 of last year's report). He brought in lattials from across the river, but they were promptly dispersed by the police, and fled. A second lot were brought in, who were again attacked by the police, and 20 men were arrested, including Mr. Kallonas' gomasta. In this case 18 persons, including the naib and gomasta, were convicted, and the conviction was upheld in appeal up to the High Court. Mr. Kallonas was finally bound down in heavy securities, and there has been no disturbance since.

The percentage of convictions is given below:—

	1882	1883.
Conviction in cases	40.6	47.5
" of persons	51.5	53.7
Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported ..	...	80.0
" " ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	.....	60.4
" of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated .....	.....	50.0

The above figures show a decided improvement.

93. Class I.

DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1882.	Cases reported in 1883.	cases.	True cases in 1883.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca	103	145	18	127	80	125	72	640	415	181
Furzedpore	95	116	8	105	77	78	60	503	340	195
Backergunge	139	127	23	105	77	107	66	418	238	137
Mymensingh	329	335	23	332	112	204	117	791	380	319
Total	666	743	71	672	376	578	315	2,447	1,403	832

Crime under this class may be said to be stationary, but there is a decided decrease in the more serious forms of crime. Results are decidedly better. As compared with last year's figures, the percentages are:—

	1882.	1883.
Convictions in cases	39.5	46.8
" of persons	53.8	57.4
Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported ...	...	76.8
Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	...	67.5
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated...	...	54.5

94. Coining cases have again been very successfully dealt with: 16 cases were reported, out of which 14 were decided, and of these 10 ended in conviction. None were of importance.

95. Serial number 5 (other offences against public justice) calls for notice only on account of the large increase of this class of case in

Mymensingh, the number of cases having risen from 21 in 1882 to 57 in 1883. The Magistrate and Commissioner attribute the increase to the employment of chowkidars in effecting arrests and forwarding prisoners owing to the insufficient number of the police.

96. The table below shows the number of cases of rioting district by district with results according to the old form, which are on the whole satisfactory :—

	True cases.		Convictions.	Percentage of convictions to cases.		Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted.	
	1882.	1883.		1882.	1883.				1882.	1883.
Dacca	82	97	52	54.8	53.6	540	374	187	65.8	64.6
Furreedpore	83	90	50	45.7	55.5	542	323	186	38.4	59.5
Backergunge	118	89	53	50.0	59.5	425	251	161	55.1	59.0
Mymensingh	293	262	80	22.1	30.5	705	323	293	54.7	45.8
Total	574	538	235	35.9	43.7	2,252	1,271	807	53.6	56.4

Dacca shows an increase of 15 cases, which has taken place chiefly in the Naraingunge sub-division, where two rival zemindars (one an inhabitant of Mymensingh) have been fighting. The result of trial of persons is again the best in this district. In Furreedpore there is a very small increase of 7 cases, and most of the cases are reported to have been very petty.

In Backergunge there is a very decided reduction of 27 cases, and there have actually been fewer cases in this district than in either Dacca or Furreedpore. This result is creditable to the Backergunge authorities, both police and Magisterial, and has been obtained by steadily watching for signs of an impending breach of the peace and the adoption of prompt measures in binding down the parties. I have remarked elsewhere on the system of binding down parties in this district.

Mymensingh too shows a decrease of 31 cases, and results are much better in cases, though apparently worse in persons—I say apparently, because the small percentage is greatly due to the very large number of persons pending trial (98). This includes 11 persons pending before the police. The percentage of convictions of persons actually tried is 52.3. The Commissioner has nothing to add to his remarks made on the subject of riots in this district last year, which will be found in paragraphs 108, 111, and 124 of last year's report. The percentage of cases enquired into by the police has risen in this district from 54.8 to 72.9. The Commissioner remarks on the poor results which have followed the increased use of the police, but the arrears of Magisterial work are so enormous in this district, as shown by the following figures, that I do not consider the police can be fairly blamed :—

	Cases.	Persons.
Total, including those pending from last year	292	705
Total disposed of	170	618
Balance pending	122	87

The present returns do not show separately the number of police and direct cases pending, but when nearly 42 per cent. of the total cases instituted during the year or pending from the previous year are pending at the close of the year, it is clearly unfair to blame the police for bad results.

97. As this class of crime is so important in this division, I give the newly prescribed percentages for each district as far as possible :—

	Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported.		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.		Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	
	1882.	1883.			1882.	1883.
Dacca	80.7	82.6	Figures not available.		63.4	54.7
Furreedpore	85.7	68.6			48.7	75.7
Backergunge	90.9	82.9			52.8	57.6
Mymensingh	54.8	72.9			39.1	57.6
Total ... ..	.....	.....			.....	.....

The above figures show that the police have been less employed in Furreedpore than in any of the other districts. Results of trial are worst in

Mymensingh as was to be expected when there is such delay in the disposal of cases.

98. Cases of riot with murder have decreased from 12 to 6, and the number is smaller than in any previous year except 1881.

The table below shows the number of this class of case for the last five years:—

			1870	1880	1881	1882	1883.
Dacca	...	...	5	2	3	3	2
Furzedpore	...	...	5	4	1	5	2
Backergunge	...	...	1	2	1	4	2
Mymensingh	...	...	1	2	1	4	2
Total	...	...	11	8	6	12	6

Four of these six cases ended in conviction, and one was pending. Five were due to disputes about land, and only one to other causes. It was this case which was pending at the close of the year, and it originated in a dispute about the seduction of a woman in the Furzedpore district. Of the five land disputes three present no special features, and one of those (a Backergunge case) ought to have been prevented by the police. A sub-inspector was discharged for his apathy in this case.

Of the remaining two cases one occurred in Mymensingh and the other in Backergunge. In the former the zemindar's people who were measuring the estate were attacked during the night by the ryots, and one man was killed. The prosecution failed in this case.

In the Backergunge case two zemindars claimed the same land. One of them got together a body of lattials and attacked the opposite party, killing one and severely wounding another.

99. Preventive measures have, as above remarked, been very largely resorted to in Backergunge and the number of this class of case in Furzedpore has more than doubled. In Mymensingh no effort appears to have been made to reduce the number of riots by binding parties down, and the number bound is actually less than last year, notwithstanding the remark in paragraph 24 of the resolution on last year's report. The resolution was received late in the year, it is true, but the local authorities knew that riots had increased from 134 in 1881 to 338 in 1882, and even without the orders of Government preventive measures should have been enforced. The number of cases in which persons were bound down is shown below.—

			1870	1880	1881	1882.	1883
Dacca	...	...	55	46	35	62	50
Furzedpore	...	...	49	133	80	312	712
Backergunge	...	...	838	828	659	1,093	1,104
Mymensingh	...	...	18	57	32	71	65
Total	...	...	900	1,044	806	1,538	1,930

From what I saw in a recent inspection in Backergunge I am disposed to believe that the number of persons put under bond might now be reduced. There is no doubt these cases cause considerable inconvenience to parties, and they should only be instituted when there is real danger of a breach of the peace.

100. Class 1.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1882	Cases reported in 1883	False cases	True cases in 1883	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases required into by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Br. to trial	convicted	Acquitted
Chittagong	79	4	2	76	27	10	28	18	48	36
Nonkhally	64	10	5	55	31	43	20	108	105	61
Chittagong Hill Tracts	8			2	2			8	8	
Tipperah	123	106	9	97	67	97	60	451	290	133
Total	209	240	16	230	123	149	102	795	491	230

There is again a decrease in this class, the decrease of 39 cases being spread over all the four districts, the greater part (26 cases) being due to Tipperah.

The percentages are given below, and do not compare favourably with those of last year :—

	1882.	1883.
Percentage of cases ending in conviction	50.2	44.4
• Ditto persons convicted	64.5	61.8

The new percentages are :—

Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported ...	74.4
Ditto ending in conviction to cases decided ...	67.6
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ...	58.9

101. Riot cases have decreased, and only two, both in the district of Tipperah, were serious. In this district riots were kept down by vigorous preventive measures, 312 persons having been bound down to keep the peace and special constables having been appointed in the disturbed parts.

102. Class I.

PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1882.	Cases reported in 1883.	False cases.	True cases in 1883.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	40	59	3	56	20	59	26	108	61	65
Gya	52	55	12	43	24	49	23	154	69	77
Shahabad	57	72	7	65	31	71	35	207	104	104
Mozufferpore	39	37	4	33	30	32	20	158	110	38
Durbhunga	25	40	4	36	21	30	19	117	57	64
Sarun	30	50	4	52	20	53	26	208	99	71
Chumparun	34	32	.....	32	19	25	18	89	63	33
Total ..	277	351	34	317	183	325	173	1,174	611	437

There is an increase of 40 cases in this division. Patna, Shahabad, Durbhunga, and Sarun show 16, 8, 11, and 23 cases over last year, while Gya, Mozufferpore, and Chumparun give a decrease of 9, 6, and 2 cases. The Sarun increase is attributed to greater activity on the part of the police in bringing cases to light, but this is not a class of case in which the police have much scope for special activity, and I should rather attribute it to an increase of crime.

As compared with last year's figures, the result in cases is somewhat better and of persons nearly the same :—

	1882.	1883.
Percentage of convictions in cases	51.9	54.3
Ditto ditto of persons	52.7	52.

The new percentages are :—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ...	92.1
Ditto ending in conviction to cases decided ...	66.1
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ..	52.9

The results in Mozufferpore are very good, 30 out of 33 true cases having ended in conviction.

103. Two cases of riot ended in loss of life, one in Durbhunga and one in Sarun; but no case in this division was of any public interest. It is satisfactory to note that there was no case of rioting in connexion with indigo disputes. There is an increase of 10 cases under this heading in the division, due chiefly to Patna and Sarun with an increase of 12 and 19 cases. The increase in the former district is said to be due chiefly to disputes about cutting embankments owing to the short rainfall.

104. None of the other headings call for notice.

105. Class I.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1883	Cases reported in 1883	False cases.	True cases in 1883.	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases enquired into by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted	Acquitted
Monghyr	45	65	3	60	87	58	97	823	197	71
Bhagulpore	33	54	3	31	15	32	14	196	98	74
Purneah	40	46	1	45	17	37	17	184	128	40
Sonthal Pergunnahs	17	20	.	20	16	20	14	74	34	24
Maldah	22	28	1	27	19	24	13	66	41	14
Total	157	191	8	193	98	171	95	945	469	227

There is an increase of 26 cases spread over all the districts, except Bhagulpore where there is a small decrease of 2 cases. The increase is greatest in Monghyr, 15 cases. Purneah and Maldah each show 5, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs 3 more.

The percentages as compared with last year are :—

	1882	1883
Percentage of convictions in cases	51 6	51 9
Percentage of convictions of persons	53 4	59 1

being about the same in cases but better in persons.

The new percentages are :—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	87 7
Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	67 1
Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	55 5

106. There were 10 coining cases, 8 of which ended in conviction: all were petty.

107. There is an increase of 33 cases of riot, every district contributing. Most of the cases were petty. The increase in Maldah and Bhagulpore is partly attributed to collisions which took place between Hindoos and Mahomedans owing to strained religious feelings. The only case attended with loss of life was the Musjid riot, which took place early in the year at Bhagulpore and which was fully reported on at the time

108. In one of the cases of personating a public servant, a man calling himself a Sub-Deputy Collector, appeared in station Chukai in the Monghyr district, and gave out that he had come to assess the people under the House Cess Act. He has been convicted, and is now charged with a similar offence in the North-Western Provinces.

109. Class I

ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883	Cases reported in 1883	False cases	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases enquired into by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted	Acquitted
Cuttack	30	38	14	24	17	32	11	111	64	39
Pooree	24	3	4	20	7	1	5	111	21	58
Balasore	27	1	1	26	10	24	10	57	36	12
Gurjhat	6	4	.	4	3	4	2	4	3	.
Total	87	100	19	61	34	61	31	291	151	109

There is a decrease of 6 cases in this division. In no district does the fluctuation call for remark.

The results on the old percentages are worse than ever, but nearly 50 per cent. of the riot cases of the division were pending. Including cases pending

from 1882, 84 cases of rioting were dealt with, and only 41 were decided. All the districts in which cases occurred show equally badly in this respect.

	1882.	1883.
Percentage of convictions in case	43.6	38.3
Ditto ditto of persons	63.7	45.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ... ..	...	78.3
Ditto ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	...	57.8
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ... ..	...	37.3

110. None of the headings call for special remark, and only one case requires note. In this case the sepoys of the Madras Regiment gave the Police Inspector of Cuttack a severe beating. This case was specially reported to Government by the Commissioner.

111. Class I

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1882.	Cases reported in 1883	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh	25	21		21	12	16	8	68	35	17
Lohardugga	23	31	1	30	12	27	11	144	35	109
Singbhoom	2	1		4	3	3	2	23	17	5
Manbhoom	22	30	1	29	18	18	9	108	87	21
Total	72	88	2	51	45	64	30	347	174	152

Hazaribagh shows 4 cases less, Lohardugga and Manbhoom each seven more, and Singbhoom two more than last year, the net result being an increase of 12 cases. The results on trial are very bad :—

	1882.	1883.
Percentage of convictions in cases	52.7	35.7
Ditto of persons	53.7	50.1
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ... ..	...	74.4
Ditto ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	...	67.2
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ... ..	...	46.9

112. Two cases of riot ended in death. The cause of both was land disputes. One occurred in Lohardugga and the other in Manbhoom. In the latter case bows and arrows, guns and other weapons were used. In the two cases which were sent up on account of this riot, 17 persons on both sides were pending trial before the sessions at the end of the year.

CLASS II.

113. There is an increase of 417 true cases in this class, the number being 4,684 against 4,267. Serial numbers 9 (murder by dacoits), 12 (other murders), 16 (unnatural offences), 17 (exposure of infants), 18 (attempt at suicide), and 26 (selling, &c., a minor for prostitution) show a decrease of 31 cases, the greatest number (9) being under other murders. All other headings, except 11 (murders by poison) in which the number is the same, show an increase, the principal being 214 (culpable homicide), 10 cases; 15 (rape), 31 cases; 20 (grievous hurt), 97 cases; 22 (hurt for purpose of extortion &c.), 11 cases; 23 (hurt by dangerous weapon), 166 cases; 24 (kidnapping), 30 cases; 25 (criminal force to a public servant or woman), 77 cases. A large proportion of the increase (336 cases) falls under serials 20, 23, and 28, and I attribute this increase partly to the removal of hurt cases from cognizable to non-cognizable, which has caused a certain number of cases which would formerly have been sent up as hurt to be reported under the more serious heading in order to make them cognizable. This was to be expected, as hurt cases were very profitable to the police, and it is natural that an attempt should be made to retain the power of enquiry in as large a number of this class of case as possible.

114. The increase under the remaining headings is nominal. The number of cases and results of trial is given in the same form as in previous year for purposes of comparison. The column headed "tried" has been altered so as to exclude persons whose cases were pending who were before included.

Results are worse than in any of the previous four years. The cause of this will be gone into under the different classes of crime. The lower line of figures given under the heading convictions and percentage includes the convictions in direct cases for 1883.

Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons			Percentage of convictions to persons arrested.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
			Arrested.	Tried.	Convicted		
1879 ... 3,996	1,672	41.8	6,360	5,543	2,805	44.1	50.6
1880 ... 4,061	1,735	42.7	6,621	5,767	2,973	44.9	51.5
1881 ... 4,301	1,767	41.1	6,552	5,727	2,832	43.5	49.8
1882 ... 4,267	1,677	39.3	6,761	5,824	2,681	39.6	46
1883 ... 4,684	{ 1,683 1,851 }	{ 35.9 39. }	7,308	6,307	2,737	37.5	43.4

115. Results of cases in this class before the sessions are shown below, and are again worse :—

				Acquitted by sessions.	Convicted by sessions.	Percentage of convictions to total tried (original or appeal).
1880	...	...	...	501	649	56.4
1881	...	...	...	564	616	52.2
1882	...	...	...	634	524	45.2
1883	...	...	...	619	473	43.3

The percentages now prescribed are also given :—

Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported	...	...	81.2
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	49.9
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated	...	...	37.9

116. The table below shows the total number of murders of all kinds for the last eight years, the total being the smallest on record :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
By dacoits	3	4	5	1	2	3	3	2
„ robbers	17	9	13	10	8	17	4	7
„ poison	13	19	23	18	12	19	11	11
Other murders	299	283	281	259	243	257	253	244
Total	312	315	322	288	265	296	271	264

117. The results given below appear slightly worse, but the very large number of pending cases (68) considerably affects the result as regards cases, as the new percentages show.

The percentage of persons convicted is steadily getting worse: some errors which crept into former years' tables have been corrected :—

Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons			Percentage to persons arrested.	Percentage to persons tried.
			Arrested	Tried	Convicted		
1879 ... 288	108	37.5	738	491	164	25.5	33.3
1880 ... 265	100	37.7	662	447	156	23.5	34.9
1881 ... 296	100	33.7	725	497	170	23.4	34.2
1882 ... 271	182	30.2	713	518	141	19.7	27.2
1883 ... 264	75	26.4	779	190	122	15.7	24.4

The new percentages are also given :—

Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported	...	...	97.4
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	58
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	...	25.4

118. Two murders were by dacoits—one in Howrah and one in Backergunge. Both cases ended in conviction: 12 persons were arrested, of whom 1 was released by the police, 2 were discharged by the Magistrate, and 9 were committed, of whom 2 were acquitted, and 7 were finally convicted. These results are good.

In the Howrah case two women and a child, the only persons in the case, were deliberately murdered. In the Backergunge case a Brahmin, his mother, and his child were murdered by their neighbours, whom he recognized while they were breaking open his boxes. It does not appear that they originally intended to commit murder.

119. Murders by robbers is the only heading of murder under which there appears an increase. Two cases occurred in each of the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly, and the 24-Pergunnahs, and one in Patna. Only two of the seven cases were decided during the year—one in Burdwan in which one person was convicted, and one in Hooghly in which one person was acquitted. The other Burdwan case was finally unsuccessful, and in the other Hooghly case two persons were committed, and were pending trial at the close of the year. In the two 24-Pergunnahs cases one person was committed, and three were pending trial before the Magistrate at the close of the year; and in the Patna case one person was pending trial before the Magistrate. The police, therefore, succeeded in tracing every case but one.

120. There have been again 11 murders by poison: 3 took place in Backergunge, 2 in Rungpore, and 1 each in Khulna, Dinagepore, Furreedpore, Bhagulpore, Maldah, and Hazaribagh. Convictions were obtained in the Khulna, Bhagulpore, Maldah, and Hazaribagh cases. One case in Rungpore and one in Backergunge were pending, but those may both be put down as unsuccessful. The police made arrests in the Rajshahye and Dacca division cases, but failed to secure convictions. In the Dacca division this was due chiefly to the Chemical Examiner failing to detect the species of poison said to have been administered.

121. Other murders show a decrease of 9 cases. The Dacca division, as usual, shows the greatest number, 46. The Presidency and Patna division give each 37. The heaviest districts are Backergunge 14, Mymensingh 13, Shahabad and Lohardugga 11 each, and Furreedpore, Midnapore, and the 24-Pergunnahs 10 each. All these districts except Shahabad and Lohardugga were also mentioned last year as showing most cases.

Results are, as usual, very poor, and are given below. Details will be given under each division:—

	Cases	Convictions	Persons	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending	Otherwise disposed of
1880	243	96	579	147	249	183	...
1881	257	90	625	160	300	165	...
1882	253	78	613	125	330	153	8
1883	244	68	692	108	361	217	6

122. Attempts at murder have increased by 3 cases, and results are worse:—

	Cases	Convictions	Persons	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending, &c
1881	53	19	61	21	29	15
1882	38	18	58	24	24	10
1883	41	14	56	18	31	7

123. Cases of culpable homicide have increased by 10. Results are better than last year. The percentages of persons have been altered to show only those who had been actually tried.—

	Cases	Convictions	Percentage	Persons actually tried.	Convicted	Acquitted	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
1881	208	93	44.7	351	150	201	47.2
1882	179	61	34.0	437	138	209	31.6
1883	189	74	39.1	331	129	202	38.9

124. One case of this kind occurred in Khulna. A widow of the Chundal caste gave birth to an illegitimate child. She and her mother placed the infant in an earthen pot, and covered it with ashes immediately after its birth. One of the women got 6 months and the other 7 years on conviction before the Sessions Judge.

Two cases occurred in Rungpore. A Hindoo widow gave birth to a child, murdered it, and concealed the body. She was sentenced to transportation for life, but acquitted by the High Court. In the second case a woman quarrelled with her husband, and cut her own throat and that of her son who died. She lived, and was tried and transported for life. A very similar case took place in Furreedpore. A woman quarrelled with her husband, killed her child, and hung herself. The suicide was successful in this case.

Two cases occurred in Chumparun. In the first the mother was discharged on the ground of insanity. In the second a Mahomedan woman was

being tried for deserting her illegitimate child. Pending trial it was made over to her, and she strangled it in jail. This case was pending at the close of the year. In Patna a widow threw her illegitimate child into the river. She was tried and acquitted by the jury, but the Judge differing referred the case to the High Court, and she was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment under section 317.

In Mozufferpore two cases occurred of exactly similar nature. In both a wife had a quarrel with her husband. In the first case the wife threw her child into a well, and killed it, but was prevented jumping in herself. In the second the wife jumped into a well with two of her children. She and one child were rescued. Both the women were transported for life.

In Purneah a mother jumped into the river having previously tied her child to her back. She was rescued, but the child was drowned. She was sentenced to transportation for life, which was reduced to 7 years' imprisonment by the High Court. A family quarrel was the cause. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs two widows murdered their illegitimate children. Both were sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

In Cuttack a widow gave birth to an illegitimate child. The child was found dead and partly eaten by dogs. She was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life, but was released by the High Court.

I am not aware if any action has been taken by Government in any of these cases. Only the Khulna, Patna, and Sonthal Pergunnahs cases come under the Government of India circular.

125. Detailed figures for all kinds of crime under this class are not given, as few of those offences are of a nature which the police can control; and the fluctuations will be explained under each division. Hurt by stupefying drugs is an exception, as the police can exercise control over, this crime to a certain extent. Under this heading there is one case more than last year, the total being 17. Of these 11 were disposed of, but only 3 ended in conviction; and out of 19 persons sent up 6 only were convicted, 11 were acquitted, and 2 were under trial.

126. CLASS II

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1882	Cases reported in 1881	False cases.	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases charged only by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial	Convicted	Acquitted
Burdwan	77	112	11	81	21	88	26	117	36	67
Bankoora	40	49	5	44	21	47	21	88	41	45
Beerbhoom	21	43		48	14	41	15	68	24	25
Midnapore	149	167	13	154	61	134	50	346	103	107
Hooghly	203	189	24	177	17	112	35	195	55	131
Howrah	69	76	7	69	24	64	20	117	47	61
Total	504	631	60	571	190	478	173	929	306	523

There is a small increase of 7 true cases. In Howrah the number is the same. Burdwan and Bankoora show each four cases more, and Midnapore five. The only districts which show any marked fluctuations are Beerbhoom with an increase of 22 cases, and Hooghly with a decrease of 23. Results are better in Bankoora and Howrah, and worse in the other districts, being particularly bad in Hooghly and Midnapore.

The percentages as compared with those shown last year are.—

	1882	1881
Convictions in cases	34.9	30.3
Ditto of persons	35.9	32.9

The percentages laid down by the Government of India are; percentage of cases investigated to cases reported 74.5, percentage of cases ending in convictions to cases decided 42.3, percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated 36.2.

127. There are 34 true cases of murder against 35 last year. The nature of these cases is noted in the margin. The cases of murder by dacoits and robbers have already been noted on in paragraphs 118 and 119, and in these

1 by dacoits
4 by robbers,
29 other murders.

the police were fairly successful. In other murders only 5 out of the 29 cases ended in conviction, and 4 were pending. Ninety-two persons were sent up, of whom 5 only were convicted, 45 were acquitted or discharged, and 42 were under trial. Bankoora and Hooghly are the only districts where the number under trial was not so large as to render all comparison fallacious. In Bankoora there was not a single conviction, and only one person was pending trial. In Hooghly there was one conviction out of 6 cases, a poor result. None of the cases of other murder call for special notice.

128. There were again 7 cases of attempt at murder, and again 3 ended in conviction: of 11 persons sent up, 3 were convicted, 7 discharged or acquitted, and one was otherwise disposed of. These results are fair.

129. Culpable homicide cases increased by 6, the total number being 26: 10 cases ended in conviction, the percentage being 38.5 as compared with 40 last year. The percentage of persons convicted is also worse, being 28.9 against 36.8. Excluding those pending trial and otherwise disposed of in both years, the percentage is 64.7 against 42.4, and this is the real percentage. None of these cases require special notice.

130. Rape cases decreased by two, the number being 14. Convictions were obtained in 2 cases only, both in Midnapore. The results are miserable in all other districts. One of the Burdwan cases was gang rape such as used to be common in Mymensingh.

131. Only 5 cases of exposure of infants occurred: two ended in conviction, and a third was committed. Out of 5 persons 3 were convicted, 1 was discharged, and 1 committed.

132. Kidnapping and abduction cases have increased from 41 to 55, Hooghly alone showing an increase of 17 cases. Results were slightly better, 6 cases or 10.9 per cent. ending in conviction. The cases were, as usual, chiefly disputes about marriages, and were generally compromised.

133. The other headings call for no special remark.

134. Class II

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1882	Cases reported in 1883	False cases	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases reported into by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted	Acquitted
24-Pergunnahs	208	314	27	307	123	287	118	430	171	259
Nuddea	76	219	16	201	70	201	68	235	90	145
Jessore	137	110	7	203	89	174	75	284	10	139
Khulna	119	139	4	155	11	117	61	220	74	146
Bucooshedabad	111	147	11	156	49	159	46	204	78	126
Total	740	1,049	65	984	360	908	360	1,373	642	708

There is a very large increase of 244 true cases in this class. The increase is spread over every district, being largest in the 24-Pergunnahs, 99, and in Nuddea 77 cases. No Magistrate explains the increase which occurs chiefly under serials 23 and 28, and is probably due to the causes stated in paragraph 113.

The results as compared with last year are as follow, and are decidedly bad:—

Percentage of convictions in cases	...	1882.	42	1883.	35.6
Ditto ditto of persons	...	...	43.4	...	39.5

The new percentages are:—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	...	85.4
Ditto ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	44.8
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	...	38.5

135. Murders have increased by three cases: those by robbers (2) and poison (1) have already been noted in paragraphs 119 and 120. Other murders

show an increase of one case, 37 having been committed against 36 in 1882. Of these 17 ended in conviction (16 police cases and one direct), and 7 were pending at the close of the year. These results show a very decided improvement on last year when only 10 cases ended in conviction. Results were best in Jessore and Khulna, and worst in Nuddea, where there was again no conviction. Three cases were however pending in this district.

One of the 24-Pergunnahs cases was a very remarkable one. A discharged policeman took a passage in a boat under an assumed name and at night murdered the manji and severely wounded the two boatmen with a view to steal the manji's money. Something frightened him and he jumped overboard without the money and escaped into the Sunderbuns. The wounded boatmen intending to appropriate the dead man's money gave out a false story of a dacoity, and thus put the police on the wrong scent. The truth was finally got at by Sub-Inspector Rojoni Kant Das, and the ex-policeman was tried and executed. The Sub-Inspector was rewarded with a watch and chain.

A case occurred in Moorsshedabad, very like that noted in paragraph 225 of last year's report. A man killed 7 members of his family, his wife, aunt, 4 children, and a grand-child with a "hasua." It appeared that he went intending to kill his daughter who had misconducted herself, and not finding her, killed all the rest of his family whom he came across. He too was hung.

136. There were 8 cases of attempt at murder against 5 last year. Two ended in conviction against one in 1882, and one was pending before the sessions. None of the cases require notice.

137. There were again 27 true cases of culpable homicide, of which 14 (12 police and 2 direct) cases ended in conviction. This is not as good as last year, but the result as regards persons is much better, 42·4 per cent. having been convicted. One case which was pending before the Deputy Magistrate of Diamond Harbour at the close of the year calls for notice. A violent lunatic was brought to the Culpi police station where he gave trouble. The police enquiry showed that he was beaten and ill treated at the station, where he was kept all night. Next day he was sent off to Diamond Harbour in charge of a constable and a chowkidar, and as he refused to walk he was again ill treated on the way. The result was that he died shortly after reaching Diamond Harbour. The police sent up the head-constable and a constable who ill-treated him at the station and the constable who ill-treated him on the way. All were pending trial at the close of the year. Since its close the first two were discharged and the last only committed. The Judge, however, ordered the committal of all three. On trial only the last was convicted, but the head-constable has been dismissed.

138. Cases of rape have greatly increased, the number being 34 against 24. Only 3 cases ended in conviction, and only 4 persons were convicted against 33 acquitted or discharged. These are very poor results, but as the Commissioner remarks, there are seldom eye-witnesses of this class of case, and the evidence is generally very meagre.

139. There was again a satisfactory decrease in cases of exposure of infants, only 2 cases having occurred against 7 in 1882 and 13 in 1881. One case ended in conviction.

140. Grievous hurt cases have again increased from 121 to 147. The increase is due to the 24-Pergunnahs where cases have doubled, the numbers being 56 against 28. No explanation of the increase is given. Results are worse, the convictions in cases being 42·1 per cent against 47·1 and of persons 45 against 53·2.

141. Ten cases of hurt for purposes of extorting property or a confession were reported against nine in 1882: only five of these were decided during the year, and not a single conviction was obtained.

142. Cases of hurt by dangerous weapons have gone up from 201, to 303, every district showing an increase. As in grievous hurt cases, no explanation is given. Results are bad, conviction in cases being only 29·7 per cent. and of persons 41·5 against 47 and 51·5. A large number of cases are however pending.

143. Kidnapping and abduction cases also have greatly increased, the number being 46 against 26. Only 12 (including one direct case) ended in

conviction, and only 17 out of 50 persons tried were convicted. These results are bad. No explanation is given of the increase which is greatest in the 24-Pergunnahs.

144. Class II

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1882.	Cases reported in 1883.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagapore ..	88	115	19	96	26	80	23	126	48	88
Rajshahye ..	96	92	7	95	30	88	37	128	45	83
Rungpore ..	124	123	9	114	56	95	45	106	104	69
Bograh ..	45	74	10	64	21	61	20	114	31	83
Pubna ..	71	98	10	88	24	86	28	143	51	92
Darjeeling ..	45	64	3	65	37	62	37	64	40	24
Julpigoree ...	35	47	6	41	18	44	18	75	38	37
Total ..	503	617	64	553	216	522	196	844	387	457

Fifty more cases were reported during the year than in 1882. The increase was spread over all the districts of the division except Rajshahye and Rungpore, and was greatest in Darjeeling, Bogra, and Pubna.

The percentages as compared with 1882 are :—

		1882	1883
Percentage of cases ending in conviction	...	38 1	35 4
Ditto of persons convicted	...	42 7	42 3

The new percentages are :—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	..	82 3
Ditto cases ending in conviction to cases decided	..	43 9
Ditto police ditto to cases investigated	..	37 5

145. Murder cases have decreased from 32 to 30, of which 3 were by poison and the rest other murders. None were of such a nature as to call for remark. None of the 3 cases of murder by poison ended in conviction. The police sent up 3 persons in two cases, and one was committed, but the case failed before the sessions. In the cases of other murders conviction was obtained in 9 cases, and 19 persons were convicted out of 55 who were fully tried; 21 persons were pending trial. Rungpore shows far the best results with 5 cases convicted out of 9 and 13 persons convicted to 9 acquitted. Dinagapore gives the next best results, and in all other districts the results are poor.

146. Attempts at murder were successfully dealt with, 6 out of 8 true cases ending in conviction; and 7 out of 13 persons sent up being convicted.

147. Cases of culpable homicide have increased from 18 to 30. This is not a crime over which the police can exercise any control, and no explanation of the increase can be given. Eight cases out of 21 decided ended in conviction, and 14 persons were convicted out of 33 tried. Results were best in Rungpore and Julpigoree.

148. Rape cases increased from 25 to 30, 9 of which ended in conviction, a great improvement on the previous year when not one was successful.

149. Each district except Julpigoree had one case of exposure of infant. The police sent up 4 persons in four cases, of whom 2 only were convicted. This is better than last year, but far from good.

150. None of the other classes of crime in this division call for special notice, but two cases may be mentioned. In one a Mahomedan fanatic stabbed two Baboos with a knife in Serajgunge. He was convicted and got two years in each case. In the other a Cabuli was drugged and robbed in Dinagapore by Nutts. This case was pending at the close of the year, but the accused have since been acquitted. The case was a good one, though it necessarily depended almost entirely on the Cabuli's evidence which there appeared no reason to doubt.

151. Class II.

DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1882.	Cases reported in 1883.	False cases.	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca	154	201	24	169+	75	178	67	280	119	123
Furreedpore	140	175	13	122—	51	87	42	282	84	154
Backergunge	261	279	28	241—	90	212	84	326	129	170
Mymensingh	262	315	44	271+	77	263	65	408	143	211
Total	817	933	129	803	293	740	258	1,276	474	658

This division shows a decrease of 14 true cases, Furreedpore and Backergunge give 18 and 20 fewer, while Dacca and Mymensingh give 15 and 9 more. The difference is too small to call for explanation. As compared with last year, percentages are slightly worse both in cases and of persons, as shown below. In all districts except Mymensingh the result of trial of persons was decidedly better :—

	1882.	1883
Percentage of cases convicted ...	34 5	32 1
Ditto persons ..	37 9	37 1

The new percentages are :—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ...	78 3
Ditto ending in conviction to cases decided ..	51 1
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	34 8

152. Murders are again fewer than in the previous year, the number being 51 against 55. Of these 1 was murder by dacoits (already noticed in paragraph 118), 4 were murders by poison (see paragraph 120), and 46 other murders. The 46 other murders were divided thus, Dacca 9, Furreedpore 10, Backergunge 14, and Mymensingh 13.

Only 7 cases ended in conviction, but no less than 16 cases were pending, and 34 persons were committed, and awaited trial before the sessions. Still making all allowance for this and also for the fact that in 3 cases the murderers committed suicide, and that in one case the accused was pronounced insane, the result is far from good, particularly as regards persons. The cases of 128 persons were disposed of, and only 13 were convicted. One of the Dacca cases was agrarian. A talukdar's agent, who had rendered himself obnoxious to his fellow-villagers, was dragged out into the fields and murdered. Ten persons, including two who confessed, were committed, but all were discharged. In Backergunge it was alleged that a lad was murdered in order to throw the onus of the crime on a zemindar who had refused to give the murderers a plot of land. This case failed before the sessions. Remarks on the failure of these cases before the sessions will be found in paragraph 78.

153. Cases of culpable homicide have greatly decreased, only 25 having occurred against 41 in 1882, the great decrease (15 cases) having occurred in Mymensingh. Results were decidedly good, 16 cases or 64 per cent. ending in conviction. Results were best in Backergunge and worst in Mymensingh, where no conviction was obtained during the year. Eighty-two persons were sent up, of whom 72 were tried during the year. Of these 30 or 41·7 per cent. were convicted and 42 discharged or acquitted.

154. Rape cases have increased from 13 to 31, the chief increase (14 cases) being in Mymensingh. Only two cases, both of Dacca, ended in conviction, but only 16 cases were decided during the year. Even this, however, gives only 12·5 per cent. of conviction : 30 persons were sent up, of whom 3 were convicted, 19 acquitted, 3 were committed, and 5 were under trial before the Magistrate at the close of the year.

155. The police failed signally in cases of exposure of infants. Six cases occurred, and conviction was only obtained in one in Dacca.

156. Cases of grievous hurt and hurt by a dangerous weapon have increased, the former by 10, the latter by 11 cases. The fluctuation is in both

cases small. Results of trial are worse under both headings, Mymensingh showing worst.

157. Kidnapping and abduction cases have gone down from 69 to 59. The pending file was very heavy, only 24 cases having been disposed of, five of which ended in conviction. Very much the same remarks are made by the Commissioner about this class of case as those quoted in paragraph 208 last year.

158. Serious cases of wrongful confinement have increased from 36 to 47, of which 8 cases ended in conviction. This is very bad, but better than last year. No less than 53 cases of this class are reported from the Dacca district, there being only 116 in the whole province. The Magistrate of Dacca being asked to explain these figures, points out that there is a decrease of 67 cases under serial 38 which ought to be taken into consideration along with serial 25. This is to a certain extent true, but it also appears that out of 53 cases instituted in the district, no less than 38 were in the Naraingungo sub-division; and of these 23 were direct cases. It appears therefore that the large number of this class of cases is chiefly due to the action of the sub-divisional officer of Naraingunge.

159. Class II.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1882.	Cases reported in 1883.	False cases	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	104	74	3	71	20	67	19	129	28	54
Noakholly	73	82	7	75	30	66	29	130	44	79
Chittagong Hill Tracts	5	5	1	4	1	5	1	11	5	5
Tipperah	164	160	11	169	88	150	74	345	134	157
Total	350	341	22	319	139	288	123	614	211	295

There is a decrease of 31 cases in this division, due to the Chittagong district where there is a decrease of 34 cases.

Results are better in cases, worse in persons :—

	1882.	1883.
Convictions in cases	32.9	38.5
Ditto of persons	37.1	34.3

The new percentages are :—

Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported	83.
Ditto ditto ending in conviction to cases decided	51.1
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	42.7

160. Murders have decreased by one, there being 12 against 13. Chittagong which had 7 last year does not show a single case this year. Tipperah shows an increase of from 4 to 7, and Noakholly from 1 to 5. Two cases only ended in conviction, one in Noakholly and one in Tipperah. Forty-six persons were sent up, of whom 30 were tried; and of these 8 were convicted, 4 of whom were convicted in a Hill Tract case of last year. This is better than last year, but far from good. Both Noakholly and Tipperah show badly.

161. There were 18 cases of culpable homicide against 15 in 1882. Six ended in conviction, and out of 36 persons sent up, 8 were convicted, 16 acquitted, and 12 were under trial. This is much better than last year.

162. Grievous hurt cases increased from 53 to 59, of which 36 or 61 per cent. ended in conviction, while out of 111 persons sent up 57 were convicted, and 12 were under trial. This is even better than last year. Cases of hurt by dangerous weapon were not so successful, convictions having been obtained in 41 out of 86 true cases or 47.7 per cent.; but this also is better than last year.

163. No other class of case calls for notice.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1882.	Cases reported in 1883.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	90	181	20	131	51	181	40	172	58	94
Gya	112	160	17	133	88	111	58	160	84	54
Shahabad	181	184	14	170	90	179	88	210	116	77
Mosufferpore	55	68	8	66	30	55	24	66	46	36
Durbhunga	45	71	6	65	21	59	19	93	37	46
Saran	23	132	8	124	57	126	52	182	91	72
Champanan	37	77	17	60	21	77	20	91	32	50
Total	635	891	90	741	328	788	308	994	494	429

True cases have gone up from 635 to 741, an increase of 106 cases. All districts except Shahabad show an increase, the largest being 41 cases in Patna, 29 in Saran, and 21 in Gya.

The results as compared with last year are given below, that of cases being worse, of persons better:—

	1882.	1883.
Percentage of cases convicted	48	41.6
Ditto persons ditto	45.3	46.7

Results in Patna are very bad, and they are best in Shahabad.

The new percentages for this division are:—

Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported	...	91.1
Ditto ending in conviction to cases decided	...	58.6
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	39.1

165. There were in all 38 murders, or two less than last year. Of these one was by robbers, and the rest fell under the heading of other murders. Shahabad heads the list with 11 cases. Results are very bad, as only 6 cases ended in conviction. In one case the murderer committed suicide, and in another he was found insane. Several of the cases of this division have been mentioned in paragraph 124. Besides these the following call for notice: In the Aurangabad sub-division a marriage was being celebrated in a Passee's house. The son of the host rushed into the yard, and with a Passee's knife wounded 4 women, one of whom, his wife, died. He admitted his guilt, but assigned no cause, nor could any be discovered.

In Arrah a man murdered a woman, whom he considered guilty of bewitching his son who died of small-pox. This man was pronounced to be insane.

166. There were 9 cases of attempt at murder, and only 2 ended in conviction, a great falling off as compared with 1882.

167. Twenty-seven cases of culpable homicide occurred against 25 in 1882. Of these 10, or 37 per cent. ended in conviction, which is better than last year; the percentage of conviction of persons also is better.

168. This division was no more successful than others in the treatment of rape cases only 7 out of 26 true cases having ended in conviction.

169. Cases of exposure of infants continued to be very frequent in the Patna division. Out of 89 true cases in the whole province 52 took place in Behar and 40 in the Patna division. Out of these 40 cases 26 ended in conviction, and out of 35 persons sent up, 26 were convicted, 2 were pending, and 7 only were discharged or acquitted. These results are again decidedly good.

170. Cases of grievous hurt have increased here as elsewhere, the total being 159 against 129 true cases. This increase may be said to be due entirely to the Patna district which shows an increase of 34 cases. The fluctuations in the other districts are slight. No explanation is given of the very large increase in Patna. The result of trial of cases is worse, that of persons better, than last year.

171. Three cases of drugging are shown, one in Shahabad which was successful, and two in Durbhunga, which are shown as pending. In these last

cases two professional poisoners were detected, who have apparently carried on their trade on the frontier for some time. They were arrested in Nepal, and as there were charges on that side the border also, they were left to be tried there, and since the close of the year they are reported to have been sent for execution. The detection was done by our police. The confession made by the chief cleared up several old cases. Much property was also found and identified.

172. Cases of hurt by a dangerous weapon are nearly stationary in all districts except Sarun, which shows an increase of 31 cases and Durbhunga which shows 10 more. The increase in the division is 44 cases, and it is not explained. As in grievous hurt the result of trial of cases is worse and of persons better than last year.

173. The other headings do not call for special notice.

174. Class II.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1882.	Cases reported in 1883.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBERS OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	60	72	15	57	26	71	26	104	31	59
Bhagulpore	41	51	2	49	25	50	22	49	32	17
Purneah	63	77	8	69	28	62	28	110	56	50
Sonthal Pergunnahs	61	57	2	55	30	45	21	78	35	35
Maldah	46	47	3	44	12	44	11	46	15	25
Total	271	304	30	274	121	272	108	401	169	166

There is a very small increase of 4 true cases, and there is no marked fluctuation in any district.

The percentages as compared with those given in 1882 are as follow:—

	1882.	1883.
Percentages of cases ending in conviction	40·6	39·4
Ditto persons convicted	46·2	42·1

These are worse than last year, the falling off being chiefly in Maldah and Monghyr. The newly prescribed percentages are:—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ... ..	...	87·5
Ditto cases ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	...	53·8
Ditto police cases ditto investigated ... ..	...	39·7

175. There were two cases of murder by poison, both successfully prosecuted, and 19 cases of other murders, of which nine ended in conviction, and in one case the murderer committed suicide; 39 persons were tried during the year, of whom 9 were convicted, 25 acquitted or discharged, and 5 were pending or otherwise disposed of. Results were best in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In this district 3 women were murdered as being witches, and one man was offered as a sacrifice to a god.

176. There was considerable want of success in dealing with culpable homicide: 15 cases occurred, and only 3 ended in conviction. There were, however, a large number of cases pending: 32 persons were sent up, of whom 5 were convicted, 14 acquitted or discharged, and 13 were pending, of whom 6 had been committed.

177. Rape cases were still more unsuccessful: 17 cases occurred against 25 in 1882, and only one ended in conviction, 14 out of the 15 persons sent up having been discharged. The Sonthal Pergunnahs shows specially badly in this form of crime.

178. Cases of exposure of infants are numerous in this division, 12 having occurred. Of these 8 were decided during the year, and 5 ended in conviction: out of 13 persons sent up, only 3 were discharged, 7 were convicted, and 3 were committed, and awaited trial before the Sessions at the close of the year.

179. None of the other headings call for special notice. There is no marked fluctuation in any of them, nor do any of the cases present any unusual features.

180. Class II.

ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1882.	Cases reported in 1883.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases on-quired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack	71	73	10	63	24	63	24	83	25	53
Pooree	67	64	4	60	21	63	20	95	25	57
Balasore	29	74	3	71	23	67	23	97	29	60
Gurjhate	15	16	1	15	13	17	13	15	13	3
Total	184	227	18	209	81	209	80	285	93	173

This division shows an increase of 25 true cases. Cuttack and Pooree show 10 and 7 cases less than last year; the Gurjhats the same number, while Balasore shows the very large increase of 42 cases or 144 per cent. The increase is spread over every serial under which there is an entry, except No. 17 and 22 in which the number of cases is the same. The greatest increase is under attempt at suicide, 7 cases, grievous hurt and hurt by a dangerous weapon, each 6 cases, and criminal force to a public servant, 10 cases. The chief increase is therefore in petty crime. Results are miserable everywhere except in the Gurjhats, as the figures below show :—

	1882.	1883.
Percentage of cases convicted	44	38·2
Ditto persons ditto	45	32·3

The new percentages are :—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ... .. .	...	89·7
Ditto ending in conviction to cases decided ... .. .	...	48·5
Ditto police cases do. investigated ... .. .	...	38·2

181. There is an increase of one case of murder, the number being 12 against 11 in 1882. All are again under the heading other murders; but one of the Balasore cases ought to have been returned as murder by robbers. Five cases ended in conviction: 20 persons were sent up, of whom 5 were convicted, 10 discharged or acquitted, and 5 (of whom 4 were committed) were pending trial. These results are inferior to those of last year, and are worst in Balasore. In one of the Pooree cases a woman went out in the morning, and was found murdered in the premises of the accused, who confessed before the police and before Messrs. Taylor and Davidson, Deputy Magistrates. Before the sessions, he retracted and said that the complainant (the husband) had murdered the woman, having caught her in adultery with him (the accused). The Judge thought this the more likely story, and acquitted the man. The Commissioner says:—"After going into the whole case and consulting the Government pleader, I have no hesitation in saying there has been a distinct failure of justice; the theory adopted by the Sessions Judge is equally at variance with proved facts and general probabilities."

182. This division is again conspicuous for the divergence of opinion between the Sessions and High Courts. In Cuttack one person convicted under section 302 was discharged by the High Court. In Balasore the same thing occurred in 3 cases; the police were therefore very fairly successful in getting convictions before the lower courts.

183. There were 6 cases of culpable homicide, only one of which was successful. Three of these took place in Cuttack, one of which was pending. In a second a conviction was obtained before the Sessions, but the High Court upset it. In one of the Balasore cases the police were strongly suspected of having extorted a confession. The Magistrate went into the case, but finding no proof sufficient to place them on trial, ordered their dismissal.

184. There was but one case of drugging during the year, and that a doubtful one.

185. No other heading calls for notice.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1882.	Cases reported in 1883	False cases	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh ..	55	55	9	74	23	78	20	106	46	60
Lohardugga ..	22	79	9	70	30	75	26	102	35	67
Singbhoom ..	10	14	..	14	7	14	7	15	7	8
Manbhoom ..	58	79	8	71	24	73	24	124	34	90
Total ..	203	265	20	229	94	237	87	345	122	223

The above statement shows a small increase of 26 cases due to Hazaribagh, Manbhoom, and Singbhoom; Lohardugga showing a decrease. The increase in Singbhoom is due to cases in the Kolhan being included: these were not shown in previous years.

The results are bad everywhere except in Singbhoom. The other three districts are very much alike, Hazaribagh showing a little better than the other two:—

				1882	1883.
Percentage of cases ending in conviction	..	..	..	41 2	38
Ditto persons convicted	...	..	...	44 7	35 4

The new percentages are:—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	..	..	..	90 4
Ditto ditto ending in conviction to cases decided	..	..	..	51
Ditto police cases ditto investigated	..	..	..	36 7

187. The one case of murder by poison took place in Hazaribagh, and was successfully dealt with; 25 other murders took place, in 11 of which convictions were obtained, and in another the murderer committed suicide: 71 persons were sent up, of whom 13 were convicted, 24 acquitted or discharged, and no less than 34, of whom 24 had been committed, were pending trial. The large proportion pending prevents all comparison with other years. In the Lohardugga district a constable was sent out to keep watch over the body of a man who had been drowned till the investigating officer arrived. He pretended to hold an enquiry into the case of death, and demanded Rs. 10 from the companions of the deceased. On their refusal to pay he beat one of them so severely that he died. The constable was sentenced to be hung.

In another case a man killed his father-in-law, and made his wife complain that certain men with whom he had a land dispute had done the deed. This case was pending at the close of the year.

188. Fifteen cases of culpable homicide were reported, of which 8 ended in conviction; and of 35 persons sent up 11 were convicted, 11 were acquitted, and 13 were pending trial. These results are very fair.

189. In none of the other classes was there any such fluctuation or any case which calls for notice.

	True cases	Conviction	Percentage	PERSONS			Percentage of convictions to persons who appeared	Percentage of convictions to persons actually tried.
				Appeared before Magistrate	Convicted	Acquitted		
1879 ..	20,62	2,174	10 5	6,526	3,511	2,642	53 8	87
1880 ..	18,953	1,868	9 8	5,685	2,971	2,403	52 3	55 5
1881 ..	19,051	1,899	9 9	5,810	3,007	2,447	51 7	55 1
1882 ..	18,520	1,894	10 2	5,888	3,303	2,650	60 3	52 2
1883 ..	19,409	{ 1,840 1,911	{ 9 4 9 7	6,018	2,814	2,768	46 7	50 4

Serious crime against property has again increased by the large number of 1,089 cases, the total being larger than in any year since 1879. There is a

small decrease of three cases of dacoity and the same number of cases of receiving property stolen in dacoity, and of one case of robbery by drugging. Every other heading shews an increase, which is much the largest under house-breaking (974 cases). The other headings of robbery (serials 32 and 33) shew in all 50 cases more. Serious mischief 18 cases more, mischief to animals 37 more, and house-trespass 15 more. Results are again worse both as regards detection and trial. The lower figures for 1883 in column 3 and 4 of the table include direct cases.

The new percentages are given below—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	...	...	96.2
Ditto ditto ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	...	50
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	...	...	8.9
Ditto of cases in which property was stolen to number of cases in which property was recovered	...	...	...	23.5
Ditto ditto in which property recovered to property stolen	...	...	...	18.7

The third of these percentages is very low, as nearly every case, however unpromising, is investigated. These figures include serials 35 and 36.

191. Dacoities have decreased by three cases, the number being 118 against 121; but there are two cases under the heading of preparation to commit dacoity which was blank last year; and one case disappears from the return, as stated below, so that practically there is the same amount of crime.

Twelve cases of previous years were investigated. The figures in the margin shew the number of cases actually investigated in the last six years, including cases of previous years. The distribution by divisions of the cases which took place in each of these six years is shewn in the table below—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Burdwan	41	50	28	20	27	26
Presidency	6	6	7	19	11	16
Rajshahye	15	20	29	25	32	35
Dacca	27	32	19	12	8	11
Chittagong	14	6	1	..	4	1
Patna	26	8	11	11	11	11
Bhagulpore	9	12	12	12	12	9
Orissa	8	1	5	7	5	1
Chota Nagpore	29	20	11	8	11	8
Total	184	155	122	105	121	118

The fluctuations are very slight. Increase is shewn in the Presidency (5), Rajshahye (3), and Dacca (3) Divisions, and decrease in Burdwan (1), Chittagong (3), Bhagulpore (3), Orissa (4), and Chota Nagpore (3). In Patna the number has now been the same for four years. The Rajshahye and Burdwan Divisions again head the list, and the Presidency Division has now worked into the third place.

There are again 13 districts in which no dacoity took place: 13 more shew one each, four return two, three return three, and six four. The districts which shew more than four are Midnapore 17, Dinagepore and Rungpore each 12, Gya and the 24-Pergunnahs each seven, and Dacca and Hooghly each five. The total of the above is 119, and this is the real number that took place in the year; but the present form is so badly arranged that only 118 are shown, and I cannot alter the figures in the statement without causing confusion. The reason is that one case of last year was declared false in the Chittagong division.

Out of these 119 cases, 71 occurred in the nine districts, which I divided into dacoity groups last year, viz., 32 in the Rajshahye group, 29 in the Midnapore group, and 10 in the Gya group. I regret that the efforts made last year to stamp out dacoity in the first of these groups have so far failed. The history of what has been done will be given in dealing with the crime of each division. There was for a time a distinct stoppage, but crime began again in different places towards the close of the year, and since then there has been a wave of this crime which so far the police have failed to check.

Results for the last five years are given in the following table:—

	Cases, including those of previous years.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons			Percentage of convicted to those who appeared.	Percentage of convicted to those tried.
				Appeared before a Magistrate	Convicted.	Acquitted.		
1879	171	46	28 1	786	269	481	34 3	33 4
1880	155	36	26 7	575	187	317	32 5	7 1
1881	117	26	22 2	475	122	313	25 5	5
1882	123	31	25 5	554	133	324	23 8	29 9
1883	120	26	20	566	156	314	27 6	23

These results are bad in cases, but 31 were pending at the close of the year, and 95 persons, of whom 40 had been committed, were under trial. Last year only 69 persons were pending.

The results of cases in districts will be dealt with under each division.

The amount of property stolen and recovered in dacoities for the last five years is given below. The recoveries are still far from good, though a little better than last year:—

	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage
	Rs.	Rs.	
1879	59,188	6,873	11 6
1880	61,071	12,455	20 4
1881	33,031	1,750	5 3
1882	53,490	7,358	13 8
1883	61,460	8,858	14 4

Robbery.

192. Robberies have increased by 49 cases, and are more numerous than they have been since 1879, as shown below:—

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Robberies with hurt by means of drugs	5	2	.	1	.
Ditto with hurt by other means	16	11	12	12	22
Ditto in dwelling-houses	19	10	16	6	8
Ditto on highways	20	21	24	19	25
Other robberies	117	121	95	61	116
Total	177	168	147	122	171

Results are also considerably worse, the percentage of cases ending in conviction being 33·9 against 44·2 and of persons convicted 34·7 against 44·1. The percentage of property recovered is, however, much better, being 47·1 against 20·3, and property was recovered in 63 cases against 48. During the past year enormous sums have been carried by postal runners with no protection, and it is rather to be wondered at that robberies have not been more frequent. In many places the mails pass through jungly places far from any village or human habitation, and where robbery may be committed with comparative impunity. Such protection as can be given by the police is now afforded, but there is undoubtedly great danger in the present system, and any suggestion such as that of the Commissioner of Burdwan referred to in paragraph 199 deserves attention.

193. Cases have increased by 18, as noted above. The fluctuation is very slight. Results have improved slightly, but are still poor. The double entry in columns 3 and 4 for 1883 shows the result when direct cases are added:—

	Cases.	Convictions	Percentage	Persons sent up for trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted	Percentage.
1879	676	148	31 9	763	270	444	35 3
1880	595	135	31 1	735	311	370	43 6
1881	745	221	37 5	1,077	553	396	54 3
1882	620	129	30 5	634	233	408	35 9
1883	640	{ 148 166 }	{ 22 9 25 7 }	767	277	426	36 1

194. Cases have increased by 37 as shewn in the table below.

Mischief to animals.

I believe that cases under this heading must yet increase considerably before we obtain a true

record of crime. Results are better as regards cases, slightly worse as regards persons.

Convictions in indirect cases are also shown for 1883—

		Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted	Percentage.
1879	...	625	191	30.5	616	298	48.3
1880	...	626	175	27.9	599	286	47.7
1881	...	712	216	30.2	733	344	46.9
1882	...	730	245	33.6	781	398	50.9
1883	...	767	{ 240 } { 308 }	{ 31.3 } { 39.5 }	829	432	51.5

The five divisions which shewed the highest figures last year again do so this year, but the Presidency Division now heads the list with 159 cases, Dacca being next with 145, then Bhagulpore with 100, Patna with 96, and Rajshahye with 92; all these shew an increase except Patna.

195. The figures of serials 35 and 36 are as usual shewn here, but will be dealt with by divisions under class V. As already remarked, cases have gone up greatly, the increase in the two headings being 989 cases. Results are worse than ever as shewn below—

Percentage of convictions in cases	...	...	1882.	1883.
Ditto ditto of persons	...	...	85	7
			55.5	51.9

The remarks made in paragraph 308 last year apply with even greater force in 1883.

	1879	1880	1881.	1882.	1883.
Cases reported	20 200	18 409	18 147	18,096	18,980
Not enquired into	573	661	1027	315	181
Balance of cases enquired into	19 626	17 748	17 820	17 781	18,799
False	1,200	1 081	1,114	1 125	1,016
True	18 426	17 667	17 706	16 656	17,783
Convictions in cases	1 708	1 407	1 511	1,510	1,385
Persons tried	3 996	3 149	3 315	3 075	3,558
" convicted	2,432	2,010	1 889	2 040	1,848
" acquitted	1,564	1,139	1,426	1,501	1,479

196. In dealing with crime under this class by divisions, serials 35 and 36 are as usual excluded, and are dealt with under class V.

197. Class III. BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1882	Cases reported in 1883.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted	Acquitted
Burdwan	21	36	6	30	5	92	5	71	31	40
Bansberia	7	24	9	15	8	21	7	24	12	12
Bardhaman	19	24	4	20	6	21	6	29	12	17
Bhagulpore	63	94	17	77	23	74	17	181	52	129
Hooghly	46	44	12	34	9	35	5	48	15	33
Howrah	17	36	6	30	16	35	15	37	25	12
Total	173	264	54	210	66	222	58	392	147	245

True cases have increased by 37, the increase being common to all districts except Hooghly. The chief increase is under robbery 13, and serious mischief 19 cases. The percentage of convictions in cases is 27.6 against 38.7, and of persons 37.5 against 35.2. A very large number of cases were undecided. I do not expect they are likely to greatly raise the percentage.

The new percentages are:—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	...	...	83 8
Ditto ditto ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	...	41 5
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	...	...	26 1
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	...	...	...	42 5
Ditto of property recovered	...	...	...	8 8

198. There is a decrease of one true case in the division. Bankoora has the same number of cases—two. Hooghly, Beerbhoom, and Howrah shew a reduction of one case each the figures being 6—5, 2—1, and 1—0. Burdwan shews a very decided decrease of four cases, the number having gone down from 5 to 1. Midnapore alone shows a large increase of from 11 to 17—six cases. Only three cases, two in Midnapore and one in Hooghly, ended in conviction. One of the Midnapore cases was a river dacoity, and it ought properly to have been entered against the 24-Pergunnahs. Proper orders have now been passed, and such a mistake will not recur. The great majority of the cases in this district were very petty, and in one the Judge gave sentences varying from 3 to 15 months, considering the case really one of riot though technically a dacoity. The Commissioner considers that the close watch which has been kept on the Tancoas of Chunderkona in Midnapore has had much to do with the decrease in dacoity in Bankoora, Burdwan, and Hooghly. As directed in paragraph 27 of last year's resolution the dacoities of this circle were placed under Mr Baker, but so far no good result has followed. A separate report will shortly be submitted on this subject.

199. Altogether there is an increase of 13 cases, the number having risen from 20 to 33. The increase is confined to the districts of Midnapore, Beerbhoom, and Howrah. In Midnapore cases have risen from 8 to 16, and in each of the other two districts there is an increase of 3 cases. Bankoora shews one case less, and the other two districts the same number as last year. Conviction was secured in only 9 cases, which is again worse than the previous year when 10 cases ended in conviction. Seventy persons were put on trial, and only 14 convicted, which is very poor. One of the Hooghly cases was a mail robbery, in which Rs. 450 were taken. One of the notes was traced, and the man to whom it was traced admitted having had a share in the robbery. The jury, however, acquitted him, and the High Court, to whom the case was referred by the Judge who disagreed, confirmed their verdict. With reference to this case the Commissioner of Burdwan states that he has recommended a system of postal cheques being given to local bankers. Some such system is most desirable, as there is considerable danger in the carriage of the large sums of money now required by the Postal Department. The Postmaster-General and I have been in correspondence for some time on the subject of giving additional security to these remittances, but the police force in districts is generally so small that it is difficult to supply escorts.

In one of the Howrah cases two municipal constables were convicted.

200. The other headings call for no special notice.

201. Class III

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1882	Cases reported in 1883	False cases	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases enquired into by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial	Convicted	Acquitted
24-Pergunnahs	40	84	15	79	36	89	36	161	54	44
Nuddea	7	41	1	84	24	87	28	96	36	51
Jessore	77	66	8	58	21	64	18	89	45	45
Khulna	46	14	9	25	10	34	10	23	15	9
Moorshedabad	51	5	1	51	17	49	17	79	30	46
Total	201	170	47	301	112	323	109	394	180	209

There is a very slight increase of seven true cases. Jessore shews one case more and Nuddea 13. In Moorshedabad the number of cases is the same. The other two districts give a decrease.

As compared with last year, the results are as below, and shew some improvement—

	1882.	1883.
Percentage of cases ending in conviction	31.3	33.7
Ditto of persons convicted	31.3	46.9

The new percentages are also given—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	93.1
Ditto ditto ending in conviction to cases decided	51.8
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	33.7
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	50
Ditto of property recovered	12.2

202. There is an increase of five true cases of dacoity. Khulna again shows no case. Nuddea again shews two cases. Dacoity. Jessore shews one more and the other two districts each two more. In the 24-Pergunnahs cases have been steadily increasing for the last three years, the numbers being three, five, and seven. The Commissioner attributes this partly to the increase of bad characters employed in mills and brick-making; but this is not the sole cause of increase, and it appeared certain there were at least two local gangs whom the police failed to trace at work during the year. Since the close of the year a succession of dacoities took place in the neighbourhood of Calcutta which the police failed to detect for some time, but most of these cases have now been traced to a Calcutta gang, and since their arrest no fresh cases have occurred. Another gang has also been arrested in the Diamond Harbour sub-division, and it is to be hoped this crime will now decrease. Divisional results are decidedly better, eight out of 16 cases having ended in conviction and 36 persons out of 69 sent up having been convicted. These results are the best since 1879. No case calls for special notice.

203. Robberies have gone up from 15 to 18 cases. Results are worse, conviction having been obtained in five cases only. Robbery. Moorshedabad with six cases failed to get a single conviction. The cases were all very petty, the average value of the property stolen being under Rs. 25.

204. There is a decrease of 17 cases of this class; 30 per cent. ended in conviction; which is a little better than last year, when the percentage was only 26.5. The 24-Pergunnahs again shews far the best results, the other districts having all done badly. In Khulna there was not a single conviction. Serious mischief

205. It has been already noted in paragraph 194 that 159 cases of this class occurred. Of these 66, or 41.5 per cent., ended in conviction. This is very fair indeed for this class of case. Out of 179 persons sent up, 90 were convicted, 85 acquitted, and 4 were under trial. Mischief to animals.

206. Class III.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1882.	Cases reported in 1883.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases onquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PRISONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinapore	36	57	9	148	7	48	4	61	8	52
Rajshahye	31	40	6	34	13	40	12	46	15	29
Bungpore	34	55	9	46	15	53	14	91	43	48
Boogra	25	44	5	39	10	39	9	54	26	28
Pubna	35	35	7	28	5	33	5	68	13	41
Darjeeling	12	15	2	13	5	15	5	18	6	7
Julpigoree	18	19	3	16	5	30	5	27	5	22
Total	191	265	41	224	60	248	54	360	117	223

There is an increase of 33 true cases in this class as compared with last year; all the districts, except Pubna and Julpigoree, contributing to the increase. Results are again worse, the percentages being 24.1 and 32.5 against 27.7 and 43.1.

The new percentages are—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	...	...	90.2
Ditto ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	...	88.7
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	...	...	21.8
Ditto cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	...	...	...	88.9
Ditto of property recovered	...	...	...	24.5

The last percentage is high owing to nearly all the property having been recovered in a heavy robbery case in Bogra.

207. Thirty-five true cases occurred during the year against 32 in 1892, and, as shewn in paragraph 191, this division again returns the greatest number of this class of case.

Dinagopore and Rungpore shew each 12 cases, Pubna and Julpigorse each four, and the other three districts each one. Convictions were obtained in only five cases, three in Rungpore and two in Pubna. In every district the police sent up persons, but with very poor success as shown below—

	Dinagopore.	Rajshahye.	Rungpore.	Bogra.	Pubna.	Darjeeling.	Julpigorse.	Total.
Persons sent up ...	34	2	(6)	1	29	5	15	146
Convicted ...	...	...	21	...	7	...	...	28

In Dinagopore not a single conviction was obtained. The police failed to obtain any clue in seven cases. In four cases persons were sent up, but were all acquitted or discharged. The 12th case was not really a dacoity, but was committed under section 395 by the Deputy Magistrate before whom it went, and it is therefore shewn as a dacoity. It was really a gambling quarrel. There was only one serious case in this district, in which nearly Rs. 4,500 worth of property was taken. This case was investigated by acting Inspector Rassick Lal Moitro, who succeeded in getting a clue to the case, and one of the men concerned confessed before him. He took no proper measures to guard this man, who escaped, and to hide his negligence he concealed the fact of the arrest, confession, and escape. This was not detected at the time, and the acting Inspector was afterwards dismissed the service on other grounds. He was, however, afterwards judicially punished in this case. When the special Inspector was deputed to Dinagopore all this came out, and he sent up 18 persons under section 401, who were concerned in this and other cases. One of these was made approver, and the remaining 17 were committed, but all were acquitted by the Sessions Judge. The Magistrate himself conducted the preliminary enquiry into this case, and to him, and to me also, it appeared a very strong one, the evidence being accumulative; but the whole rested on the basis of the approver's evidence, and as the Judge disbelieved that, the case failed. His evidence was, however, in the main true.

Rungpore is the only district in which dacoities have really been treated with any success. Out of the 12 true cases, one was taken up by the sub-divisional officer of Nelphamari direct and committed, but it failed before the Sessions. Out of the remaining 11 no clue was obtained in three cases, three were pending, and persons were sent up in five, of which three were successful. One of these was the case noticed in paragraph 251 of last year's report. In that case 17 railway labourers were arrested, 16 of whom were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and one made an approver. Stolen property in several cases of house-breaking was also found in the houses of members of this gang.

The whole of the four Pubna cases took place in the Serajgunge sub-division. One of them was really a Mymensingh case, but as it was both enquired into and tried in Pubna it is shewn in that district. Three out of the four dacoities were committed by this same gang, of whom six were finally convicted, and it is believed this gang is now broken up. In discharging the accused in one of these cases the Judge recorded the following remarks:—"It would be well for the lower courts to bear in mind that, unless in very exceptional cases, the retracted confession of some accused, plus an approver's evidence, supported by the testimony of local prostitutes and shopmen (I mean of persons residing within the district and subject to the local police, as distinguished from residents of another district, such as testified in another dacoity case this Sessions) are not sufficient for a conviction." I note this as shewing how almost impossible it is to get convictions before the Sessions Court in some districts, and that the police are not entirely to blame for this. It has already been shewn in paragraph 78 that Bogra and Pubna stand second

and sixth on the list of districts in which convictions have been had before the Sessions. No doubt the Judge did not intend all he wrote in the judgment quoted above, but a timid Magistrate might very well refuse to commit on local evidence, however good, relying on the above decision as his justification. Generally local evidence is supposed to be the best, and it is hard to see why shopmen should be classed with prostitutes as unworthy of belief.

I also protest against the wholesale imputation against the police conveyed in the above. There is nothing more calculated to keep the morality of the police low than constant suspicion of their every act. The usual line of defence adopted by the worst of criminals is abuse of the police, and this line is too often endorsed by the courts. In fact from many of the judgments which come before me it would appear that the police were a body of men leagued to oppress honest men rather than a body doing their best in the interests of the people at large, and performing their work on the whole well and conscientiously. There are and must be among so large a number some black sheep, such as the Inspector mentioned above, but it seems very hard that the whole force should come in for the opprobrium of their misdeeds.

In the case in question I have no hesitation in saying that the police acted with perfect good faith and honesty. As the Magistrate remarked on receipt of the above judgment:—"If we throw aside confessions, approver's evidence, and that of persons residing in the district in which the offence was committed, the Sessions Court may as well be shut up." No reference to Government was made in this case, because three of the four accused were convicted immediately afterwards in other cases, and because "the corroborative evidence was rather weak; not because the witnesses were shop-keepers and prostitutes, but because they were deposing to events that had happened many months before their statements were taken."

In Julpigorce the police arrested altogether 21 persons, of whom 12 were in one case. This was undoubtedly a good case, but turned out most unfortunately. Five persons died in jail of cholera before appearance before the Deputy Commissioner. Of the remaining seven he acquitted three and made one an approver, convicting the remaining three. The Sessions Judge quashed the sentence on the technical ground that the Deputy Commissioner had no power to try the case after admitting one of the accused as an approver.

The cases in the other districts call for no remark.

208. Twenty-five true cases occurred during the year against 18 in 1882, and of these only four were successfully dealt with.

Robbery.

Two of the robberies in Dinagepore were mail robberies. In one the police totally failed. In the other the same Inspector who misconducted himself in the dacoity case referred to in the previous paragraph sent up two men, one of whom was convicted by the Magistrate, but acquitted by the Judge on appeal. There seemed good grounds to suspect that the Inspector had sent up these men, knowing them to be innocent, so a fresh investigation was held which clearly shewed their innocence. I was of opinion that there was sufficient proof to proceed criminally against the Inspector, but the Magistrate differed and the Inspector was only dismissed. The second investigation went to shew that the runner was the guilty party, but sufficient proof could not be obtained after so long an interval. One of the Bogra cases was also a mail robbery, and was undetected.

209. The other headings do not call for notice.

210. Class III

DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1882	Cases reported in 1882	Also cases	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases inquired into by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial	Convicted	Acquitted
Dacca	36	42	9	83	6	35	5	54	7	18
Fariedpore	31	19	3	18	1	11	1	17	1	14
Backergunge	47	67	7	80	18	44	14	63	32	27
Nymensingh	123	158	21	194	20	183	27	115	40	64
Total	237	279	40	239	63	225	47	219	80	123

An increase of two true cases is shewn above. Results are slightly better as regards cases—worse as regards persons. The divisional percentage is much reduced by the bad work in Furreedpore. Backergunge shews far the best—

	1882.	1883.
Percentage of cases ending in conviction	15 6	19 6
Ditto persons convicted	35 8	32 1
Ditto cases investigated to cases reported .. ..	...	78 4
Ditto ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	...	47 4
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ... ..	...	20 9
Ditto cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen ... ..	...	66 7
Percentage of property recovered ... ..	...	39

The recovery of property has been good in this division.

211. There is an increase of three cases due entirely to Dacca, where the number has gone up from one to five, Mymensingh and Furreedpore shew the same numbers as last year

Dacoity.

four and one and Backergunge has only one case. Results can scarcely be criticised, as so many cases were pending. Seventy-one persons were sent up, of whom 6 were convicted, 30 acquitted or discharged, and 35 were pending trial. Before Magistrates the police were successful, as, out of the 71 persons sent up, only 4 were discharged, 7 were pending, and 60 were committed, of whom 6 were convicted, 26 acquitted, and 28 were pending trial.

Of the five cases in Dacca two were river dacoities, and were untraced. The other three cases were really one occurrence, and were only technically dacoities, being the result of disputes about land, culminating in a riot in which some property was taken, thus bringing the cases under the heading of dacoities. The Judge and a minority of the jury were in favour of a conviction, but the Judge did not consider the cases of a nature for a reference to the High Court. The offences were committed on 22nd July 1883 and the cases were not decided till 25th January 1884, thus giving the parties ample time to compromise. Backergunge shews the only conviction during the year. The case was the result of a land dispute, and in addition to looting the complainant's house the accused also raped his wife. This, too, is only a technical dacoity.

Of the four Mymensingh cases two were river and two land dacoities. One of the former was at first reported in C form, but the property was afterwards traced, and a conviction secured under section 412. In one of the land cases 10 persons robbed a widow. All confessed and all were committed, but were acquitted by the Judge. One of the cases returned as unsuccessful is that already noted in paragraph 207 as having been tried in Pubna. In this district also eight persons were tried for a dacoity committed in 1881. Of these three were convicted and five acquitted, of whom three confessed fully before the Magistrate. Apparently the Judge believed these confessions to be true, though he would not convict on them. The assessors were in favour of convicting not only these three, but also another who did not confess. This case shews how difficult it is to get convictions in some districts, even though the evidence be legally sufficient and is believed to be true.

It is worth noting that although the police failed in getting conviction for dacoity, property to the extent of 40·7 per cent. was recovered in seven out of the nine cases of this division in which anything was stolen.

212. Fifteen cases occurred against eight in 1882. Mymensingh again returns five cases. In Dacca they have increased

Robbery

from one to five, in Backergunge from one to three, and in Furreedpore from one to two. Results were good, convictions having been obtained in nine cases, and out of 24 persons who appeared 15 were convicted and one was pending.

213. This class of case has decreased, there having been only 68 true cases against 80 in 1882. Only four cases ended in

Serious mischief

conviction, and the police of this division utterly failed in dealing with this class of cases. No reason is given for this total failure.

214. As stated in paragraph 194, cases under this heading number 145—25 more than in 1882. Mymensingh alone shews 88 cases. Results are better, convictions having

Mischief to animals

been obtained in 38 cases. This class of crime, as noted last year, requires the special attention of the Mymensingh authorities.

215. Class III.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1882.	Cases reported in 1883.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases acquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	60	35	4	31	8	37	8	31	11	20
Noakholly	15	27	8	19	6	25	5	30	17	15
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Tipperah	75	50	11	30	12	37	8	53	18	35
Total	151	113	23	90	26	98	21	121	46	68

There is a very large decrease of 61 cases under this heading due to Chittagong (29) and Tippera (36); Noakholly shewing an increase of 4 cases. Results are better, the percentage of convictions in cases being 23·3 against 9·9 and of persons 38 against 31·3. The new percentages are—

Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported	...	...	80·3
Ditto cases ending in conviction to cases decided ..	...	...	41·8
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	...	21·4
Ditto cases in which property was received to cases in which property was stolen	...	...	62·5
Percentage of property recovered	...	...	26·3

216. Two true cases took place in Noakholly, though only one is shewn in paragraph 191. One of them was successfully prosecuted and nine persons were convicted under section 395 and two under section 402. The dacoity was a very daring one, having been committed in the Pasuram Bazar close to the outpost. Had the police behaved with more courage the dacoits might have been arrested red-handed. As it was, the case was one of considerable difficulty, and the investigating officer deserved credit.

Robbery.

217. Six cases occurred, of which four were successful. This is a very decided improvement on last year.

218. Only 38 true cases took place against 78 last year. The number of cases in Chittagong has decreased from 49 to 22, and in Tipperah from 24 to 7. This decrease in arson cases is satisfactory, if genuine. The Commissioner says that the District Superintendent of Chittagong went carefully into every case with the result that many cases of suspected arson were returned as accidental, and adds that the action of the police will require to be watched in order that real cases of arson may not be returned as accidental fires. I notice that the local papers complain that this is the case. Convictions are again poor, only 5 cases ending in conviction.

219. Cases have gone down from 66 to 45. Tipperah, which gave 48 last year, only reports 30 this year. Sixteen cases ended in conviction, which is much better than last year.

220. Class III.

PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1882.	Cases reported in 1883.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases acquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	36	50	13	37	10	50	18	40	22	17
Gya	50	90	19	71	18	83	17	86	23	64
Shahabad	43	64	18	51	20	57	19	74	25	44
Mosufferpore	14	27	5	22	7	21	7	37	10	20
Burhanga	24	31	11	20	4	27	4	28	8	18
Saran	16	63	17	36	12	53	13	56	27	29
Chumpana	33	43	13	30	7	42	7	40	8	30
Total	216	558	91	297	87	333	82	361	123	207

There is an increase of 51 true cases spread over all the districts of the division except Durbhunga and Chumparun, but greatest in Gya and Sarun, which show 21 and 20 cases more than in 1882. Results are worse, the percentage of convictions in cases being 30·7 against 34·7 and of persons 34·1 against 47·6. The percentages recently proscribed are given below :—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	...	92·2
Ditto ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	48·3
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	...	24·6
Ditto cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	...	...	52·6
Percentage of property recovered	...	...	10·8

221. As shown in paragraph 191, there were again 11 cases, of which 7 occurred in Gya, 2 in Chumparun, and one each in Patna and Sarun. These two last cases ended in

Dacoity.

conviction.

The Patna case was a genuine dacoity, and one of the dacoits was captured. He remained obstinately silent regarding his associates, and the police failed to trace them. This case was therefore a failure in a detective point of view, though this one man was punished, getting seven years' transportation. Both the Chumparun cases were technical dacoities. The Gya police were very unsuccessful, not having obtained a conviction in a single case. One of the seven cases was only an attempt, and two were still pending at the close of the year.

222. Robberies increased from 28 to 37. Patna shews a decrease of five cases, Chumparun and Sarun show 11 and 9 cases, with only two and one conviction, which

Robbery.

is very bad. Gya on the other hand with eight cases returns all as successful—a striking contrast to the failure in dealing with dacoity in that district.

223. Cases have increased from 73 to 121, of which 26 only were successful. Patna was the only district that did even fairly well.

Serious mischief.

224. Cattle-poisoning has decreased from 104 to 96 cases. The results are nearly the same as last year with a slight improvement, the percentage in cases being 44·8 against

Mischief to animals.

44·2 and of persons 53·3 against 51·7.

225. Class III

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1882	Cases reported in 1883	False cases	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases inquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	49	70	12	11	39	76	93	106	58	48
Bhagalpur	26	64	18	36	11	49	11	61	28	33
Patna	48	67	6	51	17	40	14	63	27	36
Sonhal Pergunnahs	31	29	8	26	9	27	8	45	19	26
Maldah	23	3	6	28	12	51	11	40	18	22
Total	179	239	44	305	91	222	84	315	148	168

Cases have increased by 26. The Sonhal Pergunnahs show a decrease of eight cases; all the other districts shew an increase, the largest being in Monghyr 15, and in Bhagalpore 11 cases. The fluctuation is small. Results are slightly better as regards cases and much the same as regards persons.

Percentage of convictions in cases	...	...	1882.	38	1883.	41
Ditto of person	...	...	...	47·2	...	47

! The newly proscribed percentages are—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	...	...	87·7
Ditto ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	...	55·8
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	...	...	87·8
Ditto cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	...	...	...	34·3
Ditto of property recovered	...	...	...	10·8

226. Nine cases occurred during the year against 12 in 1882. Purneah again shews the largest number, although one less than last year. The cases are thus divided—

Dacoity.

Purneah four, Maldah three, Sonthal Pergunnahs and Bhagulpore one each. One of the four Purneah cases ended in conviction under dacoity and one under section 412, one was unsuccessful, and the fourth was pending. These results are fairly good.

In Maldah also one case was successful under section 395, and one under 412, the third being under enquiry. In Bhagulpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs no conviction was obtained except that of eight persons in a case pending from last year in the latter district. No case was of a nature which demands special mention.

227. Cases have increased from 13 to 21. Results are worse, only 5 cases having ended in conviction, and 6 persons out of 34 sent up having been punished.

Robbery.

228. Cases have increased by 13, but results have greatly improved, 38 cases having ended in conviction against 22 in 1882, and 53 persons having been convicted out of

Serious mischief.

87 sent up. Under this serial results are better in this division than in any other.

Mischief to animals.

229. Cases have increased by eight. The result of cases is a little better, but fewer persons have been convicted.

230. Class III

ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1882.	Cases reported in 1883.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases required into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack	19	37	2	35	10	34	10	36	17	14
Pooree	30	46	6	39	14	36	13	37	21	9
Balasore	9	21	7	18	3	21	8	18	6	11
Gurjhat	1	8		8	5	8	5	15	13	1
Total	72	106	15	93	32	101	31	106	57	35

This class shews an increase of 21 true cases, 17 of which are due to Cuttack. This increase will be noticed under the proper headings.

Results are worse, convictions in cases having gone down from 41.6 to 33.3 per cent., and of persons from 53.7 to 52.8.

The newly prescribed percentages are—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	91.8
Ditto ending in conviction to cases decided	...	61.6
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	30.7
Ditto cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	...	80.1
Ditto property recovered	...	25.1

231. Only one case took place in the Cuttack district in which six persons were convicted. A merchant of Cuttack sent off Rs. 9,000 in a cart without any guard, and it

Dacoity.

was attacked and robbed. The Commissioner points out that the fact of the merchant having acted thus shews how little gang-robbery is feared.

232. Nine true cases occurred against eight in 1882. Of these nine one in Pooree was with hurt, and one in Cuttack was a highway robbery. The other seven were other

Robbery.

robberies. Convictions were obtained in four cases, which is a little worse than last year; but of eight persons sent up six were convicted, which is rather better than 1882.

233. This class of case appears to have been unduly increased in Cuttack by the inclusion of 10 cases of "diverting canal water without having paid the usual tax."

Serious mischief.

The Commissioner points out that such cases ought to have been dealt with under Act III (B. C.) of 1876. This abuse of the Penal Code appears very much on a par with the cases noted in paragraph 253 with reference to the Forest Act.

234. Class III

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1882	Cases reported in 1883	False cases.	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted
Hazaribagh	31	40	11	35	14	45	13	63	45	23
Lohardugga	20	35	8	27	11	31	10	81	30	20
Manbhoon	2	2		2	1	2	1	1	1	
Manbhoon	10	22	8	14	1	20	1	24	2	22
Total	63	105	27	78	27	98	25	170	68	64

This division shows a decrease of 15 cases, due entirely to Manbhoon, which shows a large decrease of 26 cases; Lohardugga gives 7 and Hazaribagh 4 cases more. Results are better, the conviction in cases being 32. per cent. against 27.0 and of persons 40. against 34.9.

The new percentages are—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	...	86.7
Ditto ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	49.0
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	...	25.5
Ditto cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	...	...	80
Ditto of property recovered	...	...	18.8

235. Eight dacoities took place against 11 in 1882; only one ended in conviction during the year. Four belong to Lohardugga, three to Hazaribagh, and one to Manbhoon.

Dacoity

The whole of the Hazaribagh cases were of the nature of highway robberies. Thirty-three persons out of 42 sent up were under trial in Lohardugga at the close of the year, so that work cannot be fairly tested by the number of convictions. Two of the cases which were pending at the close of the year were originally reported as false. They will probably finally be decided as cases of riot, and are purely technical dacoities, being the result of village quarrels.

236. There were nine true cases of which four were with hurt and one on the highway. Only two cases ended in conviction.

Robbery

One of the Lohardugga cases was a mail robbery, but nothing was taken from the bag, which was found with its contents intact.

237. Only two true cases are reported from Manbhoon this year against 31 in 1882. It appears that in 1882, section 430 was freely used in irrigation cases, while it was not so used in 1883.

Serious mischief

238.

CLASS IV.

	True cases	Conviction in cases	Percentage of cases	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons acquitted	Percentage of conviction
1881	11,096	2,510	22.7	10,500	5,151	1,406	55.7
deducting serials 38 and 38A	2,500	527	15.9	5,537	1,112	1,027	40.5
1882	12,170	2,703	21.7	10,110	5,125	4,630	54.1
deducting serials 38 and 38A	2,700	515	15.0	3,894	1,304	1,812	40.8
1883	2,813	1,123	27.1	3,520	1,174	2,100	33.3

In order to compare the figures in this class I have also shewn the number of cases for 1881 and 1882, deducting serials 38 and 38A of those years. After doing so it appears that the fluctuation in cases is very slight, there having been 13 cases more than in 1881 and 47 more than in 1882. Results are worse. The upper line of figures for 1883 in columns 3 and 4 shows the convictions in police cases only for purposes of comparison, this being the only information available for 1881 and 1882. The lower figures shew all convictions. No less than 371 cases were compromised under this class, nearly all of which would have ended in conviction.

The new percentages are—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	...	56.3
Ditto ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	34.7
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	...	22.1

239. This class is now almost entirely composed of cases under serial 38 of the present form (wrongful restraint and confinement), there having been only 32 true cases under serial 39, and five under serial No. 40. I do not therefore think it necessary to print the figures for each district and give only the divisional figures with percentages.

DIVISIONS	Number of true cases in 1882.	Cases reported in 1883	False cases	Balance of true cases	Total number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases enquired into by the police	Number of cases enquired into ending in conviction	Number of cases decided	Percentage of cases enquired into by the police reported	Percentage of cases ending in conviction in the cases decided	Percentage of true cases in the cases decided	Number of persons brought to trial	Number of persons convicted	Percentage of persons convicted
Burdwan	320	387	48	279	61	151	40	200	45.8	30.6	26.5	513	101	19.5
Presidency	255	410	10	400	90	317	71	281	86.7	82	24.8	790	151	19.1
Rajshahi	340	311	76	235	50	251	47	312	61.5	57.5	18.7	812	171	21.0
Dacca	1014	1,115	174	941	171	547	101	47	18.1	9.7	1.3	905	19	2.1
Chittagong	190	232	28	204	50	178	8	110	5.6	4.4	5.1	200	123	61.5
Patna	201	311	61	250	61	311	17	110	1.1	1.1	1.1	311	113	36.3
Bhagalpore	225	240	25	215	58	150	43	17	60.0	42.3	24.7	251	25	10.0
Orissa	90	143	38	111	31	80	18	72	11	11	11	17	51	294.1
Chota Nagpore	60	81	22	59	28	70	21	45	70.0	61.1	27.0	81	13	16.0

The above table shows that cases have decreased in Burdwan (50 cases), Rajshahye (17), Dacca (81), Bhagalpore (10), and Chota Nagpore (2), and increased in the Presidency (115), Chittagong (8), Patna (75), and Orissa (12).

No explanation is given of the large increase in the Presidency Division. It is spread over all the districts except Khulna, but is largest in the 24-Per-gunnahs and Jessore.

The decrease in the Dacca division extends over all the districts except Furreedpore. The number of this class of case is still very large in Mymensingh owing to the bad terms existing between landlords and tenants.

The increase in Patna division is not explained. Good results cannot be expected in this class, as a large number of cases are compromised. Such compromises generally result in substantial justice being done, so the bad results on paper are of little consequence.

240.

CLASS V.

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Excluding serial Nos 35 and 36	41,228	44,717	42,376
Including ditto ditto	58,041	63,114	61,338
Excluding serial Nos 35 and 36	1,204	1,181	1,171
Including ditto ditto	1,538	1,614	1,575

In class V alone there is an increase of 1,389 true cases or 3.8 per cent. The increase is spread over all the headings, except criminal breach of trust and breaking a closed receptacle, in which there are small decreases of 37 and 5 cases. The increases are thus distributed: lurking house-trespass 38; cattle theft 87; theft 339; receiving stolen property 42; criminal trespass 925. The chief increase is therefore under the last and least criminal heading.

Including serial Nos. 35 and 36 the increase is 2,378 cases. The lower figures in column 6 for 1883 show the convictions in all cases, both police and direct. Results are rather worse than last year both as regards cases and persons, as shown below:—

			1882.	1883.
Percentage of convictions in cases, class V alone	...	...	30.8	28.7
Ditto ditto of persons	...	...	52.1	49.3
Ditto ditto in cases, including 35 and 36	...	...	23.7	21.9
Ditto ditto of persons	...	...	52.4	49.5

The new percentages for class V are as follow:—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	...	72.8
Ditto ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	54.5
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	...	31.4
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	...	...	57.9
Ditto of property recovered	...	...	39.4

241. The number of cases under class V not enquired into is only 362, or including burglaries 543. Of this number 46 are trespass cases, so only 497 cases against property were not enquired into. Of these 100 belong to Mymensingh, 74 to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, 28 to Durbhunga, 26 to Manbhoom, and 24 to Gya, leaving only 245 cases not enquired into in the remaining 39 districts.

242. Fluctuations in cases of theft, cattle-theft, and receiving stolen property with their results are given in the following table. The lower figures in columns 5 and 6 for 1883 include all convictions both in direct and indirect cases. Results in theft cases and cases of receiving property are a very little worse, while in cattle-theft they are a good deal worse. Convictions of persons in receiving cases are better, in the other two headings worse:—

	Cases reported		False cases		Total true		Cases in which convictions were obtained		Percentage of cases convicted.		Persons tried		Convicted		Percentage of persons convicted	
	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883
Theft	27,445	27,598	3,720	3,677	23,510	23,858	6,949	{ 6,419 7,749 }	29.7	{ 29.0 32.5 }	20,120	20,305	10,572	10,301	52.5	50.7
Cattle-theft	1,787	1,878	220	221	1,567	1,654	787	{ 714 755 }	50.8	{ 41.4 45.6 }	2,076	1,844	1,222	1,014	58.9	54.0
Receiving stolen property	1,807	1,845	83	40	1,754	1,795	1,232	{ 1,216 1,272 }	70.2	{ 69.4 70.8 }	3,010	3,110	1,867	1,970	62.0	63.8

243. In dealing with this class of crime by divisions, serials 35 and 36 are in all cases added.

244. Class V

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1882	Cases reported in 1883	False cases	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases enquired into by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial	Convicted.	Acquitted
Burdwan	830	1,021	84	936	250	873	214	779	382	416
Bankura	483	594	52	542	127	565	118	424	180	207
Beerbhoom	600	625	114	511	184	470	123	422	163	244
Midnapore	2,184	2,185	203	1,888	523	1,295	344	1,587	651	807
Hooghly	1,639	1,735	245	1,443	314	1,079	219	1,436	402	618
Howrah	744	803	80	715	323	700	312	612	270	241
Total	6,469	6,976	587	6,089	1,071	3,042	1,350	4,864	2,129	2,521

There is again a decrease in this class of crime, amounting to 380 cases; the decrease in the last two years being 934. Burdwan and Bankura show 105 and 89 cases more than in 1882. Midnapore shows 291, Hooghly 166, Beerbhoom 98, and Howrah 19 less. Percentages are worse, being 22.2 for cases and 43.8 for persons, against 26.3 and 49.9.

The new percentages are as follow:—

Percentage of cases reported to cases investigated	...	...	70.9
Ditto ditto ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	48.9
Ditto police cases ditto investigated	...	...	26.8
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	...	...	57.6
Percentage of property recovered	...	...	37.9

245. This class of case has decreased by 7. The number is less than last year in Beerbhoom, Midnapore, and Hooghly.

House-breaking There is no great fluctuation in any district. Results are worse, the percentage of convictions in cases being 8.1 against 11.2, and of persons 46.7 against 50.7.

246. Cattle thefts have increased from 149 to 167. Convictions were obtained in only 70 cases, or 41.9 per cent., against 53.7 per cent. in 1882. The percentage of persons convicted was 49 against 49.3.

247. Theft has decreased by 247 cases; Burdwan, Bankura, and Howrah show trifling increases of 25, 26, and 2 cases. Beerbhoom, Midnapore, and Hooghly report 60, 170, and 70 cases less. The decrease in Beerbhoom is ascribed to successful prosecution of bad-livelihood cases in 1881-82, but I find that in these two years only 11 persons were convicted, so that the explanation does not appear good. In Hooghly it is ascribed to general prosperity.

As compared with last year, percentages of convictions are worse, being 28.8 against 31.2 in cases and 43.6 against 50 of persons: the real percentage of convictions in cases, including direct cases, is 34.2.

248. Class V

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1882	Cases reported in 1883	False cases	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases enquired into by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial	Convicted	Acquitted
24 Pergunnahs	1,921	2,183	501	2,082	507	2,108	477	1,299	617	647
Nuddea	2,212	2,737	160	2,175	464	2,618	460	1,155	693	620
Jessore	1,170	1,887	195	1,752	303	1,271	285	1,251	503	670
Khulna	794	852	81	771	167	724	146	510	211	247
Moorshedabad	1,373	1,544	61	1,375	386	1,282	302	1,276	474	710
Total	7,475	8,905	740	6,255	1,915	7,401	1,670	5,681	2,403	2,024

Cases have largely increased by 780; Nuddea and Khulna show small decreases of 37 and 23, while the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Moorshedabad show an increase of 156, 582, and 102 cases.

Percentages as compared with 1882 are worse, being 20.4 for cases and 43.9 for persons, against 23.8 and 46.4.

The new percentages are:—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	...	81
Ditto ditto ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	49.9
Ditto police cases ditto investigated	...	...	22.6
Ditto cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	...	...	44.9
Percentage of property recovered	...	...	42

249. This crime has increased in every district except Khulna, where there is a decrease of 27 cases. In the 24-Pergunnahs the increase is 10 cases. There was

House-breaking. a decrease in all sub-divisions except Diamond Harbour, where the increase was small, and Barrackpore, where it was large. The Magistrate considers this increase to be partly real and partly due to better reporting, the result of better supervision owing to an Assistant having been posted to Barrackpore. A large number of bad characters have also come into this sub-division for work. Part of this increase is, I believe, the work of Calcutta burglars. They find it for their interest to work beyond the jurisdiction of the strong Calcutta police, where they find a weaker organization. The District Superintendent of the 24-Pergunnahs has strengthened the police of the sub-division as far as possible, and of late there has been improvement. The small

increase of 23 cases in Jessore is put down to the short harvest and the completion of railway works. In Nuddea the increase of 93 cases is attributed partly to Major Ramsay's efforts to prevent concealment, and partly to short crops.

No explanation is given regarding the increase of 81 cases in Moorshedabad. It is spread over nearly every station, and is nowhere large.

Covictions in cases in serials 35 and 36 are 8·2 per cent. against 8·5 last year, and of persons 55·9 against 52·2.

250. The following table shows the number of theft and cattle theft cases. Results are better in the latter and worse in the former—just the contrary to what happened last year. The increase in theft is 433 cases, and is spread over all the districts of the division. It is only large in Jessore, 222, and the 24-Pergunnahs, 147 cases. The explanation given for the increase in burglary applies also to thefts.

The large theft case in the Nizamut premises at Berhampore was separately reported to Government, and the details need not be repeated here.

	Cases reported		Also cases		Total true		Cases convicted		Percentage of cases convicted		Persons tried		Persons convicted		Persons acquitted		Percentage of persons convicted	
	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883
Theft	3 700	4 140	180	500	3 218	3,649	962	1 045	30·1	25·0	2 778	2,945	1,285	1 316	1,350	1 530	46·2	44·1
Cattle theft	212	205	23	27	180	175	70	83	11·7	46·0	206	189	91	105	90	80	45·1	64·2

251. Class V

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1882	Cases reported in 1883	Also cases.	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases acquired info by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								By trial	Convicted	Acquitted
Dinapore	1 108	1,496	134	1 352	203	1 030	230	039	450	424
Rajshahye	1 242	1,403	81	1 314	324	1 321	255	812	435	363
Rungpore	1 084	1 275	92	1 143	304	1 145	242	741	130	320
Bogra	757	521	10	748	263	784	114	774	310	341
Pubna	601	844	61	703	216	740	174	619	297	294
Darjeeling	683	717	20	708	331	774	443	802	460	115
Julpigoreo	505	680	47	619	208	465	153	557	306	257
Total	6 173	7 397	532	6 915	1,900	6 072	1,050	5 131	2 762	2,111

This division shows an increase of 642 true cases. All districts contribute to this increase, Dinapore 244 cases, Rungpore and Pubna each 99, Darjeeling 75, Rajshahye 72, Bogra 29, and Julpigoreo 21. The chief increase is in thefts. Results are rather worse, being 24·3 per cent. convictions in cases and 53·8 of persons, against 21·9 and 54·8; the difference is however small.

The new percentages are:—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	81·2
Ditto ditto ending in conviction to cases decided	...	42·7
Ditto police cases ditto investigated	...	27·2
Ditto cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	...	41·9
Ditto property recovered	...	27·4

252. There is a decrease of 5 cases; and there is no fluctuation in any district which calls for remark. Dinapore shows the largest increase (29 cases) and Rungpore the largest decrease (26 cases). Results of trial are worse, the percentages being 8·3 and 50·8 against 9·3 and 55·3.

253. Thefts have increased in every district, the increase being greatest in Dinapore 151, Pubna 90, Rungpore 77, and Darjeeling 68 cases. The increase in Dinapore is considered due to the influx of railway coolies, and partly also to improved

reporting; that in Pubna is put down partly to railway cases; but the explanation is not very clear. The increase in Rungpore is not explained. In Darjeeling it is ascribed to less concealment; but it is more probably due to Forest Act cases being wrongly reported as thefts; and this too probably accounts to a great extent for the results being best in this district. The percentage of conviction in cases is 35.9 of persons 55.3 against 32.7 and 58.7 in 1882, but in the year under report the result of direct cases also is included, thus improving the percentage.

254. Cases have again increased, and 208 true cases were reported against 201 in 1882. The chief increase is in Rungpore, where a system of stealing and restoring on payment was discovered. In Darjeeling there is a decrease of 11 cases, which is ascribed to the action of the frontier police. Results are again good, the percentage of cases ending in conviction being 55.6 against 52.7 and of persons 66.2 against 66.8. The result in persons is not so good, as several of the persons sent up for theft in Rungpore were convicted under section 215 (taking a gift to restore stolen property).

255. Class V

DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1882	Cases reported in 1883	Theft cases	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases enquired into by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
								Brught to trial	Convicted	Acquitted
Dacca	1201	1710	184	1176	17	121	417	110	61	408
Furzedpore	1128	1147	100	1047	22	0	121	521	124	443
Backergunge	1143	1110	185	925	20	709	0	574	18	446
Mymensingh	23	516	11	505	573	3	492	1688	783	792
Total	741	5222	718	5073	140	712	180	411	180	697

In this division also there is a large increase of 463 cases, of which Dacca contributes 35 and Mymensingh 620. Furzedpore shows 81, and Backergunge 111 less. The increase may therefore be said to be entirely due to Mymensingh.

Results are worse, the percentage being 20.7 and 48.1, against 21.6 and 52.4. The Furzedpore and Mymensingh results are very poor.

The new percentages are —

Percentage of cases enquired into to cases reported	...	72.2
Ditto ditto ending in conviction to cases decided	...	51.8
Ditto of theft cases ditto investigated	...	25.3
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	...	39.5
Ditto of property recovered	...	16.3

256. This offence has decreased in all the districts of the division except Mymensingh, the decrease being 62 cases in Dacca, 35 in Backergunge, and 28 in Furzedpore.

In Mymensingh there is a very large increase of 422 cases, the number having gone up from 473 to 895. In 1881 there were 307 cases only. Cases have thus nearly trebled in three years. This increase is attributed by the District Superintendent and Magistrate partly to the influx of bad characters working on the railway, partly to the influence of the newly introduced punchayats in preventing concealment of crime, and partly to the introduction of the beat system. The Commissioner would attribute the increase solely to the second of these causes, arguing that the first ought also to have influenced Dacca were it true. As the railway in the Dacca district runs chiefly through jungle, there was not the same opportunity for the workmen to commit crime as in Mymensingh, so that the first cause may also have some little influence. The chief reason, however, in my opinion, is the weakness of the police. The decrease in theft cases must however be taken into consideration along with this increase.

Results are worse, the percentages being 8.9 and 46.4 against 9.4 and 52.8. In Furzedpore and Mymensingh only 5 per cent of this class of case ended in conviction, while in Dacca the percentage was 18.

257. Theft has decreased in every district but Dacca, where there is an increase of 54 cases. The decrease in the other districts is, Backergunge 95, Furroedpore 89, Mymensingh 66. The steady and continuous decrease in Backergunge is said to be due to very careful supervision of bad characters. Results are better, the percentage of cases ending in conviction being 26·2 (or 30·5 if direct cases be included) against 22·5, and of persons 47·7 against 47·6.

258. Class V.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1882.	Cases reported in 1883.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	695	800	51	749	210	569	187	605	317	215
Noakhally	521	494	76	421	112	380	99	419	185	233
Chittagong Hill Tracts	32	22	3	19	10	21	8	45	34	10
Tipperah	1,025	1,230	185	1,106	342	794	267	999	451	498
Total	2,273	2,559	263	2,296	674	1,784	561	2,067	987	956

Crime against property may be said to be stationary in this division, there being only a small increase of 23 true cases. There is, however, some fluctuation in the districts; Chittagong and Tipperah, showing 54 and 81 cases more than last year, and Noakhally and the Hill Tracts 99 and 13 less. Results are worse, the percentages being 24·4 and 47·1 against 26 and 51·3.

The new percentages are:—

Percentage of cases enquired into to cases reported	...	...	68·4
Ditto ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	55·5
Ditto police cases ditto investigated	...	...	31·4
Ditto cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	...	...	50·8
Percentage of property recovered	...	...	28·6

259. Burglaries have decreased by 42 cases, the largest decrease being 28 cases in Tipperah. This is, however, partly counterbalanced by a small increase of 5 theft cases. Results are much worse, percentages being 8·4 in cases and 37·2 for persons, against 12·6 and 55·6 last year.

260. Theft cases have decreased in every district except Tipperah, where the increase as above noted is small

261. The chief feature in this class is the very large increase of 207 cases under serial number 45 (house-trespass). This is due, the Commissioner states, to doubtful cases under section 457 having been wrongly convicted under this serial.

262. Class V.

PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1882.	Cases reported in 1883.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	1,741	2,089	278	1,811	466	2,068	444	982	565	394
Gya	2,627	3,160	212	2,948	378	3,075	353	904	510	347
Shahabad	1,836	1,602	253	1,489	371	1,461	314	1,078	561	495
Muzafferpore	1,139	1,375	125	1,250	269	1,039	206	780	398	352
Durbhanga	1,492	1,820	204	1,616	350	1,474	306	883	449	379
Barun	1,757	2,000	149	1,851	471	1,995	359	1,343	650	633
Chumparun	1,518	1,778	233	1,545	466	1,596	419	992	582	377
Total	11,416	13,914	1,454	12,460	3,780	12,723	2,461	6,961	3,700	2,976

The increase in this division is 1,046 cases, and is spread over all the districts, the increased number of cases in each district being, Gya 321,

Chumparun 227, Durbhunga 119, Mozufferpore 112, Shahabad 103, Sarun 94, Patna 70. Percentages of convictions are worse, that of cases being 19·8 against 22·2 and of persons 53·1 against 56·3. Last year the percentages were exceptionally good.

The new percentages are :—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	...	90·5
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	61·7
Ditto of police cases ditto ditto investigated	...	...	19·3
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	...	...	48·3
Percentage of property recovered	...	...	35·2

263. I again produce a table showing the number and result of cases under serials 35, 36, and 41 for this division. The number of cases has increased, but not by so much as might have been expected, considering the short harvest. Mozufferpore, Sarun, and Chumparun show a decrease. The other districts all report more cases, the increase being greatest in Gya. The Commissioner points out that notwithstanding this increase the number is still less than it has been in any one of the last six years, with the exception of 1882. The whole increase is ascribed to the high price of food-grains, and in Gya, it is stated that not only were prices high, but work was not always procurable. The large decrease in Sarun is attributed to the measures which have been taken with the Mughaya Domes. Results are worse generally. Gya shows a little improvement.

DISTRICTS	True cases			Convictions			Persons arrested			Persons convicted			Percentage of cases convicted			Percentage of persons convicted		
	1887	1888	1889	1887	1888	1889	1887	1888	1889	1887	1888	1889	1887	1888	1889	1887	1888	1889
Patna	1 127	817	899	61	71	78	12	12	14	74	68	81	5·4	8·0	8·1	44·7	75	10·1
Gya	2 007	1 884	9 129	77	74	87	23	21	24	101	10	11	5·2	5·9	4·1	47·0	47·1	47·3
Shahabad	71	370	378	12	39	35	3	3	3	4	4	4	16·1	11·1	7·1	80·8	84·1	77·4
Mozufferpore	470	472	3 8	1	40	34	41	5	1	2	34	5	3·1	9·4	8	51·1	51	67·9
Durbhunga	600	617	690	34	42	4	11	17	8	9	49	5	5·1	7	5·0	74·5	77·3	6·4
Sarun	860	516	701	44	78	71	9	13	127	7	81	6	4·7	7·7	7·7	68·7	62·4	54·3
Chumparun	680	486	4 0	41	50	40	80	101	97	52	77	44	6·9	11·5	1·1	65·0	76·7	48·4
Total	5 915	5 424	5 759	311	365	355	72	900	841	406	172	454	5·3	7·7	7·1	65·7	69·0	54·4

264. Cattle thefts have again increased, and the number of true cases has risen to 395, or 119 more than last year. Every district except Shahabad and Mozufferpore shows an increase, but it is large only in Durbhunga, 58 cases, Sarun 41, and Gya 22. The increase in Durbhunga is reported to be due partly to reports of strayed cattle being entered more largely as theft, and partly to an increase of thefts for the purpose of taking the hide. Formerly cattle theft in this district is said to have been chiefly the work of butchers; now it is stated to be done by hide merchants, and as the hide is more easily removed than the whole carcass, detection is more difficult. The increase in Sarun is attributed to the first of the two causes stated above, and the District Superintendent reports that he is satisfied from the statements of indigo-planters and other respectable inhabitants that crime has actually decreased. These statements are borne out by figures, cattle having been recovered in only 30 out of 102 cases in Durbhunga and in 33 out of 71 in Sarun. A reference to paragraph 331 of last year's report will show that previously few doubtful cases were taken up in Sarun.

265. Thefts have increased by 327 cases, every district except Durbhunga contributing to this result. The increase is greatest in Chumparun, 161, Sarun 81, and Gya 65 cases. The increase is generally attributed to the high price of food, but in Chumparun it is also asserted to be partly due to better reporting the result of some punchayats and chowkidars being punished for not reporting. Results are not so good, being 31·2 in cases (35·7 if direct cases be included) against 36·2, and 55·6 for persons against 58·8.

266. Class V.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1882.	Cases reported in 1883.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	1,173	1,350	140	1,210	319	1,288	306	916	415	455
Bhagulpore	1,122	1,260	69	1,251	308	1,097	254	785	424	310
Purneah	1,805	1,820	71	1,758	404	1,110	325	967	509	394
Sonthal Pergunnahs	2,684	2,536	80	2,517	555	2,388	431	1,262	828	393
Maldah	645	669	35	634	202	597	175	509	250	224
Total ..	7,413	7,774	404	7,370	1,780	6,475	1,405	4,439	2,420	1,776

This is one of the three divisions in which there is a decrease in this class of crime. It is however small, being only 43 cases. Monghyr and Bhagulpore report an increase of 37 and 99 cases, while Purneah, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Maldah show 47, 121, and 11 fewer cases. The increase in the two districts is ascribed to high prices, and in Monghyr it is also attributed to the fact that the opening of the Tirhoot State Railway from Semeria Ghât has brought an influx of bad characters. The Commissioner however doubts this last cause.

Results are very much the same, but a little worse, the percentage of convictions in cases having fallen off from 20·4 to 20·3 and of persons from 55·3 to 54·6.

The new percentages are :—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	...	...	81·8
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	...	64·7
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	...	...	23·1
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	...	...	...	41·6
Percentage of property recovered	...	...	...	25·4

267. Burglaries have increased by 181 cases, the cause alleged being dearness of food. Results are rather better.

268. The results of cattle theft, theft, and receiving cases are shown below. The lower figures in columns 5 and 7 for 1883 include direct cases. The decrease in cattle theft is chiefly in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and is said to be due to the action of the newly introduced police. None of the other fluctuations call for remark.

	True cases.		Convictions.		Percentage.		Persons.		Convicted.		Percentage.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Cattle theft	263	210	123	84 95	49·4	40 45·2	342	230	206	121	59·9	52·6
Theft	3,650	3,587	893	941 1,113	25·1	25·4 31·0	2,413	2,582	1,350	1,406	55·9	57·9
Receipt of stolen property ..	221	192	135	120 121	61·1	62·5 63·0	381	286	216	172	56·7	60·1

269 Class V.

ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1882.	Cases reported in 1883.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack	1,129	1,290	254	1,032	302	1,013	281	1,016	478	475
Pooree	1,150	1,366	51	1,315	391	1,013	355	1,519	750	684
Balasore	704	974	125	843	238	717	243	659	302	313
Gurjhat	170	234	12	222	90	236	85	314	154	124
Total ...	3,153	3,864	442	3,417	1,041	2,979	970	3,508	1,684	1,546

Cases have increased by 252, all districts except Cuttack showing an increase. The result of cases is rather better; of persons worse than last year, the percentages being 28·4 and 48 against 26·4 and 52·9.

The newly prescribed percentages are :—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	...	77·9
Ditto ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	56·1
Ditto police cases ditto investigated	...	...	32·2
Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	...	...	56·2
Percentage of property recovered	...	...	32·7

270. The decrease of crime against property in Cuttack is attributed to a succession of good years and high wages, Orissa differing from most of the rest of the province except the districts of Backergunge and Khulna in having had a good harvest. The increase of crime in Pooree is solely under the head of criminal trespass, under which heading cases have increased from 177 to 369, a difference of 192 cases. This is reported to be due to prosecutions for unauthorized cultivation of land in the Government estate of Khordah. The Commissioner remarks "it is not very clear how unauthorized cultivation can be punished as criminal trespass which involves a certain intent." Unless some further explanation can be given these prosecutions appear illegal. No explanation is given of the increase of crime in Balasore which falls chiefly under the head of theft. Results are much worse in that district.

271. Class V

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1884	Cases reported in 1885	False cases	True cases	False cases ending in conviction	Cases compared with 1884	True cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
								Brutal	Convicted	Apprehended
Hazaribagh	1136	1	91	880	53	800	520	91	71	364
Lohardugga	87	1018	0	111	111	81	212	0	41	41
Sankharia	11	11	1	118	3	112	31	81	17	91
Murshidabad	927	82	111	78	17	712	111	18	25	1
Total	2002	1025	311	1086	82	2585	707	179	153	108

Crime has decreased in Chota Nagpore by 407 cases, the result being due to all the districts except Lohardugga where an increase of 62 cases has occurred. The decrease may be said to be entirely due to theft cases. Results of trial of cases are worse, of persons slightly better, the percentages being cases 26·3, persons 52·7, against 28·3 and 52·2.

The new percentages are :—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	...	82·5
" " ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	57·1
" police cases ditto investigated	...	...	27·3
Cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	...	...	41
" of property recovered	...	...	19

272. No explanation of the fluctuation is given. Nor is there any such fluctuation under any heading, except theft, as required explanation.

CLASS VI.

273. There is an increase of 2,373 cases under this class, which may be said to be entirely due to serial 56, public and local nuisances, under which an increase of 2,499 cases appears. The other headings, which show much fluctuation, are excise cases, which give an increase of 140; vagrancy, under which there is a decrease of 39; and stamp cases under which there is a decrease of 45 cases. Under the new heading of Arms Act, there is a nominal increase of 1,082 cases, but this is more than compensated for by the

decrease of 1,255 cases under "other laws," under which heading offences under the Arms Act formerly appeared.

The increase in this class of late years is very marked. The figures below include all offences under this class instead of sub-dividing them as before. I also give the figures for public and local nuisances to show how much of the increase is due to that heading:—

	1878.	1879.	1880	1881.	1882.	1883
Class VI	11,996	18,694	24,086	24,054	27,181	29,551
Public and local nuisances . .	9,068	11,727	16,437	17,223	19,572	22,071
Balance, all other causes ...	5,928	6,967	7,649	6,831	7,609	7,480

From the above it will be seen that there is an increase of no less than 14,558 cases under this class as compared with 1878, and that with the exception of 1881 when there was a slight decrease, the increase has been regular. Of this increase 13,003 cases are due to public and local nuisances, and only 1,555 to all the other headings, of which the Arms Act alone accounts for over 1,000 cases. Excise cases have also greatly increased.

The percentage of conviction of cases is 85·2, or, including direct cases, 89·8 against 86·6 last year. The percentage of persons is the same, 88·8, in both years.

The newly proscribed percentages are given below:—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ..	91·5
" " ending in conviction to cases decided . .	90·8
" police cases " investigated ...	89·9

In the single heading, serial No. 47, which deals with property, and which ought to be placed under class III, property was taken in three cases and recovered in the same number, while 49·2 per cent. of the property taken was recovered.

274. Cases of vagrancy have decreased by 39, the number being 1,082 against 1,121. Results are given in the same form as last year for the past five years —

	True cases	Cases investigated	Convictions in police cases	Percentage of police cases convicted to cases investigated	Persons tried.	Convicted	Acquitted
1879 ..	961	832	526	63·2	1,002	601	323
1880 .	935	825	587	62·7	1,015	683	283
1881 ...	1,012	931	570	61·2	1,187	716	406
1882	1,121	1,010	715	71·6	1,202	742	351
1883 ...	1,082	979	667	68·1	1,167	716	343

Results are not quite so good in cases, but better in persons. The total number of cases ending in conviction, including direct cases, was 725. Except Furreedpore where 59 persons are shown as sent up in 33 cases, all districts may be said to have shown a case for each person sent up. There is a discrepancy of one person only in the districts of Moorshedabad, Dacca, Pubna, and Mozufferpore. The District Superintendent of Furreedpore will be asked to explain his neglect to obey orders. The difference of six cases between the total of convictions (725) given above and the total of columns 3 and 5 of statement M is due to cases of last year which are shown in statement A and not in M. Convictions are generally good.

The districts which have done badly are noted below:—

District	Cases instituted	Cases ending in conviction	District	Cases instituted	Cases ending in conviction
Midnapore	57	12	Mymensingh	34	11
Hooghly ...	7	2	Noakhally	22	9
24-Pergunnahs .	21	10	Puneah	9	4
Khulna ...	16	4			

Furreedpore also shows badly, but as several persons were sent up in one case, I show the result by persons only. Sixty-two persons were sent up, of whom only 24 were convicted, and 33 were discharged.

275. Statement M is given below :—

DISTRICTS	1 Number of cases instituted on report of the police	2 Number of cases instituted by petition before Magistrate.	3 Number of cases in court in which conviction followed	4 Number of cases in court in which acquittal followed	5 Number of cases in court in which conviction followed	6 Number of cases in court in which acquittal followed	7 Number of cases in court in which conviction followed	8 Number of cases in court in which conviction followed
Burdwan	36	1	92	4		1	14	22
Hankooka	7		4	1			7	
Balabhoom	3	1	1	1			1	1
Mulnapore	46	4	12	33		3	31	1
Hooghly	6	1	1	4	1	1	6	1
Howrah	4	3	3		1	2	4	3
24 Pergunna	14	7	8	7	1	6	16	4
Nuddea	82		11	12			23	5
Jessore	41	1	21	7	1		21	8
Khulna	11		4	1			14	1
Moorehabad	12	2	7	4			11	2
Dumapore	8	1	6	1	1	1	1	8
Rajshahye	17		11	4			12	1
Rangpore	43	2	22	23	2		37	
Barisal	4		1	2			4	
Puthia	17		14	4			19	6
Darjeeling								
Jalpigore	28	7	27	1		7	3	
Dacca	16	1	1	1	1		11	1
Turriedpore	33		1	6			24	
Buckergunge	11	27	66	15	1	1	97	
Mymensingh	25	14	10	10	1	15	31	4
Tippurah	2	1	1			1		
Chittagong								
Noakhally	12	10	7	6	3	1	21	1
Chittagong Hill Tracts								
Patna	44	1	34	8		1	38	5
Cyren	16		60	4			1	51
Shahabad	11		1	24			1	11
Mozuffarpore	10	2	7	3	1	1	3	4
Darbhanga	14	1	11	1	1		11	2
Sarun	11	13	83	15	1	17	66	2
Chumparan	14		11	2			14	14
Monghyr	42		1	1			27	10
Bankura	20		20				19	1
Purneah	8	1	3	7	1		7	2
Sonthal Pergunna	27	10	24	4	9	1	23	7
Maldah	7		5					7
Cuttack								
Pooree	1							
Bilaspur	1		1				1	
Guntur								
Hazratnagar		1	1					1
Tahsil								
Manbhan	10		12				12	2
Total	10	140	681	33	30	61	733	254

276 The number of cases instituted on petition has dropped from 153 to 120. The number of such cases is still excessive in Buckergunge, 27, Mymensingh, 14, Sarun, 15, and Noakhally and the Sonthal Pergunna 10 each. All these districts however, except Sarun, show a decrease. Explanations regarding non-trial of cases on the spot will be given under each division.

277. I have again to note great delay in the disposal of bad livelihood cases, as shown below. Only districts where the average was two months or over are mentioned here :—

District	Average duration of cases in days	Longest duration of cases	District	Average duration of cases in days	Longest duration of cases
Burdwan	63.7	20 cases 91 days	Buckergunge	82.6	251 days
Howrah	61.7	176 "	Noakhally	121.8	2 cases 194
Khulna	161.2	210 "	Tippurah	81	127
Rajshahye	61.1	2 " 101 "	Shahabad	62.8	212
Rangpore	90.3	16 " 176	Maldah	65.4	5 " 110

Although the greatest delay shown is less than last year, the average delay is greater, and I think these figures support what the Commissioner of Dacca said last year, quoted in paragraph 367. I am strongly in favour of trial in the accused's village when it is possible, but there is often no judicial officer available to go out within a reasonable time (see paragraph 362 of last year's report), and the advantage of trial on the spot is dearly bought by such delay as is above shewn. The above table shows that the greatest delay took place in Bengal proper, where only 78 cases were tried in court against 483 on the spot. In the Patna Division 146 cases were tried in court against 150 on the spot, and including Shahabad the average time was 35 days; excluding that district 30. These figures show that a large proportion of the delay is due to adhering to the rule of trial on the spot and that where it is relaxed the delay is less. The existing orders on this subject also place the police in a

distinct difficulty, as the law (Criminal Procedure Code) makes the vagrancy section of the Code cognizable, and the police ought therefore to arrest and send up persons against whom bad livelihood is proved, while executive orders direct that a mere report should be sent. In reviewing the half-yearly working statement of one of the heaviest districts in the province, the District Superintendent was asked to explain why only one person had been tried for bad livelihood, and he replied: "No doubt the result of bad livelihood cases is bad, not, however, for want of bad characters, of whom there are many; but here again the police are helpless; all they can do is to report such characters to the Magistrate and ask for proceedings to be taken, which has been invariably done." I would suggest that the orders of Government should be so far modified that the police should in future be directed to send up A forms in accordance with the law, and that orders should be issued to Magistrates to hear at once the evidence so sent up, and when possible to fix the next date of hearing in the village, so as to be able to test the evidence sent up by the police and recorded in Court.

278. There is a decided reduction in the number of bad characters under supervision. In the end of 1881 the number, exclusive of Darjeeling, was 59,369. In the end of 1883 this number was reduced to 48,269, including Darjeeling. This represents a very decided decrease of work, and it has, I consider, been obtained without any decrease in the extent of supervision exercised over the real criminals of the country. In many districts the reduction has been made judiciously, the inclination being general to retain on the list any doubtful name. The number would have been still smaller but for the injudicious manner in which some Magistrates order surveillance in very petty cases, thus bringing on the list new names of men who are not fit subjects for supervision. In Bankoora the number under surveillance is far too large, 2,113 persons, and the number under surveillance in the five stations named by Mr. Monro in paragraph 457 of the report for 1881 has now more than doubled. Moorshedabad and Darjeeling also have far too many still on the list. The number of persons under surveillance varies considerably in the different parts of the province. In the Chota Nagpore division it is 1 in 867 persons, in Bengal 1 in 1,182, in Behar 1 in 1,952, and in Orissa 1 in 2,091. In the Burdwan division the number is 1 in 783, which is too high, and in Bankoora it actually reaches the very high rate of 1 in 186 persons.

279. This class of case has, as already noted, increased by 140 cases.

Excise cases. The percentage of convictions in cases was 65·7 against 76·1 and of persons 77·5 against 79·6.

Including direct cases, the percentage of convictions in cases was 80·5. The total number of convictions in cognizable cases during the year was 2,545, and of these 2,085, or 81·9 per cent. were in police cases, leaving only 18·1 per cent for cases instituted by excise officers and all others.

280. The comparative table below shows the number of excise cases under the principal headings for the past three years:—

			1881	1882	1883.
Illicit distillation	...	..	379	281	255
Illicit possession or sale of country spirit	..	...	669	626	668
Ditto ditto opium	..	...	327	567	548
Ditto ditto ganja	...	...	315	520	629
Ditto ditto fresh tari	...	...	317	302	176
Ditto ditto fermented tari	...	...	201	462	713

From the above it will be seen that prosecutions for illicit distillation have again decreased. Nearly half the cases (123) took place in the single district of Beerbhoom, and that district, Singbhoom, Manbhoom (each 20 cases), and the Gurjhat Mehals account for 182 cases out of 255. Eighteen districts return no case, and 10 only one each. The excessive number in Beerbhoom is, I believe, due to the distillation of pachwai, but no particulars are given. There is again a large number of opium cases, but 241 out of the whole come from the two districts of Gya (118) and Hazaribagh (123). The increase in Gya is not noticed by the Commissioner, but that in Hazaribagh is considered by him as creditable to the police. The system of rewards to informers was worked more largely in this than in any other district. The opium crop was so short in most districts, that there was little opportunity for smuggling; and the opium system is such that the drug is very little more valuable to a smuggler in a year of a bad crop than

when the crop is plentiful. Hence, as it is much easier for the cultivator to keep back part of his crop where he has a large amount to dispose of, the facilities for smuggling were less than usual in the year under report.

Ganja cases are increasing rapidly, the districts which return the greatest number of cases are Purneah 71, Pooree 51, Ferozepore and Shahabad each 40, Balasore 39, Midnapore 37, and Cuttack and Gya each 33. The large number of these cases in Orissa is noteworthy.

Cases for possession of fresh tari have greatly decreased under orders issued during the year, while cases of possession of fermented tari have greatly increased. The districts which chiefly contribute to this class of case are the 24-Pergunnahs 310 cases, Durbhunga 88, Moorshedabad 80, Patna 50, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs 40. No other district reaches 20 cases.

There is again a decrease in the number of vendors punished, the figures being 413 against 425. The districts which show the greatest number of vendors punished are Balasore 40, Howrah and the Gurjhat each 34, Durbhunga 28, Chumparun 24, and Cuttack 22.

280. Salt cases

DISTRICTS		Number of salt cases	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons acquitted	Quantity of salt seized	Quantity of salt released	Quantity of salt retained	Quantity of salt confiscated	Total amount of fines levied
						Mds s c	Mds s c	Mds s c	Mds s c	Mds s c
Midnapore	{ 1882 1883	108 113	109 111	80 77	20 14	7 10 3 4 28 8	1 2 11 0 22 4	6 13 54 4 1 4	965 5 0 510 8 6	
Howrah	{ 1882 1883	34 20	34 21	28 18	6 8	2 0 1 37 0 11 19 13	2 0 6 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	0 37 0 1 19 12	311 3 1 214 0 0	
24-Pergunnahs	{ 1882 1883	1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0	110 110	7 7	7 2 11 12 7 0	0 14 0 12 7 0	7 3 11 12 7 0	714 5 4 112 0 1	
Khulna	{ 1882 1883	141 141	141 141	132 224	8 1	20 51 13 31 28 11	7 8 8 14 3 14	1 27 1 27 24 10	273 0 0 516 7	
Bakergunge	{ 1882 1883	141 124	187 120	182 143	18 3	47 7 0 18 10 11	3 0 4 1 10 1	46 0 12 17 0 11	1 14 13 6 141 0 0	
Chittagong	{ 1882 1883	22 130	21 160	14 14	7 14	4 13 1 1	0 20 0 30 17 12	73 12 1 42 24 0	723 15 6 760 4 6	
Nawacolly	{ 1882 1883	180 51	184 30	11 30	37 50	10 3 14 12 24 11	5 20 10 1 11 8	4 11 17 10 14 1	3 0 3 0 707 0 1	
Cuttack	{ 1882 1883	1 7 168	111 187	1 4 188	8 1	10 9 13 7 1 2 4 4	1 2 11 0 1 2 11 0	10 3 1 10 3 1	4 8 11 0 151 14 3	
Pooree	{ 1882 1883	1 1	20 1	19 0	19 0	0 19 11 0 1 1	0 1 0 0 1 0	0 7 1 0 0 1	115 0 0 87 0 0	
Balasore	{ 1882 1883	1 8 1 0	171 183	111 169	23 14	31 11 7 1	38 11 0 0	5 12 4 1 8 1	841 1 8 1 0 11	
Total for Bengal		{ 1882 1883	1 18 1 17	1 10 1 18	1 58 1 18	144 28 5 144 12 11	140 33 13 11 0 1	15 11 11 11 11 11	1 1 8 2 4 1 1 2	
Patna	{ 1882 1883	1 1	1 61	1 75	3 3	1 18 8 1 7 14	1 18 8 1 7 14	1 18 8 1 7 14	180 0 0 87 0 0	
Gya	{ 1882 1883	14 50	73 61	70 50	1 1	1 18 8 1 7 14	1 18 8 1 7 14	1 18 8 1 7 14	180 0 0 87 0 0	
Shahabad	{ 1882 1883	14 14	73 61	70 50	1 1	1 18 8 1 7 14	1 18 8 1 7 14	1 18 8 1 7 14	180 0 0 87 0 0	
Muzafferpore	{ 1882 1883	14 14	73 61	70 50	1 1	1 18 8 1 7 14	1 18 8 1 7 14	1 18 8 1 7 14	180 0 0 87 0 0	
Durbhanga	{ 1882 1883	14 14	73 61	70 50	1 1	1 18 8 1 7 14	1 18 8 1 7 14	1 18 8 1 7 14	180 0 0 87 0 0	
Sarun	{ 1882 1883	14 14	73 61	70 50	1 1	1 18 8 1 7 14	1 18 8 1 7 14	1 18 8 1 7 14	180 0 0 87 0 0	
Chumpran	{ 1882 1883	14 14	73 61	70 50	1 1	1 18 8 1 7 14	1 18 8 1 7 14	1 18 8 1 7 14	180 0 0 87 0 0	
Total for Bihar		{ 1882 1883	1 184 909	1 2 3 914	1 17 867	86 47	70 26 114 8 1 1	10 3 8 0 1 14	160 0 0 87 0 0	
GRAND TOTAL		{ 1882 1883	2 470 2 340	2 47 2 417	2 414 2 406	21 13	2 515 9 144 323 16 14	2 217 33 7 301 10 4	247 10 14 2 7 22 144	5 811 8 7 4 764 9 2

Incl: lcs salt; ore
† Release: lcs; instrumentally
‡ lcs: sals remained pending in courts

Salt cases in Bengal have increased by 151, and they have been rather more successfully worked. The salt cases of Bihar (under the North-Western Provinces excise authorities) are also shown in the above table, which

includes both cognizable and non-cognizable cases. The number of true cognizable cases was 795, of which 751 ended in conviction. They will be dealt with under the divisions in which they occurred. The Behar cases are all non-cognizable, and are chiefly prosecutions with reference to saltpetre.

281. Arms Act cases are for the first time shown separately, the number being 1,082. The Bhagulpore division gives a far larger number of cases than any other division (285) Chota Nagpore coming next with 188. The districts which show most cases are Purneah 107, Sonthal Pergunnahs 72, Bhagulpore 67, Singbhoom 61, Khulna 57, Dacca 55 and Jessore and Lohardugga 52 each.

282. Class VI.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1882	Cases reported in 1883	False cases	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases enquired into by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial	Convicted	Acquitted
Burdwan	889	1,483	1	1,481	1,409	1,951	1,205	1,618	1,454	171
Bankoora	107	214		214	250	280	248	319	202	27
Beerbhoom	365	392	2	390	310	386	157	400	375	25
Midnapore	670	451	11	440	262	400	324	611	446	116
Hooghly	2,700	2,210	4	2,206	2,030	2,201	937	2,251	2,058	195
Howrah	2,010	1,914		1,914	1,916	1,952	1,514	2,487	2,174	212
Total	6,253	6,771	18	6,753	6,145	6,854	5,073	7,984	6,817	714

Cases have increased by 530. Burdwan and Bankoora show a large increase of 592 and 157 cases; Beerbhoom gives 22 and Hooghly 7 more. The other two districts show a decrease. The decrease in Midnapore is attributed to the police having been discouraged from taking up petty nuisance cases, and in Howrah to the people having become more obedient to the municipal laws.

283. Vagrancy cases increased from 103 to 117. The great increase is in Burdwan, where prosecutions rose from 6 to 37. Of this number 18 were against Burwars, who could not be tried at their homes, and this accounts for the large number of cases tried in court (22). In all the other districts the majority of cases were tried in the villages of the accused. Results were very poor, only 59 persons having been convicted against 53 acquitted, the rest being under trial. Two of the districts of this division have been noted in paragraph 274 as having shown specially bad results.

284. Excise cases may be said to be stationary, the decrease being only 4. A very successful opium seizure took place after the close of the year in Hooghly, in which about 6 maunds were seized, packed in rice bags, consigned from Burdwan to Chandernagore.

285. Salt cases in Midnapore have increased from 106 to 113, only 20 of which were cognizable. There is a great falling off in the number of cases of illicit manufacture, which have gone down from 84 to 13. The Commissioner considers that any failure is due to the size of the district which prevents proper supervision. It may also be that the reduced price of salt checks illicit manufacture. The Commissioner's remarks about the salt patrol boats have already been quoted in paragraph 29.

286. The Commissioner considers that the provisions of the Arms Act were judiciously worked in this division. There were only 65 cases against 235 in 1882.

287. Class VI

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1882	Cases reported in 1883	False cases	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases enquired into by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial	Convicted	Acquitted
24 Pergunnahs	1,651	1,779	1	1,724	1,555	1,718	1,549	1,980	1,733	245
Nuddea	687	61	1	546	445	455	378	736	593	133
Jessore	224	32		32	270	275	232	380	333	47
Khoulna	91	117		417	569	414	367	483	374	57
Moorehaddabad	954	403	2	831	703	703	685	1,051	876	163
Total	3,607	3,442	4	3,838	3,347	3,650	3,211	4,586	3,908	648

This division shows a small decrease of 59 cases. The 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Khulna show an increase, the other two districts a decrease.

288. Vagrancy cases have decreased by 48. Results are worse, being very bad in the 24-Pergunnahs and Khulna. The orders of Government regarding place of trial were observed.

289. The number of excise cases has varied very little, being 811 against 816. Results are not as good as last year. The Commissioner again gives credit to the police of the 24-Pergunnahs for their excise work, though the number of cases there is less by 37. The rewards given in that district amounted to Rs. 2,566-14-6, or less than half what was given in 1882. Jessore returns only 23 and Nuddea 20 cases, and it appears the police there are not sufficiently active in excise matters.

290. Cognizable salt cases have increased both in the 24-Pergunnahs and Khulna, the number being 327 against 224. The cases were mostly petty and the Khulna Magistrate brings to notice the very small penalties inflicted by the trying Magistrates.

291. There were 167 prosecutions under the Arms Act, the largest number being 57 cases in Khulna and the smallest 5 in Moorshedabad. The number does not appear to be excessive.

292. Class VI

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1882	Cases reported in 1883	False cases	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases enquired into by police	Persons ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brutal	Convicted	Acquitted
Dinapore	159	422	1	421	303	403	381	44	68	42
Rajshahye	117	374	2	371	301	345	264	362	38	77
Rungpore	118	124	1	121	81	64	44	141	1	4
Bogra	178	211	1	208	254	247	211	288	2	10
Pubna	11	141		141	140	124	1	70	18	
Darjeeling	1114	1114		1113	1062	1133	111	1,014	110	67
Julpigoree	113	118		115	278	87	71	125	3	18
Total	2,657	2,752	6	2,746	2,109	2,611	2,413	2,467	271	71

There is an increase of 89 cases in this division, due to Dinapore 62 cases, Rungpore 3, Bogra 133, Darjeeling 19, and Julpigoree 205. Rajshahye returns 161 and Pubna 172 less. The fluctuations are chiefly due to nuisance cases.

293. Vagrancy cases increased by 10 in spite of none having been tried in Darjeeling, against 44 in 1882. The increase is chiefly in Rungpore and Julpigoree. Results show a great improvement, 108 persons having been convicted against 43 discharged. Only 17 persons were not tried on the spot, and there are good reasons for all these cases being tried at head-quarters. The Commissioner quotes the District Superintendent of Darjeeling's remarks that "all the numerous released convicts interviewed by the District Superintendent appear to have settled down to a steady life," and, "the names of some of the released convicts have been removed to part II and the registers corrected;" yet in the face of this Darjeeling has 594 persons or 1 in 261 of the population under surveillance. In the sudder station the Sub-Inspector, an officer of long experience, lately assured me that he had one habitual criminal in his jurisdiction, and he was in jail; yet 171 persons are under surveillance in that station. The correction of the registers can have been of little value.

294. Excise cases have gone down from 219 to 194. There is no very marked fluctuation, but I regret to see a decrease of 19 cases in Darjeeling. The Commissioner also remarks on this decrease. Results were good everywhere except in Julpigoree.

295. There is a very marked increase of cases under the Forest Act in Darjeeling and as previously remarked a number of Forest Act cases have also been tried as thefts.

296. There were only 72 cases under the Arms Act, the highest number in any district being 19. There were no prosecutions in Rajshahye.

297. Class VI.

DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1882	Cases reported in 1883	False cases	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases enquired into by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial	Convicted	Acquitted
Dacca	654	666	1	604	612	617	572	842	756	66
Furcedpore	287	354	4	346	305	304	273	424	315	109
Backergunge	482	322	16	467	268	242	212	327	277	45
Mymensingh	279	261		281	246	222	161	367	284	67
Total	1 682	1 603	22	1 518	1 421	1 425	1 257	1,950	1 652	267

There is a decrease of 84 true cases, due solely to Backergunge, where the decrease amounts to 175 cases. Dacca shows 30, Furcedpore 59, and Mymensingh 2 more. Results are slightly worse. The decrease occurs under all headings except public and local nuisances.

298. Vagrancy cases have decreased from 244 to 188, Backergunge being the only district where there was an increase. There were only 34 cases instituted in Mymensingh during the year. Eight cases of last year were also disposed of. This is very few, considering the amount of crime which exists in that district. Results are very bad in Furcedpore and Mymensingh. Looking at what was said last year about Mymensingh, the result is not creditable to the district authorities. In fact the criminal administration of this district has not been satisfactory even when all allowance is made for its size and the prevalence of crime. The police rightly or wrongly have an idea that they have not been supported, and that even the best cases are bound to break down; and an impression like this re-acts on the work of the whole body.

299. Excise cases have decreased from 295 to 209, the greatest decrease (100 cases) being in Backergunge. The excise officers appear to have worked far more effectually in this division than in any other, exactly half the convictions having been obtained in cases with which the police had no concern. The decrease in cases is chiefly due to the exemption of fresh tari from the operation of the law.

300. Arms Act cases are again fewer, the total being 102. In Dacca and Furcedpore there is an increase of 27 and 11 cases. Backergunge shows no case in 1883. The working of this Act does not call for any special remarks.

301. Class VI.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1882	Cases reported in 1883	False cases	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases enquired into by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial	Convicted	Acquitted
Chittagong	118	476	7	409	404	282	227	467	428	57
Noakhally	37	11		12	108	103	90	168	134	32
Chittagong Hill Tracts	2									
Tipperah	97	37		17	783	278	257	616	291	22
Total	504	612	7	438	705	663	574	981	853	111

There is a large increase of 396 cases to which Chittagong contributes 156, Noakhally 32, and Tipperah 210. The increase in Chittagong is due to the fact that until last year nuisance cases were illegally disposed of by the Vice-Chairman and not brought under the Procedure Code. They are now tried by a bench. The increase in Noakhally is due to Salt and Arms Act cases. The large increase in Tipperah is said to be due to the strict enforcement of section 34 of Act V of 1861 in Brahmunbaria. So large an increase appears to argue undue severity.

302. Vagrancy cases have gone down from 34 to 25. There was not a single case in Chittagong which is not creditable when the prevalence of arson is considered. Tipperah too, a notoriously criminal district, only shows three cases. Results are poor, only 11 persons having been convicted against 14 acquitted. As usual, in Noakhally the number of petition cases was large—10 out of 22 cases.

303. Excise cases have decreased from 126 to 95. In Noakhally they have dropped from 17 to 7, and in Tipperah gone up from 5 to 18. There is therefore a decrease of 31 cases in Chittagong, of which no explanation is given. The increase in Tipperah appears to be wholly due to excise officers, the police only having taken up 5 cases, which is far from creditable.

304. Cognizable cases under the salt laws have increased in Chittagong from 135 to 142; of these 7 only were for illicit manufacture, while in 1881 there were 51 such cases, and in 1882 29. The Commissioner points out that there has been an increased sale of 32,627½ maunds of licit salt in the last three years, and considers this to be proof that the decrease in cases is due to the "extinction of illicit salt manufacture." The police have also been active in the detection of illicit cases of importation from Arracan. Results were good, 130 cases having ended in conviction.

In Noakhally cognizable cases went up from 15 to 37. The most of the cases in this district were again petty. Sales in the islands increased by 610 maunds.

305. There were 68 cases under the Arms Act, none of which were reported from the Hill Tracts. The other three districts divide the cases nearly equally. The increase is large in Noakhally, and is not accounted for.

306. Class VI

PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1882	Cases reported in 1883	False cases	True cases	Total cases in 1882	Total cases in 1883	Police cases in 1883	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
								Brught in	Convicted	Admitted
Patna	141	1092	8	104	141	5187	481	2789	1138	176
Gya	437	484	3	281	41	48	40	570	01	17
Shahabad	428	77	3	11	131	45	13	80	681	114
Muzaffarpore	47	4	1	1	4	11	30	801	44	11
Darbhanga	40	11	1	1	44	4	44	703	71	70
Sarun	110	111	1	63	518	151	115	815	74	8
Chumparan	15			281	1	1	1	288	1	
Total	112	8120	16	5114	704	704	18	356	8470	5

There is a very considerable increase of 1,192 true cases under this class.

The chief increase is under nuisance, 1,326 cases; vagrancy, 104; and excise 126.

307. Vagrancy

DISTRICTS	Cases		Cases in 1883		Cases in 1882		Cases in 1881		Cases in 1880	
	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883
Patna	71	4	38	34	77	4	60	3		
Gya	4	1	18	18	18	18	17	17		
Shahabad	15	11	1	1	41	11	11	11		
Muzaffarpore	29	1	1	1	11	11	11	11		
Darbhanga	20	14	17	5	21	17	17	17		
Sarun	41	11	1	1	47	138	1	1		
Chumparan	19	11	18	11	11	13	18	18		
Total	143	567	118	11	143	147	118	11		

The above table shows a small decrease of 6 cases each in Darbhanga and Chumparan, 11 in Patna, and 17 in Muzaffarpore. Gya gives 23 more, Shahabad 29, and Sarun 92. Results are better. With reference to the large increase in Sarun the Commissioner writes—"With house-breaking so prevalent and so difficult of detection, it would be well if the police would more freely turn their attention to suspected persons, and prosecute them with the energy and zeal shown by the Sarun police." The increase in Gya is due to a batch of 36 Burwars who were arrested just before the Gya melâ, an arrest which doubtless prevented many thefts.

Results in Shahabad were spoiled by the release of 9 men, who were ordered to be re-arrested on a reference to the High Court. As they too were Burwars, no trace of them could be found when warrants were issued, and

they have therefore escaped. The Dome question is dealt with in paragraph 350.

308. Excise cases have again increased by 126, the number being 597. In 1881 there were only 260 cases. Durbhunga and Chumparun show a decrease of 43 and 20 cases, respectively; all the other districts show an increase, which is greatest in Gya, 89, and Patna 59 cases. No cause is assigned for the increase. The greatest part of the work was done by the police, the total convictions in cases being 495, of which 415 were police cases, leaving only 80 cases for excise officers.

309. There were 113 Arms Act cases, of which 35 are returned from Gya and 31 from Durbhunga. The cases call for no comment.

310. Class V I

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1892	Cases reported in 1893	False cases	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases enquired into by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted	Acquitted.
Monghyr	543	301	3	375	316	353	316	533	477	54
Bhagulpore	1,093	1,090	1	1,089	1,368	1,477	1,354	1,518	1,395	122
Purneah	242	39	1	39	352	315	308	40	368	61
Sonthal Pergunnahs	275	292		202	207	214	180	353	317	37
Maldah	164	121		121	95	120	94	117	100	23
Total	2,267	2,057	5	2,052	2,401	2,529	2,256	3,005	2,667	339

This division shows an increase of 365 cases, Monghyr and Maldah return 185 and 43 cases fewer, and Bhagulpore, Purneah, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs 406, 150, and 37, respectively more than last year. The chief increase is under headings of nuisance, Arms Act, and excise.

311. Vagrancy cases have gone down from 157 to 123. The decrease is in Purneah, where the number has been reduced from 51 to 9, no Burwars having been detected at Caragola in 1883. The fluctuations in the other districts call for no remark. Results were best in Bhagulpore, where every person sent up was convicted, and worst in Purneah. On the whole results are better. Eighty-three cases were enquired into locally against 27 tried wholly in court.

312. Excise cases have increased by 53, all districts, except Monghyr, where there is a decrease of 65 cases, having contributed to this result. The increase is marked in Purneah, 67, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs 45 cases. In the former district the increase is chiefly due to cases of illicit cultivation of bhang and in the latter to smuggling of outstill spirit into the district from outside, the Sonthal Pergunnahs being still under the sudder distillery system. The decrease in Monghyr is attributed to the "exertions on the part of the police for suppression of smuggling having slackened." It is not stated whether this slackening is due to the reduction of smuggling or not.

313. Arms Act cases have gone up to 255, of which 107 were in the Purneah, 72 in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and 67 in Bhagulpore. The increase is chiefly in Purneah and Bhagulpore, there having been no prosecution in the latter district in 1882.

314. Class VI

ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1882	Cases reported in 1883	False cases.	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases enquired into by police	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted	Acquitted.
Cuttack	914	799	2	727	612	682	592	1,170	1,253	80
Pooner	107	87		87	496	534	440	650	590	51
Balasore	46	254	1	250	26	126	81	272	228	37
Gumphats	15	62		57	50	52	50	67	54	9
Total	1,081	1,181	3	1,083	1,364	1,364	1,201	2,339	2,129	210

There is a decrease of 338 true cases in this division during the year. Cuttack shows a decrease of 217 cases and Balasore of 215, while Pooree and the Gurjhat show 57 and 37 more. The decrease in Cuttack is chiefly in nuisance cases, and in Balasore in salt cases.

315. There were only 2 vagrancy cases in the year, one in Pooree, which is reported as having been disposed of without trial, and one in Balasore. The division does not suffer much from serious crime; but I cannot believe that one trial in the year can represent proper supervision over bad characters. None of the Magistrates or the Commissioner take any notice of this decrease.

316. Excise cases have increased by 56, the number being 307 against 251. Cuttack shows an increase of 53 cases, Pooree of 2, and the Gurjhat of 37, while Balasore shows a decrease of 36 cases. The decrease in Balasore is considered by the Magistrate as dis-creditable to the police, and he considers that the police want stirring up in this department. I find, however, as a fact, that out of 112 cases in 1882 the police enquired into 56 only, while in 1883 they enquired into 64 out of 77. The falling off appears therefore to be in the cases instituted by the Excise Department. I however agree with the Magistrate that the number of cases might fairly be increased, and the police might with advantage have increased their vigilance as the Excise Department decreased their prosecutions. The whole of the excise cases in the Gurjhat occurred in the Khandmals. The Commissioner has since granted a relaxation of the rules, as he considered them unsuitable to the people. He considers that the excise laws were injudiciously enforced, but this is a matter in which the police are not to blame, as when a law is in force they are bound to enforce it, leaving it to the Magisterial authorities to allow any mitigation which may be found necessary.

317. Salt cases have gone down from 292 to 213, a decrease of 79 cases. Cuttack alone shows an increase of 43 cases. Balasore gives a large decrease of 116 cases, and Pooree returns 6 less. The police of Cuttack have done well: not only have cases increased, but the class of case detected shows good work. Cases of illicit manufacture have increased by 27, and all the persons sent up were convicted. The Commissioner again remarks on the great difference in consumption of salt in the different stations. The consumption per head was again far the highest in station Cuttack,—13 seers per head; Salepur with a consumption of 5 seers 14½ chittacks comes next; and Tirtolo is again lowest with only 2 seers 10½ chittacks. The Magistrate is unable to explain the high consumption in Cuttack. The consumption in Tirtolo has increased by 7½ chittacks a head, and only 5, in place of 7 stations, show a consumption of less than 5 seers, so that there is an improvement on the preceding year. The decrease in salt cases in Balasore is stated by the Magistrate to be due to non-cognizable cases having been wrongly included in part I of statement A in 1882, and he states that if these cases be deducted from the 1882 figures, the balance will be only 26 cases against 42 in 1883. The Commissioner considers that in salt as in excise cases the police might with advantage have shown greater activity.

318. Only 21 Arms Act cases are reported, 10 in Pooree and 11 in Balasore. It seems strange that there are none in the other two districts.

319. Class VI

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1882	Cases reported in 1883	False cases	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases enquired into by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS -		
								Branded	Convicted	Acquitted
Hazaribagh	246	391	6	205	332	268	205	471	545	128
Lohardugga	803	77		77	703	107	65	782	747	34
Singbhoom	104	163		166	378	161	163	172	161	11
Manbhoom	231	160	2	167	137	86	63	266	200	27
Total	1,384	1,473	8	1,355	1,220	1,210	1,066	1,691	1,453	160

There is a small decrease of 18 cases. Hazaribagh and Singbhoom give 50 and 62 more, and Lohardugga and Manbhoom 66 and 64 fewer than last year. The increase in the two first named districts is chiefly under excise cases, but in Singbhoom nuisance cases also have increased. In Lohardugga the decrease is

under nearly all headings, the greatest being under excise, vagrancy, and nuisance; and these three headings also account for the decrease in Manbhoom.

320. Vagrancy cases have gone down from 28 to 20. Singbhoom again shows no case, and this year Hazaribagh does the same. This appears to show a want of energy in the police in a district so full of bad characters as Hazaribagh. Lohardugga shows but one case, and that was instituted before the Magistrate, so that in no district in the division except Manbhoom have the police sent up a single bad character; yet Hazaribagh has 1,857 and Lohardugga 1,802 bad characters under surveillance. In Manbhoom 19 cases were sent up.

321. Excise cases have increased very greatly in Hazaribagh, the number having more than doubled. Out of 152 true cases 129 were of opium smuggling, which is considered creditable by the Commissioner. In Lohardugga there were only 15 cases, which appears too small a number.

322. Arms Act cases have gone down from 228 to 188. The cases are fairly distributed, and call for no remark.

RAILWAY POLICE.

323. Cases which are reported on in this part of the report are included in the criminal statistics of the districts in which they occur, and are again noticed here only to show the working of the East Indian Railway Police. Seven hundred and thirty cognizable cases were reported, of which 36 were declared false by Magistrates, leaving 694 true cases, chiefly under the heading theft, an increase of exactly 100. In these cases 556 persons were arrested, of whom 534 were brought to trial. Of these 400 were convicted, 113 acquitted or discharged, and 21 were pending or otherwise disposed of. This gives a percentage of 74·8 convicted against 81·4 in 1882, and 81 in 1881. The percentage of recovery of property rose from 26·5 to 52.

324. The number of non-cognizable cases enquired into was 372, of which 94 were cattle-trespass.

325. There were 7 serious cases, of which 2 were of murder. In one a man is supposed to have enticed a woman from her home, and strangled her and then placed the body on the rails where it was cut in two. The man was committed but acquitted. In the other case a gateman was murdered while asleep. No clue was got to this case. The other five cases were all reported as heavy thefts. One was brought under a misconception, as no theft took place. Among the others the following may be noticed. The servant of a Badreshwar merchant was travelling with Rs. 15,000 in five bags. He asserted one was stolen. His story was clearly false, but his master believed or appeared to believe him, and which gave no assistance to the police in getting at the facts. It appeared probable that the servant took the money. In another case a man, who was travelling in the same carriage with a Joypore merchant, changed to the next compartment, and there feigned illness rolling about on the floor. While doing so he contrived to put his arm through the bars and steal money and jewels from the complainant's bag. He was however noticed and arrested, when he tried to prove that another passenger was the thief, but without success. Subsequently 10 previous convictions were proved against him, and he got 4 years' imprisonment. In the case under section 401, mentioned in paragraph 391 of last year's report, three men were convicted by the Judge, but released on appeal by the High Court. One has since been imprisoned in Benares.

326. Previous convictions were proved against 21 persons against 34 in 1882. Some of these cases are very interesting, but it would unduly swell this report were I to give particulars.

327. During the year 151 accidents were reported against 114 last year.

The increase is in the more serious forms of accidents.

Accidents

There were 19 petty collisions against 12 in 1882.

Death was caused in 70 cases against 52, and

men were wounded in 56 cases against 34. In the 70 accidents in which death was caused 76 persons were killed, of whom 30 were Company's servants. Of the 46 outsiders killed 11 were cases of suicide.

The more serious collisions were (1) at Pundooah, (2) at Gidhour, (3) at Dinapore. None were however very serious. The most serious accident was that which happened to a special train near Muraroe. The train left the line on a girder bridge, and it is extraordinary that the passengers escaped so well: 14 of them and the guard were injured, and one subsequently died. A goods train was also

derailed and totally wrecked on a girder culvert near Sitarampore on 1st June. It is supposed the rails buckled from the heat. Happily the accident occurred to a goods and not to a passenger train, else there would probably have been considerable loss of life.

328. Twelve true cases were reported against 20 in 1882. The cases were of the ordinary nature. Three boys and one girl were convicted in petty cases. In the more serious cases two men were arrested, one of whom was discharged by the Magistrate and one was committed, but was acquitted by the Sessions Court.

329. Fifteen cases were reported, of which two were struck off as false. The Assistant Inspector-General reports, that 1 man was arrested and convicted; but the return does not show this: 452 spikes were stolen against 473 in the previous year.

330. Running train thefts increased, but the police failed in tracing the thieves in most of the cases, 3 persons only having been convicted. The Acting Inspector General however reports that the preventive measures adopted checked these thefts.

331. There is nothing special to report on opium or excise cases which have decreased.

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

332. There is necessarily a large increase in this class of cases owing to the transfer of hurt cases. The figures in each class are given below :—

		Number of cases		Increase in 1893	Decrease in 1882
		1892.	1893		
Abetment	...	2	...	.	2
Class I	..	7,829	8,642	813	.
" II	.	97	57	...	19
" III	...	1,398	1,350	.	18
" IV	...	17,814	51,144	6,630	..
" V	..	9,139	9,351	212	..
" VI	...	12,427	13,790	1,363	..
Special laws		22,985	22,857	.	128
Total		101,691	110,531	9,058	215
Net increase				8,840	

333. In class I, there is an increase under every heading except offences against the State and rioting, under which there is a decrease of 1 and 48 cases respectively. This latter decrease nearly compensates for the increase of 63 cases under the cognizable sections of rioting. The increase under the other headings is distributed thus: offences against public justice 428, false evidence 238, offences relating to weights and measures 89, offences by public servants 83, forgery 59, false trade-marks 25. These fluctuations will be noticed when necessary under each division.

334. The decrease in classes II and III does not call for special notice.

335. In class IV the increase is more than accounted for by the two new serials, under which 8,151 cases were reported. Under wrongful confinement there is an increase of 64 cases and under criminal force a decrease of 1,585 cases. Hurt cases show a decrease of 1,664 as compared with 1882, so that under the two headings of hurt and criminal force there is a decrease of 3,249 cases. This class of case generally decreases when there is any distress among the people and the decrease may be put down to the short crop in many parts of the country, which has given the people a smaller sum to spend in litigation.

336. The increase of 212 cases in class V is due to the headings of cheating and criminal misappropriation, which show an increase of 131 and 168 cases respectively. The other two headings show small decreases of 48 and 39 cases. The fluctuation is not sufficiently great under any heading to call for special notice.

337. The increase of 1,363 cases under class VI is due to cases relating to marriage 343, intimidation 305, and cases under the Criminal Procedure Code 810. The other headings of this class show small decreases.

338. The small decrease of 128 cases under the heading special laws, being less than 1 per cent, in itself calls for no notice, and an examination of the details of the headings shows that the fluctuations are not great. The chief increase has taken place under the following Acts: Abkari 156, Municipal 111, Cantonment 89, and Pound 57; and the decrease is found under Salt 207, other special laws 202, and Police 134.

339. The police were employed in 7,129 cases or 6·4 per cent., but of these 1,908 cases fall under class IV. These were for the most part originally brought under a cognizable section of hurt and afterwards found on investigation or trial to be non-cognizable. I have found a disposition on the part of the police in several districts to accept such charges, and not unnaturally, as it is in petty cases of this nature that profit can most safely be made. The number of cases taken up in this way will decrease in future years as the police become more accustomed to the change in the law.

Of the balance, 2,308 cases were under the Criminal Procedure Code, 202 under the Railway Act, and 306 under the Police Act. all of which are legitimately enquired into. The balance is only 2,905 or 2·6 of the whole number of cases, and this is not excessive.

The districts in which the police were employed largely were: Darjeeling 35 per cent., Backergunge 34 per cent., Gya 16 per cent., Rajshahye 10·6 and Bankoorah and Mozufferpore each 9 per cent. These high figures will be noticed under the districts concerned.

Altogether 4,051 cases were transferred from cognizable to non-cognizable, being an increase of 935 cases. As noted above, this increase is due to the large number of hurt cases so transferred. Deducting these and Criminal Procedure Code cases, only 1,770 cases are left as enquired into by the police, so whichever way this is looked at, the police were not excessively employed.

340. Process was issued in 83,769 cases against 78,325 in 1882, or in 75·8 per cent. of the charges laid against 77 last year. The difference is slight. The figures below give result of trial—

	Number of persons or whom process issued	Number of persons who appeared	Number convicted	PERCENTAGE—		
				Of persons who appeared to persons summoned	Of persons convicted to persons summoned	Of persons convicted to persons appearing
1882	167,343	80,808	48,142	75·1	41·7	51
1883	119,561	81,291	53,105	76·5	44·7	58·5

The difference again is slight.

341.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED		Cases in which process was issued	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
	1882.	1883		Summoned	Actually appearing before the court	Convicted	Acquitted	Awaiting trial
Burdwan	2,493	4,214	1,826	2,541	2,518	1,423	841	96
Bankoorah	1,932	1,211	1,107	1,134	1,007	623	431	18
Beerbhoom	1,373	2,256	1,061	1,038	788	303	308	15
Midnapore	4,116	4,405	3,468	4,431	3,141	1,506	1,358	124
Hoochly	3,950	4,370	3,581	4,323	3,230	1,771	868	26
Howrah	5,515	3,601	3,036	3,413	3,116	1,668	870	63
Total	16,180	18,145	13,039	17,482	13,594	7,434	4,666	276

There is an increase of 1,649 cases in this division, all districts except Beerbhoom contributing to this result which is more than accounted for by

the transfer of hurt cases. The greater part of the increase in forgery cases noted in paragraph 333 took place in this division, Midnapore alone contributing 34 cases against 12 in 1882. This is due to a number of forgeries having been discovered before the moonsif at Tumlook. The same district also shows a very large increase of over 50 per cent. in cases relating to weights and measures. The only other fluctuation which appears worthy of note is the increase in stamp cases in Bankoorah, where they have increased from 14 to 153. The total increase in the whole province is 48 cases, which this district alone more than accounts for. It also supplies 25 per cent. of the whole cases of the province. The Commissioner considers this increase satisfactory, as showing what might be done to protect the stamp revenue.

I find that it is in cases under the Municipal Act that the police have been most largely used in Bankoorah, but no explanation is given of the large use of the police in non-cognizable cases.

The percentage of persons convicted is 54.7 against 59.6 in 1882. All districts except Bankura show a falling off.

342.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

	CASES INSTITUTED		Cases in which process was issued	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
	1892	1883		Summoned	Actually appeared before the court	Convicted	Acquitted	Awaiting trial
24 Pargunnahs	1,754	6,173	4,470	7,161	7,115	1,867	1,705	25
Naldia	313	2,479	2,077	2,130	2,087	1,257	891	4
Jessore	2,070	3,008	1,018	477	1,071	1,104	1,370	49
Rhulna	1,583	193	1,575	2,945	1,063	0	12	51
Moorsshedabad	2,013	3,212	2,777	3,441	2,814	1,103	821	35
Total	14,725	16,155	11,860	13,104	14,717	6,170	5,019	164

Cases have increased by 1,600, of which 1,407 are due to class IV. I do not find any fluctuation in this division which calls for notice. Results are worse, the percentage of convictions of persons being 45.3 against 52.7. This is attributed by the Magistrate of Jessore to the number of compromises which are allowed under the present Criminal Procedure Code.

343.

RAJSHAHY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	CASES INSTITUTED		Cases in which process was issued	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
	1892	1883		Summoned	Actually appeared before the court	Convicted	Acquitted	Awaiting trial
Dinagepur	1,481	1,125	946	1,210	1,077	497	273	15
Rajshahye	907	1,011	1,112	1,077	1,111	811	511	10
Kangra	1,180	2,145	1,581	1,075	1,373	713	1,077	16
Hoshiar	1,019	87	1,011	803	805	780	23	28
Pabna	2,033	1,89	1,77	1,898	1,138	88	480	45
Darjeeling	41	442	281	41	481	317	38	1
Jalpaigore	611	711	412	4	447	0	311	18
TOTAL	7,729	8,904	6,312	8,401	7,443	3,085	2,411	123

The increase in cases is small, being only 1,075. Dinagepur, Pabna and Darjeeling show small decreases in spite of the transfer of hurt cases. This decrease is generally ascribed to the bad crop.

Results are better, the percentage being 54.9 against 51.1.

The police in Darjeeling again enquired into a very large proportion of cases and no explanation is given. On examining the returns I find that no less than 101 out of 155 cases enquired into were under the Municipal Act. Thus instead of the police being less employed in petty municipal work, they have been more engaged in it. The circumstances of Darjeeling are however peculiar, and there is not the same objection to the employment of the police in this way there as there is in other places.

In Rajshahye I find that the great majority of the cases enquired into were transferred from cognizable to non-cognizable. This argues that the police took up doubtful cases too freely.

In no less than four districts—Rajshahye, Bogra, Darjeeling and Julpi-goree—is the number of persons who appeared greater than the number summoned. This is not explained.

344.

DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED		Cases in which process was issued	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
	1882	1883		Summ. ed	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted	Awaiting trial.
Dacca	5 354	5,570	4 277	4 597	3 127	1 957	1 087	66
Barisal	3 784	4 549	4 118	7 124	5 602	4 444	1 073	166
Backergunge	4 368	5 139	4 030	12 150	7 028	5 799	1,544	108
Mymensingh	4 362	5 145	3 702	1 444	3 992	1,864	1 585	135
Total	17,850	20,452	16 207	24 729	20 040	13,914	5,293	411

Crime has increased by 2,602 cases, the increase being smallest in Dacca. In class I there is a large increase in offences against public justice, the increase in Mymensingh alone being 621 cases. This is due to prosecutions being more freely instituted for non-appearance after receipt of process.

Class IV gives a very unlooked-for result, there being actually a decrease of 1,440 cases in spite of the addition of cases of hurt. This is due to criminal force cases having gone down by no less than 1,366.

In class VI there is an increase of 1,398 cases. Offences against marriage have largely increased, but the main increase is under offences under the Criminal Procedure Code.

The police were employed in 1,750 cases in Backergunge. This is due chiefly to Criminal Procedure Code cases, of which no less than 1,558 were enquired into. I am disposed to think that the institution of such cases is rather over-done and have noted this in paragraph 99. The patrol system is in force, and as the police are held responsible if any riot occurs the probability of which has not been reported, they do not err in the way of reporting too few cases of probable breach of the peace.

I am glad to note an improvement in the number of persons attending on process. In 1882 in this division only 63.0 per cent of those summoned appeared, while in 1883 the percentage increased to 69.8.

In Backergunge it is very low, being only 63.7. Processes appear to be too freely issued in this district.

345.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	CASES INSTITUTED		Cases in which process was issued	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
	1882	1883		Summ. ed	Actually appearing before the court	Convicted	Acquitted	Awaiting trial
Chittagong	2 13	2 270	1 435	1,74	1 303	702	479	21
Noakhally	5 100	5 412	2 245	2,313	1 413	902	390	36
Chittagong Hill Tracts	23	89	2	51	14	14	10	8
Tipperah	5 101	4 942	3 147	4 842	2 845	1,891	750	54
Total	11 53	11 683	7,375	9,121	5 673	3,000	1,629	119

Non-cognizable crime has decreased by 676 cases. Noakhally shows a small increase of 42 cases and the Hill Tracts of 26, the other districts showing a decrease.

The decrease in Chittagong is chiefly under Criminal Procedure Code and salt cases. In Tipperah the decrease is under Class IV, notwithstanding the addition of hurt cases. The Magistrate points out that people do not take the trouble to bring this class of case when they have to go so far to lay the charge, but I find that there is actually an increase in hurt cases, the number reported in 1882 being 329 and in 1883 451. The explanation also does not affect the decrease under cases of criminal force regarding which class of case there has been no change in the law.

Results are better, the percentage of conviction being 63.4 against 57.9. Tipperah gives the best results. The police have not been unduly employed in enquiries.

346.

PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				
	1882.	1893.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Patna	2,655	3,033	2,744	3,772	8,293	1,898	510	84
Gya	1,786	1,945	1,680	2,009	2,631	1,477	733	55
Shahabad	2,402	2,323	1,821	2,386	1,947	1,012	919	16
Mozufferpore	1,675	1,873	1,175	2,024	1,532	823	725	53
Durbhanga	1,617	1,829	1,508	2,501	2,244	1,091	411	66
Sarun	2,191	2,990	1,740	2,783	1,082	1,005	849	38
Chumparun	1,706	1,998	782	993	903	549	392	19
Total	14,355	16,630	11,520	17,031	14,002	8,605	4,539	291

The increase in this division is 1,675 cases. Classes I, II, V and special laws show small increases which call for no comment, and classes III and VI show small decreases. In class IV there is an increase of 1,677 cases, which just accounts for the divisional increase and is due to the inclusion of hurt cases. Of the districts, Shahabad alone shows a decrease. In the other districts the increase is very evenly distributed, being as nearly as possible 200 cases in each district, except in Sarun, where there is an increase of 796 cases. This large increase is almost entirely under criminal force, and institutions of hurt cases have gone down from 1,663 in 1882 to 219, which is about the average number for this district. Salt cases have gone down from 1,287 to 903.

Results are worse, the percentage of conviction being 59·3 against 63·3. The police were employed much less in enquiring into non-cognizable crime than in the previous year, but two of the districts of this division—Gya and Mozufferpore—have been noted in paragraph 337 as still showing an excess of cases. In Gya the bulk of these cases (212) are again under the Police Act: 26 were under the Abkari Act, and 29 under the Arms Act. In Mozufferpore more than half the cases (95) were under the Municipal Act. I know no reason why the police should be so employed in Mozufferpore.

In Gya or Champaran the number of persons who appeared was greater than the number summoned. These figures want explanation.

347.

BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				
	1882.	1893.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Monghyr	2,791	2,383	1,755	2,541	2,431	1,140	1,065	62
Bhaugulpore	1,069	2,370	1,761	2,031	1,513	931	562	20
Purneah	2,523	2,675	2,016	2,106	1,006	464	488	40
Southal Pergunnahs	3,478	3,163	2,389	3,092	2,819	1,675	550	12
Maldah	815	955	799	904	678	430	114	24
Total	11,210	11,310	8,709	10,904	7,950	4,040	2,731	158

The increase in this division is very small, being only 150 cases. Classes II, IV and V show increase, and I, VI, and special laws a decrease.

The increase in class V is chiefly in Maldah under the headings cheating and mischief. The increase under the latter heading is due to the action of a Deputy Magistrate, who convicted under this section in a number of cases of theft of mangoes from trees sent up by the police under section 379.

Results are not so good as in 1882, the percentage being 58·3 against 61. I have again to call attention to the apparently reckless way in which processes are issued in Purneah. Out of 2,106 persons summoned only 1,006, or 47·8 per cent., attended, and of these only 46 per cent. were convicted. In Maldah also less care than formerly appears to have been taken in issuing process, and results are consequently worse.

348.

CUTTACK DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED		Cases in which process was issued	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
	1882	1883		Summoned	Actually appearing before the court	Convicted.	Acquitted	Awaiting trial.
Cuttack	2 544	2 502	1,488	1 808	1 114	797	400	27
Poorce	1 633	1,745	1,074	1 862	1,273	720	407	24
Balasore	1 130	1,592	904	1 227	1,254	758	516	21
Gurjhat	214	163	151	265	278	113	68	25
Total	5 750	6,001	3 615	4 962	4,214	2,377	8	97

There is a small increase of 271 cases. Cuttack and the Gurjhat mehals show a decrease, so the increase is due to the other two districts.

The increase in Poorce is chiefly due to cases under the Municipal Act; that in Balasore to the same class and also to salt cases. The Commissioner has called for an explanation of the increase in this last district, as none has been given.

Results are better, the percentage being 56.4 against 55.2. The police were not employed excessively in investigating non-cognizable crime.

In Balasore and the Gurjhat the number of persons who appeared was greater than the number summoned, which requires explanation.

349.

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
	1882	1883		Summoned	Actually appearing before the court	Convicted	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial
Hazaribagh	563	1 014	632	1 010	1 010	522	4	16
Lohardugga	742	831	796	844	909	590	390	26
Singbhoom	153	177	103	156	143	125	48	3
Manbhoom	814	751	601	844	848	528	348	11
Total	2,331	2,795	2 223	2,998	3,030	1 765	1 194	56

There is an increase of 464 cases over 1882. In addition to these 41 cases were tried by the Raja of Seraikhela and the Thakur of Khurswan in Singbhoom. In future such cases will be included in the totals.

The number of cases has decreased by 82 in Manbhoom, and has increased in the other three districts, the chief increase being in Hazaribagh, which shows 471 more than in 1882. This increase is not noticed in the divisional report. It occurs in classes IV, V and VI and under "other laws," the greatest increase being in cases of criminal force. The percentage of convictions has again increased and is 57.9 against 53.9.

The Commissioner also says nothing about the figures in columns V and VI of the above table, which show that every man summoned in Hazaribagh and Manbhoom appeared in court, and that in the other two districts more persons appeared than were summoned. I do not think the figures can be correct.

350. The Bedias and Kayasts of Nuddea, Jessore, and Furreedpore, have continued to be watched. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division considers that those classes have not committed crime to any extent during the year.

The Commissioner of Burdwan reports a family of Brahmins in the Serampore sub-division, whose manner of working is very much like that of the Judua Brahmins and Pardeshies of Behar.

In Chumparun the Domo settlements are succeeding. The Commissioner visited one of them during the year. He regrets that a short crop should have followed so very soon after their establishment. Mr. Worsley also visited the Futtehpore settlement in November, and reported that the Domes "appeared to

be under good discipline and fairly contented, and that the experiment so far gave promise of ultimate success." A number of Domes have been released from jail in the year 1883, and there are many not yet located in the settlements; still a promising beginning has been made; and as every wandering Dome lives by plunder, every man in the settlement means a certain reduction of crime. In Sarun also a beginning has been made, but in a different way. The Chumparun Domes belonged to no village, so they were settled on waste lands. The Sarun Domes almost all had a home of some kind, and the system followed there has been to get them a plot of land in the village to which they belonged. The Commissioner considers this system better suited to the circumstances of the Sarun Domes, who would have resisted any attempt to remove and settle them in a village of their own. The difficulty was to get land in their villages in so densely populated a district as Sarun, but the District Superintendent succeeded in getting about a bigha of land for nearly every male, and the Commissioner remarks that Colonel Skinner and his subordinates deserve much credit for the efforts which they have made to reclaim this troublesome class. The weak point of this system appears to me to be the very small quantity of land available for each family, but the Magistrate and District Superintendent state that the amount given, when supplemented by the other sources of income which are open to the Domes, is sufficient for their support.

I am unable to state what is being done in the North-Western Provinces. The last letter received from the Inspector-General of Police simply informs me that he has submitted a report to Government on the subject.

351. During the year 170 habitual criminals were photographed, of whom 90 were Burwars, 46 Bedias, Kayests and Mochies, and 34 poisoners. During the year 11 men were recognized by their photographs. It now appears that likenesses taken by the inexpensive method referred to in the report for 1881 are not lasting, so the system has not been adopted.

352. The table below shows 1,159 re-convictions against 1,397 in 1882. The Dacca Division is the only one which shows an increase. The subject receives much attention, and I think the decrease is real. The jail is not as popular an institution with criminals as it once was, while sentences on re-conviction are generally more severe than formerly.

One Judge, however, differs from the majority, and in giving a man a light sentence on a third conviction remarked: "I am of those who follow the practice of courts at home, where petty punishments are invariably inflicted for petty thefts, even up to a much greater number of thefts than that proved on the present occasion."

I do not know how far facts at home bear out this assertion but I reported a case for the Civil Service Commissioners in which a girl of under 20 got 14 years' transportation for stealing half a crown. In any case the practice at home ought not to affect punishments in India, where express provision is made by the law for heavier punishment, and where the wishes of Government that this provision of the law should be carried out have repeatedly been recorded.

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	Total number of persons reconvicted during the year.	Number of offenders against whom one previous conviction was proved.	Number of offenders against whom two previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom three previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom four previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom five previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom six previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom seven previous convictions were proved.
Burdwan	126	94	20	7	1	3	1	.....
Presidency	133	105	25	5	2	1	.....	.....
Rajahmundry	108	80	20	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	119	89	24	5	.....	1	.....	.....
Chittagong	47	39	4	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Patna	330	230	60	25	10	12	3	1
Bhagalpore	134	98	20	15	1	.....	.....	.....
Orissa	96	69	23	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Chota Nagpore	61	50	8	1	1	1	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	1,159	854	204	68	19	10	3	1

PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONERS DIVISION	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of A forms sent up	Number of A forms disposed of at first hearing	Number of A forms remanded once	Number of A forms remanded twice	Number of A forms remanded thrice	Number of A forms remanded four times	Number of A forms remanded five times	Number of A forms remanded six times	Number of A forms remanded seven times	Number of A forms remanded eight times	Number of A forms remanded nine times	Number of A forms remanded ten times	Number of A forms remanded eleven times	Number of A forms remanded twelve times	Number of A forms remanded thirteen times	Number of A forms remanded fourteen times	REMARKS.
BENGAL.	Burdwan	Western Districts																	
		Burduwan	594	173	171	80	42	36	20	16	7	3	5	3	8			7	23 pending
		Burduwan	311	37	82	64	51	80	24	10	10	10	7	1	2			4	5 ditto
		Burduwan	479	211	103	34	25	19	8	14	13								7 ditto
		Burduwan	912	303	108	144	110	87	50	37	13								12 ditto
		Burduwan	2,490	2,151	1,218	548	477	177	118	9	16								
		Total	7,547	4,914	1,068	717	863	230	143	100	128	13	10	4	10			11	46 pending
	Presidency	Central Districts																	
		24 P. Gurnahs	2,980	1,741	577	243	127	73	48	26	8	9	5						28 pending
		Buddea	1,411	111	97	218	120	71	40	41	64								61 ditto
		Tejgaon	911	254	141	174	87	38	30	17									51 ditto
		Moorsheedabad	1,778	816	235	114	114	94	4	20	24								29 ditto
		Total	7,180	1,144	1,224	900	525	222	102	133	187	9	5		2	1			108 pending
	Rajshahye	Dinapore	794	271	114	82	43	94	20	7	5								98 pending
		Rajshahye	906	331	201	184	0	27	14	31									
		Bogra	544	101	101	174	70	40	22	7									
		Patna	110	83	91	67	21	43	34	37									
		Jalpaiguri	514	84	75	117	17	17	31	63									10 ditto
		Total	4,145	1,140	606	738	110	285	111	113	173	2							74 pending
	Dacca	Eastern Districts																	
		Dacca	908	204	194	14	121	59	47	31	14								59 pending
		Dacca	776	147	121	10	12	49	40	10	10								
		Dacca	1,308	17	10	10	10	10	10	10	10								98 ditto
		Total	3,778	634	415	74	47	9	20	171	34								171 pending
	Chittagong	Chittagong	711	20	18	108	73	49	20	17	11	9							20 pending
		Chittagong	377	8	7	70	34	20	17	13	9	10							25 ditto
		Chittagong	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
		Chittagong	775	137	15	117	117	94	10	10	10								45 pending
		Total	1,879	430	110	117	113	80	51	39	10	9	1	1					45 pending
		Total of Bengal	21,901	10,774	4,707	3,116	2,000	1,350	802	570	913	4	10	6	17	1	2	18	461 pending
BENGAL.	Patna	Patna	1,018	944	21	180	77	13	23	6	8								21 pending
		Patna	811	47	112	113	71	3	9	25	3								
		Patna	801	21	17	116	80	51	53	31	23								41 ditto
		Patna	844	114	10	81	14	14	14	5	18								
		Patna	803	50	103	80	41	21	2	18	18								41 ditto
		Patna	702	117	21	10	10	10	10	10	10								19 ditto
		Patna	702	117	21	10	10	10	10	10	10								
		Total	5,133	1,750	1,107	1,011	451	28	20	124	190	8	4	3					123 pending
	Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	518	179	201	144	10	40	47	28	43								28 pending
		Bhaugulpore	1,112	170	112	84	6	10	14	1	21								36 ditto
		Bhaugulpore	701	114	183	69	41	12	9	5	7								8 ditto
		Bhaugulpore	713	24	14	7	43	13	4	6	4								39 ditto
		Total	1,113	629	811	34	34	114	113	68	64								111 pending
		Total of Bihar	5,526	2,754	2,509	1,447	827	444	313	106	264	8	4	3					233 pending
	Orissa	Orissa	1,928	877	715	267	131	100	5	21	7	24	23	9	8	4	2	15	34 pending
		Orissa	800	210	188	111	80	37	10	10	20								38 ditto
		Orissa	701	42	118	11	17	21	20	11	12								
		Orissa	211	29	111	50	14	5	1	1	1								
		Total of Orissa	3,171	1,257	1,022	512	207	154	92	57	60	24	23	9	8	4	2	15	111 pending
	Chota Nagpore	South West Frontier																	
		Chota Nagpore	744	279	238	98	43	33	7	2	1								17 pending
		Chota Nagpore	457	165	104	71	42	20	9	11	15								
		Chota Nagpore	241	70	53	26	2	6	6	6	6								3 ditto
		Total of Chota Nagpore	1,406	500	510	215	168	90	49	44	42	10	13	11	3				20 pending
		GRAND TOTAL	38,811	17,164	9,249	5,990	3,272	2,050	1,350	871	1,790	90	70	28	28	8	4	33	828 pending
		Percentage		39	21	14	8	5	3	2	3	2	1	07	07	02	01	08	

The table of remands given on the opposite page shows that the percentage of police cases decided on the first two hearings is very much the same as last year.

The divisional percentages are also given below :—

	1881	1882.	1883
Burdwan	80.1	77.8	79.1
Presidency	61	61.4	66.4
Rajshahye	59.1	55.5	51.2
Dacca	42.5	45.8	37
Chittagong	50	45.1	47.3
Patna	55.7	58	57.2
Bhagulpore	67.2	63.3	57.6
Orissa	57.6	57.2	59
Chota Nagpore	72.3	56.7	60.9

These figures show improvement in all divisions, except Rajshahye, Dacca, Patna, and Bhagulpore. The Dacca figures give excessively bad results. None of the districts do well in this respect, but Mymensingh with only 29.7 and Backergunge with only 34.6 per cent. of their cases disposed of in two hearings are so bad as to call for special notice. Delays in trial are so much in favour of criminals that police work is heavily handicapped when the delay is great. Pubna is again the worst district, showing only 27.4 per cent. of cases decided in two hearings and Bankura with 35.7 per cent., Manbhum with 36.3, and Bogra with 39.5 also give bad results. The districts which show large numbers of remands are Burdwan, Bankura, the 24-Pergunnahs, Dacca, Chittagong, Noakhally, Gya, Cuttack, and Manbhum. I regret that I must again record that these figures are not reliable. Bad officers who cause the greatest delays have the greatest objections to remands being accurately recorded, and I have had to find fault with the manner in which remands are recorded in several districts.

CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

354. *Burdwan*.—The Commissioner remarks:—"On the whole the police have done tolerably well during the year. Though there were several instances of misconduct, yet there were on the other hand cases of special good service among all ranks." Taking them district by district he endorses the opinion of the late Magistrate of Burdwan that the police were "fairly efficient" and that under a good District Superintendent "they ought to be quite up to the standard of the best Bengal police."

In Midnapore he considers closer supervision necessary than can at present be given owing to the large area of the district. In this I fully agree; whatever it may be in other respects, there is no doubt that Midnapore is too large in a police point of view for one District Superintendent to manage. The Bankura and Birbhum police, particularly the latter, have, the Commissioner considers, so little to do that they are inclined to get rusty. The Magistrates of Hooghly and Howrah were both new to their districts and have made no remarks. The Commissioner sums up by saying "the results of the year as regards detection of crime are certainly not very favourable to the police of the division, though they appear to have attended fairly to their other very multifarious duties."

Presidency Division.—The Commissioner says that "on the whole the conduct of the subordinate police may be said to have been fairly good. They have been fairly successful in repressing crime." The only Magistrate whose opinion is quoted, Mr. Stevens, says: "Speaking generally, I think that the officers subordinate to the District Superintendent are as good as we can expect for the salaries paid to them. Considering how irksome, difficult and dangerous the work is and how uncongenial much of it is to a Bengali, it is no matter of surprise that failures occur. I think there are fewer than might have been expected."

Rajshahye Division.—The Commissioner considers that "the conduct and working of the police during the year has been average." Taking district by

district he reports that the conduct of the Dinagopore Police has been "somewhat better than in the preceding year." In Rajshahye their conduct has been "on the whole satisfactory," they having been fairly successful in the detection of serious crime, while there has been improvement in the detection of petty theft. The Pubna Magistrate considers the police have behaved fairly, detections and judicial results having been better than in 1882.

The conduct of the Bogra Police is not commended. The honesty of several members of the force was considered questionable, and the giving of nuzzers by persons who complain prevails in a more or less degree. This last should be put down with a high hand.

The Magistrate of Rungpore does not consider the conduct of the police to have been good. He considers the sub-inspectors and head-constables as a body the most unfit he has seen and their work to be tinged by laziness and bad. There is no doubt that when the police of a district get so demoralized as the Rungpore Police were some years ago, it is a matter of time to get them into working order again.

The Deputy Commissioner of Julpigorce has a very poor opinion of all the police below the rank of Sub-Inspector, and thinks that many of the head-constables live largely by corruption. He urges a decrease of clerical work—a subject I have now under consideration.

The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling considers the conduct of the police, especially of the lowest ranks, to have been very fair, considering the material of which it is composed.

Dacca Division.—The Commissioner considers that the Dacca Police have not distinguished themselves much by detective ability, but otherwise they have done fairly well. He agrees with the Magistrate of Furreedpore in considering the police of that district to be not below the average, with a fair proportion of good officers and men.

The Magistrate of Backergunge considers his police somewhat below the average of several other districts he has seen. He urges the necessity of another Inspector and 4 to 6 Sub-inspectors to enable him to cope with the heavy crime of the district. The Commissioner agrees with his remarks. Backergunge is not, however, now by any means so under-policed as several other districts.

The Commissioner agrees with the Magistrate of Mymensingh that the force was insufficient to cope with the work, and that one District Superintendent and one Assistant cannot effectually supervise the work of that extensive and populous district. Like Midnapore, Mymensingh is too large for one man to manage satisfactorily.

Chittagong Division.—The Commissioner reports the conduct of the Chittagong District Police as having been fairly good. The Noakholly force have not done as well in detection as in the previous year, but the Magistrate considers that their success in Sessions cases and in the Pursuram dakoity case compensates for this in a great measure.

In Tipperah the conduct of the police was satisfactory, none having been punished for any serious offence. The Commissioner again brings to notice the insufficient number of the police of this district.

Patna Division.—The Commissioner reports the conduct of the police to have been on the whole satisfactory, they having been fairly successful in repressing crime, but having shown little or no improvement in detective ability. The Magistrate of Mozufferpore regrets the want of efficient head-constables, and states that he is introducing properly educated Beharies with a view to remedy this. The Commissioner quotes the remarks of the Deputy Inspector-General regarding the Sarun Police, whose officers he considered below the average. The District Superintendent considered this partly due to his having got bad men on transfer.

Bhagulpore Division.—The Commissioner considers the conduct of his police to have been fairly good, but their working and detective ability slightly below the average; the Maldah Police having done best and those of the Sonthal Pergunnahs worst. The Purneah Police also are not on a par with those of other districts, both Sub-inspectors and head-constable being inferior.

Orissa Division.—The Commissioner of Orissa expresses dissatisfaction with the force in general, and especially with the police of Pooree and Balasore.

He considers the paucity of good officers to be the chief cause of inefficiency, and would employ more frequently Sub-inspectors and Inspectors trained elsewhere than in Orissa. This is opposed to the opinion of his predecessor, who considered good men could be got in Orissa. He considers that the evil above remarked on has been intensified by the continuous appointment of inexperienced officers to take charge of the office of District Superintendent, Balasore and Pooree, and that officers of more than average police qualification should be appointed to the Orissa Division for the next two years at least. Under recent orders of Government it will now be possible to do this.

Chota Nagpore.—The Commissioner trusts “the police are improving, but the improvement is and must be very slow in a country like Chota Nagpore, where good indigenous police are very difficult to find.” He considers that they are carefully watched both by Magistrates and District Superintendents, while the Inspectors “are almost all good men who thoroughly understand their business, know their districts, and try to make the best possible use of the unsatisfactory material of which the force under them is composed.”

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;)
CALCUTTA,)
The 17th July 1884.)

D. R. LYALL,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

APPENDICES.

Prison—1888.
THE LOWER PROVINCES.
AREA OF THE LOWER PROVINCES—127,548 SQUARE MILES.
POPULATION—55,055,757 SOULS.

STATE

Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.										10a		
			Average number reported during five pre- ceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under Section 137 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previ- ous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Number of cases in columns IV and V end- ing in conviction.	Investigated by Police.		Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.		Received, by transfer.	
								By Police <i>etio motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous informa- tion was given to the Police.						
1	2		3a	4	4a	5	5a	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..		2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.															
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ..	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	148 2	110	...	...	61	108	7	...	60	2	14	...
4	213, 216	Harbouring an offender ..	24	24	...	...	5	19	1	...	5	...	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ..	528 4	528	...	5	309	470	10	...	347	15	21	...	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	2,135 4	2,167	0	47	1,032	1,035	193	...	874	214	821	11	
7	140, 170, 171	Persuading public servant or soldier ..	64 6	32	...	...	18	24	4	...	14	...	1	...
Total ..			2,000 8	2,870	6	63	1,486	2,101	217	8	1,294	231	857	11	
CLASS II.—Various offences against the Person.															
8	302, 305, 306 ...	Murder ..	by thugs ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9			by decoys ..	11 2	7	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	...	...
10			by robbers ..	20 5	11	...	...	4	14	...	...	4	3	...
11			by poison ..	248 6	270	...	10	71	230	2	...	68	26	120	
12	307	Other murders ..	Attempts at murder ..	15 6	50	...	...	15	40	...	14	9	7	...
13			Culpable homicide ..	232 2	221	...	0	70	220	5	...	71	31	62	...
14			Rapes ..	313 4	268	...	6	81	217	25	...	29	82	10	...
15			Unnatural offences ..	62 6	07	1	1	13	51	8	...	11	6	7	...
16	377	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	116 7	90	...	1	45	79	4	...	41	1	8	...	
17	317, 318	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ..	422 6	400	1	5	244	308	1	...	240	15	12	...	
18	305, 306, 309	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ..	2	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt ..	627 2	787	34	8	393	659	25	1	351	35	72	...	
20	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	20 6	21	...	...	3	10	...	...	3	4	...	...
21	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ..	33 2	29	...	...	8	21	2	...	8	1	11	...
22	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	907 6	1,134	25	22	382	891	46	2	339	58	64	...	
23	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction ..	263 6	351	1	8	63	153	55	...	47	50	67	...	
24	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ..	168 8	150	...	3	23	84	52	1	20	43	23	...	
25	373, 375	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ..	20 4	11	...	...	4	8	2	...	4	2	...	...
26	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	1,141 8	1,238	9	17	430	802	100	2	372	133	62	8	
28	364A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ..	71 4	84	...	...	52	79	4	...	62	2	4	...
Total ..			4,806 4	5,188	65	87	1,851	4,102	332	8	1,688	504	658	4	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.															
29	395, 397, 398	Dacoity ..	198 2	165	...	12	26	167	4	...	26	47	58	7	
30	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ..	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
31	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ..	16 6	24	...	...	7	20	...	...	7	2	4	...
32	392, 393	Robbery ..	by poisonous or stupefying drugs	18 7	16	...	...	2	13	1	...	2	7	...
33			in dwelling-house ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34			on the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35			other robberies ..	53 7	31	1	1	9	30	...	...	9	6	...
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	166 7	187	1	6	40	181	15	...	39	71	10	...	
37	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ..	840 0	832	3	21	106	714	63	...	144	186	40	...	
38	424, 425, 427 to 460	Mischief by burning, poisoning, or maiming any animal ..	738 8	816	6	15	303	616	61	...	280	51	41	1	
39	449 to 452	House-trespass with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	19,536 4	18,081	181	283	11,230	18,368	62	11	1,211	1,025	194	...	
40	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ..	222 2	279	...	5	128	258	9	...	118	33	4	...	
Total ..			21,781 2	21,097	192	342	1,911	20,340	215	11	1,840	1,428	294	9	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.															
41	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	3,448 7	3,297	12	76	605	1,433	450	2	406	531	147	...	
42	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	37 8	34	1	1	19	29	2	...	12	3	...	...
43	374	Compulsory labour ..	4 6	6	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...
Total ..			3,491 4	3,337	13	77	623	1,464	455	2	424	524	148	...	

MENT A.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1883.

Serial number.	PERSONS.										PROPERTY.										REMARKS.		
	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Cases decided.	Number of cases of hurt ending in death.				
	By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	In custody of Police.							On bail.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.
	11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 19 b	10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
1	2	.....	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	.....	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	.....	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	130	9	133	...	4	140	50	9	65	10	...	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4	26	0	32	...	1	81	25	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
5	601	92	714	2	10	702	171	7	502	3	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	...
6	7,161	1,304	9,377	17	145	9,143	2,407	399	4,951	103	24	6	829	10	...	...	...	...	...	1,637	...
7	33	1	35	...	1	34	9	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
	7,012	1,502	10,312	19	161	10,100	3,123	410	5,543	116	28	6	862	12	...	...	...	...	...	2,259	...
8	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	12	...	12	...	1	11	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	10	...	10	...	1	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	19	...	19	...	2	17	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	580	28	738	2	44	692	116	215	105	0	...	...	86	131	...	...	...	...	...	192	...
13	44	7	54	...	2	56	14	17	14	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
14	380	26	448	1	11	435	111	84	2	127	5	...	53	16	...	...	...	...	...	163	...
15	171	46	227	...	8	219	125	39	2	37	...	...	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
16	48	9	64	...	1	63	33	0	...	17	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
17	74	7	80	1	2	86	23	0	...	25	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
18	345	11	388	0	7	351	80	2	216	1	0	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	...
19	19	...	19	...	...	19	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
20	903	127	1,163	0	21	1,129	337	04	503	79	7	3	116	3	...	...	...	...	...	673	31
21	18	3	21	...	2	19	8	3	...	0	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
22	82	22	115	1	1	113	33	20	32	2	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	74	1
23	1,007	195	1,248	1	25	1,243	643	11	499	9	10	8	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	802	5
24	244	125	430	...	17	419	235	30	77*	15	31	...	25	3	...	...	...	...	...	209	...
25	149	39	211	...	2	200	120	10	45	3	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...
26	16	1	17	...	...	17	4	1	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
27	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	1,435	306	1,990	2	35	1,447	908	55	750	3	...	12	101	...	3	...	...	...	...	900	...
29	97	11	112	1	1	109	41	3	54	6	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	30
	5,093	1,053	7,808	24	183	7,063	2,373	619	2,264	473	78	8	33	121	229	12	9	1,620	1,730	3,700	73		
30	543	44	632	12	74	506	140	105	6	149	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	4	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	30	1	25	...	4	21	4	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	6	8	14	...	...	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	30	...	39	...	2	31	11	5	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	187	45	212	3	11	198	109	19	53	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	638	182	839	...	67	707	375	51	250	21	2	...	55	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	698	136	878	2	33	839	369	10	430	2	2	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	8,100	107	8,511	7	274	8,230	1,231	111	1,543	131	14	...	163	37	10,329	2,332	402,208	74,476	2,441	...			
39	273	59	336	...	8	328	120	8	171	8	...	...	17	...	47	85	735	458	224	...	
40	18	2	21	...	...	21	4	5	...	7	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	5,377	648	6,523	24	473	6,018	2,310	379	1,479	335	119	8	310	87	10,614	2,491	475,498	84,982	3,420	...			
36	2,123	1,296	3,504	2	80	3,478	2,087	40	1,135	15	24	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,756	...
37	34	9	43	...	...	43	22	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	6	3	9	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,169	1,307	3,615	2	80	3,529	2,113	47	1,159	15	24	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,793	...

* The person shown as convicted appears to a case of col. 9 of Statement A, Part 1, of 1882, brought under trial and convicted during 1883.

† One person of 1882 arrested and convicted during the year under report.

* The person shown as convicted appears to a case of col. 9 of Statement A, Part 1. of 1882, brought under trial and convicted during 1883.

† (One person of 1882 arrested and convicted during the year under report.)

PERIOD—1883.

THE LOWER PROVINCES.

AREA OF THE LOWER PROVINCES—187,842 SQUARE MILES.

POPULATION—66,965,787 SOULS.

STATE

Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.										Pending at end of last year.	Recovered by transfer.
			Average number reported during five pre- ceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previ- ous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Number of cases in columns IV and V end- ing in conviction.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.		
								By Police <i>ex officio</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous informa- tion was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to en- quire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	5a	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.														
41	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1,018'8	076	4	16	838	914	42	.....	337	78	29	...
42	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle { ordinary	2,070'8	1,875	4	32	755	1,713	112	1	784	221	50	...
43	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	30,580'3	27,535	306	621	7,749	20,457	1,687	47	6,019	3,677	949	3
44	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	2,053	1,892	1	30	342	534	224	.....	216	194	50	...
45	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	1,997'4	1,845	1	25	1,272	1,811	18	1	1,240	49	115	4
46	461, 463	Breaking closed receptacle	7,987'4	8,230	46	88	2,350	2,441	1,000	12	1,375	496	258	...
		Total	45,714'8	42,378	362	812	12,813	38,300	3,083	61	10,820	4,680	1,460	7
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
47	811, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	4'	6	...	...	8	5	.....	...	8	15	15	...
48	Chapter VIII B. C P O., and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad character	1,067'4	1,097	...	10	725	779	200	.....	667	15	53	1
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	94'4	20	...	...	7	16	3	.....	6	3	4	...
50	Cognisable offences under the Act specified.	—Gambling Act	112'2	122	...	1	100	113	5	1	99	...	...	...
51		—Excise Laws	2,045'8	3,214	64	8	2,552	2,559	71	...	2,045	43	43	...
52		—Railway Laws	740'2	368	...	2	276	343	8	.....	262	6	8	...
53		—Salt and Custom Laws	1,230'2	807	...	9	751	805	4	...	749	12	14	...
54		—Indian Arms Act	671'3	1,082	...	6	1,005	708	111	...	842	...	15	1
55		—Stamp Act	17'6	18	...	...	11	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
56	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	14,820'6	22,082	2	1	20,375	21,289	51	.....	10,750	11	80	...
57	Other special and local laws cogni- zable by Police.		920'1	828	...	2	740	77	41	...	716	1	3	...
		Total	21,578'8	29,645	66	43	26,545	27,490	402	2	25,179	91	191	3
		GRAND TOTAL	100,574'6	104,454	704	1,514	45,228	63,863	4,791	47	41,250	7,404	3,508	33

OFFICE OF THE INSPE.-GENL. OF POLICE, L P

FORT WILLIAM,

The 20th June 1884

MENT A.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1883—concluded.

Serial number.	PERSONS.																			PROPERTY.					REMARKS.
	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Cases decided.	Number of cases of hurt ending in death.						
	By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	In custody of Police.							On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.			
11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a	18	b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
41	687	69	756	...	10	760	835	30	37	2	2	22	2	17	14	360	237	596	...			
42	1,730	146	1,876	...	70	1,946	730	18	992	22	2	73	6	1,577	1,153	31,501	24,680	1,202	...			
43	15,385	4,979	21,316	...	954	20,305	8,707	170	10,173	131	31	17	31	1,004	24	16,322	9,454	335,502	110,778	18,712	...				
44	514	800	1,314	17	40	1,305	844	17	351	12	5	...	2	70	1	645	239	43,599	14,517	1,077	...				
45	2,907	132	3,134	6	42	3,110	870	116	1,876	94	11	120	14	1,730	1,684	60,763	39,162	1,750	...			
46	4,096	4,008	8,052	1	136	8,708	4,571	35	3,744	1	95	3	14	308	1	...	...	...	...	5,160	...
	15	...	15	4	...	11	1	...	9	1	...	14	...	255	4	10	...			
	25,324	10,734	37,525	38	1,271	36,141	16,123	396	17,542	263	151	23	44	1,004	51	22,345	12,933	479,819	151,248	23,407	...				
47	46	...	61	1	...	60	7	25	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	542	414	6	...
48	849	207	1,170	1	2	1,167	334	9	746	...	4	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	1,057	...
49	22	15	41	...	...	41	19	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	20	...
50	594	26	620	2	6	616	167	...	472	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	120	...
51	2,815	772	3,630	1	22	3,601	740	19	2,791	...	6	...	6	...	46	...	...	...	...	3,014	...
52	390	20	417	4	4	413	84	1	817	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	344	...
53	830	4	834	...	4	844	64	...	791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	794	...
54	968	214	1,148	1	1	1,147	113	5	1,056	4	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1,045	...
55	...	15	15	...	...	15	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	11	...
56	24,799	646	25,481	23	10	25,439	1,807	10	23,450	1	11	...	9	70	...	...	...	...	...	21,970	...
57	1,017	69	1,089	1	4	1,075	100	...	972	2	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	814	...
	32,323	2,046	34,364	28	54	34,454	3,521	69	30,543	36	22	9	15	227	...	3	3	842	414	29,239	...				
	79,031	17,287	99,849	135	2,326	97,300	30,144	1,915	59,590	1,237	322	45	134	3,722	379	32,978	15,450	657,779	279,823	64,317	75				

D. R. LYALL,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT A.

FREETOWN—1888.

THE LOWER PROVINCES.

AREA OF THE LOWER PROVINCES—157,342 SQUARE MILES.

POPULATION—60,065,757 SOULS.

Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Serial Number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.						PERSONS.								REMARKS.
			Average institutions of pre- ceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns V and VI.	Number of cases in column VII in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the Court including pend- ing from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of of- fence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to com- mit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.																
2	121 to 130, 505,	Offences against the State .	3'8	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	...	.	1	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	3,502 2	3,554	1,792	5,256	308	4,948	8,292	8,494	185	2,444	24	5,670	10	156	1 Died.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	341 4	316	51	367	41	315	422	434	28	178	12	204	1	11	
6	203 to 209, 205 to 211, 421 to 423	False evidence, false com- plaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and dis- position of property	1,371'6	1,480	720	2,200	100	1,097	2,412	2,438	203	1,033	91	867	57	150	5 Died, escaped, &c.
	435 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	189 6	243	15	238	5	226	325	345	56	138	56	21	34	23	13 Died, escaped, &c.
	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures	802 2	261	78	339	54	321	467	477	0	118	...	338	.	17	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade- marks	6	31		31	.	17	19	19	1	18	...	3	...	2	
10	140, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	217 8	194	10	200	51	151	454	530	1	110	2	414	...	9	
	Total ...		5,834 6	6,070	2,612	8,642	590	7,055	12,400	12,744	46	4,045	180	7,547	100	369	19 Died, escaped, trans- ferred, &c.
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																
11	313 to 316 .	Causing miscarriage	102 4	48	7	55	27	34	51	55	11	31	8	...	2	1	1 Died.
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	4'0	2	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	.	.	1	1 Died.
	Total		107	50	7	57	27	36	53	50	11	33	8	.	2	1	1 Died
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.																
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	1,300 2	1,342	8	1,350	118	920	1,134	910	142	524	5	200	2	38	
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																
13A	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	95 4	27	...	27	13	20	37	44	.	4	...	40	.	110	1 Died.
13B	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	8,046 4	8,050	66	8,122	824	5,750	7,513	8,308	850	2,180	19	3,043	80	4	
14	345	Wrongful confinement	17 4	114	...	114	60	95	95	70	...	59	...	10	...	4	
15	352, 355, 358...	Criminal force	48,557 2	40,135	46	46,170	1,003	32,075	39,201	22,120	3,340	8,890	114	9,702	7	207	8 Died, escaped, &c.
	Total		56,754 4	51,382	112	51,444	1,908	36,805	45,860	28,800	1,205	11,148	133	12,461	93	411	9 Died, escaped, &c.
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																
16	417 to 420 ...	Cheating ...	1,645'6	1,705	6	1,771	71	1,090	1,273	1,043	165	527	25	283	8	38	2 transferred.
17	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property	832 6	897	5	902	105	502	802	739	53	260	8	392	...	25	1 do.
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	155 4	171	16	147	30	134	160	151	8	52	8	54	11	18	
19	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	7,490'8	6,443	0	6,491	302	4,305	5,616	4,024	463	1,708	1	1,661	...	110	1 died.
	Total		10,124 8	9,319	33	9,351	634	6,061	7,881	5,957	679	2,637	42	2,360	14	101	1 died, &c.
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
20	398	Offences against religion	21	5	.	5	...	2	12	12	...	11	...	1	.	...
21	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service	130 2	91	3	94	...	73	114	97	22	25	...	50	...	...
22	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to mar- riage ...	3,464'6	4,112	91	4,121	87	2,417	2,603	1,420	440	1,098	22	324	40	91	5 died, escaped, trans- ferred, &c.
23	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	558	945	6	1,411	13	569	697	450	88	282	...	105	...	14	
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	1,284 4	1,701	7	1,708	...	1,117	1,352	924	160	345	...	462	...	17	
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 286, 290.	Public and local nuisances	616 6	654	104	737	160	654	1,010	1,074	18	161	13	895	...	2	
26	291A	Keeping a lottery office ...	4'0	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
27	.....	Offences under Chapters VIII, X, XII, XXXVI, C. P. C. ...	4,743	5,882	300	6,183	2,308	5,536	20,126	15,850	577	2,300	2	11,605	...	333	12 died, escaped, &c.
	Total		11,121 4	13,901	429	13,790	2,592	10,108	26,006	20,357	1,809	5,213	38	13,233	40	487	17 died, escaped, trans- ferred, &c.

PERIOD—1884.

vii

THE LOWER PROVINCES.

AREA OF THE LOWER PROVINCES—107,342 SQUARE MILES.

POPULATION—66,065,787 SOULS.

STATEMENT A—continued.

Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.							PERSONS.							REMARKS.
			Average institutions of pre- ceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns V and VI.	Number of cases in column VII in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the Court, including pend- ing from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Special Laws, offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.																	
Regulation VI of 1819.	} Ferries	...	39	25	8	33	6	36	49	40	...	3	...	42	...	4	
Act I (B.C.) of 1866.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act XVIII of 1864.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act XXXI of 1867.	} Railway Acts	...	366	415	21	436	202	285	424	519	3	68	...	444	...	2	2 escaped.
Act XIII of 1870.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act XXV of 1873.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act VII (B.C.) of 1878.	} Abkaree Act	...	342	515	67	582	95	489	619	608	...	154	1	505	...	5	3 died, transferred, &c.
Act I of 1859.		...	16	10	...	10	...	17	53	59	...	10	...	49	...	...
Act XIII of 1859.		...	270	298	...	208	...	287	396	191	3	47	...	141	...	...
Act XI of 1878.	} Arms Act	...	137	119	30	149	78	87	121	154	...	12	...	142	...	...
Act V of 1861.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act II (B.C.) of 1864.		...	586	706	120	826	300	562	1,062	1,078	1	100	1	912	...	4	
Act XXII of 1864.	} Cantonment Act	...	28	10	13	29	1	19	31	40	3	5	...	31	...	1	
Act VII (B.C.) of 1864.		...	46	101	...	101	1	182	285	283	...	40	...	243	...	...
Act I (B.C.) of 1873.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act IV (B.C.) of 1865.	} Salt Acts	...	545	1,370	154	1,524	74	1,503	1,600	1,589	33	87	14	1,451	...	...	4 died, escaped, &c.
Act XX of 1865.		...	31	10	1	20	2	19	56	57	...	10	...	47	...	...
Act V (B.C.) of 1866.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act XIV of 1866.	} Hackney Carriage Act	...	4	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
Act XVIII of 1869.		...	134	161	3	164	...	145	193	192	2	22	...	167	...	1	
Act VII of 1870.		...	43	31	...	31	4	29	35	32	...	8	2	18	2	2	
Act I of 1871.	} Post Office Act	...	338	496	115	611	2	598	765	734	11	90	9	693	...	17	
Act VI of 1871.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act XI (B.C.) of 1871.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act X of 1873.	} Court-fees Act	...	6,530	7,030	16	7,640	44	5,720	7,304	3,915	307	1,844	17	1,614	...	79	1 absconded.
Act IV (B.C.) of 1878.		...	13	30	...	30	...	35	64	54	10	14	1	26	...	...
Act V (B.C.) of 1878.		...	8	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Act VIII of 1876.	} POUND ACT	...	34	5	103	108	...	40	42	113	1	3	...	109	...	...
Act XIX of 1876.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act III of 1877.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act VI (B.C.) of 1870.	} Registration of Births and Deaths	...	148	124	72	106	47	100	218	216	1	44	...	171	...	...
Act I (B.C.) of 1871.		...	5,296	5,406	3,131	8,539	346	8,280	10,344	10,478	300	1,643	...	8,432	...	90	13 died, escaped, &c.
Act VIII of 1876.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act XIX of 1876.	} Native Passengers' Ships Act	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act III of 1877.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act VI (B.C.) of 1870.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act I (B.C.) of 1871.	} Dramatic Performances Act	...	74	76	9	85	...	85	147	155	5	75	13	51	1	9	1 died.
Act VIII (B.C.) of 1878.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act IX of 1878.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act XVI of 1878.	} Registration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		
...		
...	} Village Chowkidari Acts	...	207	360	47	413	6	398	481	424	2	114	...	305	...	3	
...		
...		
...	} Hazareehagh and Lohardugga Rural Police Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		
...		
...	} Native Press Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		
...		
...	} Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		
...		
...	} Other special Laws	...	897	648	263	911	50	805	1,245	1,386	1	310	19	1,138	...	18	
...		
...		
Total			16,258	18,684	4,173	22,857	1,280	19,816	25,514	22,390	743	4,675	77	16,845	8	229	21 died, escaped, &c.
GRAND TOTAL			101,495	103,157	7,374	110,531	7,129	88,780	118,860	91,289	7,572	28,204	489	52,935	260	1,695	73 died, escaped, &c.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 26th June 1884.

D. R. LYALL,
Inspector-General of Police, I.P.

Comparative Statement of Cognisable Crimes with

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number of persons arrested.	
			1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	118	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.							
2	331 to 336, 128	Offences relating to Army and Navy	1	1	...	...	...	1
3	231 to 233, 407 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	130	115	...	...	204	183
4	212, 210	Harbouring an offender	9	20	...	...	23	23
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	385	440	...	...	678	714
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,612	1,753	...	...	2,009	2,277
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	58	32	...	...	81	35
		Total	2,195	2,331	56.2	65.7	2,805	3,038
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.							
8	302, 303, 306	Murder { by thugs	4	2	...	...	41	19
9		... .. { „ dacoits	6	7	...	...	12	10
10		... .. { „ robbers	15	14	...	...	79	79
11		... .. { „ poison	279	272	...	...	641	736
12	307	Other murders	44	40	...	...	62	55
13	304, 305	Attempts at murder	233	225	...	...	559	445
14	376	Culpable homicide	236	242	...	...	305	227
15	377	Rape	80	59	...	...	67	64
16	317, 318	Unnatural offences	103	84	...	...	206	69
17	305, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	414	300	...	...	354	368
18	329, 331, 333	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	1	3	...	...	...	19
19	325, 320, 335	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	623	645	...	...	1,003	1,166
20	328	Grievous hurt	21	21	...	...	28	21
21	327, 330, 332	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	18	23	...	...	55	115
22	324	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	877	928	...	...	1,063	1,266
23	323 to 329	Hurt by dangerous weapon	191	208	...	...	403	436
24	346 to 348	Kidnapping or abduction	91	137	...	...	175	211
25	372, 373	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	11	10	...	...	19	27
26	371	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	353, 354, 356, 357	Habitually dealing in slaves	926	904	...	...	1,700	1,896
28	364A, 336	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	70	83	...	...	108	119
29		Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	4,255	4,442	40.3	40.9	6,760	7,308
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.							
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	168	171	...	...	560	663
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	1	1	...	...	...	5
32	304, 397, 399	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs	17	20	...	...	24	25
33	391, 393 ... ..	... .. { „ other means	12	14	...	...	13	14
34	270, 291, 292, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Robbery { in dwelling-house	35	30	...	...	38	33
35	424, 429 ... ..	... .. { on the highway between sunset and sunrise	124	176	...	...	127	212
36	454, 455, 457, to 460 ... ..	... .. { other robberies	747	777	...	...	719	829
37	449 to 452	Serious mischief and cognate offences	613	677	...	...	774	878
38	412, 413	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	17,710	18,441	...	...	3,663	4,311
39		Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	246	222	...	...	275	236
40		House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	7	2	...	...	78	21
41		Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	10,700	20,571	50.9	50.7	6,565	6,623
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.							
42	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	81	...	...	...	140	...
43	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	3,575	...	...	...	7,515	...
44	361 to 364	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1,809	1,895	...	...	2,480	2,826
45	354, 357	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	29	51	...	...	40	42
46	374	Compulsory labour	6	5	...	...	12	8
		Total	5,600	1,921	42.5	34.7	11,127	3,923
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.							
47	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	902	958	...	...	685	726
48	279 to 282	Theft... .. { of cattle	1,780	1,825	...	...	2,155	1,826
49	406 to 408 ... ..	... .. { ordinary	22,489	22,591	...	...	21,253	21,273
50	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	813	762	...	...	1,274	1,273
51	447, 448	Receiving stolen property	1,791	1,530	...	...	2,026	2,122
52	461, 462	Criminal or house-trespass	3,309	3,453	...	...	2,127	2,923
53		Breaking closed receptacle	41	27	...	...	11	11
		Total	31,125	31,444	50.1	54.5	22,023	27,222
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.							
54	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	9	5	...	...	26	21
55	Chapter VIIIB of Act X of 1853	Vagrancy and bad characters	1,040	979	...	...	1,210	1,179
56	285 to 297	Offences against religion	23	19	...	...	77	51
57		Cognisable offences under the Gambling Act	117	119	...	...	200	200
58		Excise Laws	2,584	2,631	...	...	2,008	2,008
59		Railway Laws	315	351	...	...	445	417
60		Sea and Custom Laws	738	809	...	...	968	968
61		Indian Arms Act ... ..	...	909	...	...	...	1,122
62		Stamp Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	15
63	269, 270, 277, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285 to 297, 299, 291 to 294, section 54 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	18,695	21,343	...	...	22,404	26,422
64		Total	23,723	27,105	57.7	50.7	30,445	32,222
65		Other special and local laws cognisable by Police	1,947	819	34.3	30.9	2,079	1,000
		GRAND TOTAL	28,445	28,744	53.9	70.3	32,524	33,222

Report of Police Operations for the year 1882.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.						AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.					
Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	1					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	1										
	1										
190	149										
23	51										
697	702										
8,521	8,183										
50	24										
9,481	10,100	55	54	50	56						
40	11					280	558	81	834		
9	9					321	435	1	307		
16	17					114					
618	608					35	31	21	1		
58	54										
539	435										
198	219										
62	63										
104	86										
553	361										
1,086	1,129					240	147	156			
25	19										
55	113										
1,648	1,243					15		15			
371	410										
163	208										
19	17										
1,721	1,847					6	449	1	457		
104	109										
6,511	7,060	39	37	41	38	1,001	1,620	275	1,139	27	70
534	506					53,100	61,460	7,358	8,958		
	5					6					
24	31					582	1,223	50	3,838		
13	14					91	406	3	45		
37	31					798	2,899	185	204		
116	104					2,050	3,477	473	1,043		
684	767										
731	830					5		5			
3,514	3,230					3,03,979	4,02,296	46,238	74,476		
884	823					204	735	194	458		
78	21					2,443		610			
5,838	6,018	45	43	40	40	4,23,720	4,75,498	55,146	88,982	13	18
140											
7,415	5,478					177		104			
3,342	45										
46	8										
19											
10,949	8,829	53	52	51	53	177		104		58	
688	768					64	369	30	217		
2,076	1,848					74,206	33,331	26,494	24,590		
20,180	20,308					8,04,505	3,35,508	1,11,919	1,10,774		
1,887	1,803					39,708	41,639	9,287	14,517		
3,610	3,110					76,300	68,763	42,613	30,102		
7,686	5,798										
11	11					617	235	2	4		
25,601	26,143	49	47	52	49	4,55,400	4,79,810	1,90,278	1,30,288	41	39
21	60						843		414		
1,303	1,167										
77	61										
246	218										
2,025	2,601										
244	173										
729	848										
	1,157										
28	16										
22,456	26,493										
22,217	23,383	55	52	53	55		818		614		40
2,061	1,075	58	59	60	60						
22,228	27,340	65	60	60	62	8,50,388	9,57,779	2,45,903	2,79,633	37	29

STATEMENT C.

Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Persons in Stupifying Drugs for Criminal Purposes, and other Professional Crimes, for the year 1883.

DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	COMPARATIVE RETURNS																		REMARKS
	PERSONS																		
	CASES		PERSONS																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	(murder during the previous year)	(murder during the year)	(murder during the year)	(murder during the year)	(murder during the year)	(murder during the year)	(murder during the year)	(murder during the year)	(murder during the year)	(murder during the year)	(murder during the year)	(murder during the year)	(murder during the year)	(murder during the year)	(murder during the year)	(murder during the year)	(murder during the year)	(murder during the year)	
Thuggee																			
Dacoity on land																			
Dacoity on water																			
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs																			
Other professional crimes viz -																			
Kidnapping																			
Cattle theft																			
Theft and house-breaking by Moghys Domes.																			

NOTE - Columns 13 to 17 will include all persons arrested or brought to trial during the year for these offences, & which each case may be not included in columns 2 and 3. The differences should be explained in the column of remarks

BEYVAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 20th June 1884

D. R. LYALL,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT D.

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

PART I—Additional police collected for the protection of																	
DISTRICT	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year	Duration of fair or assembly	Estimated number of persons assembled	Strength of police usually located at the place				Detached from the regular force				Specially employed in addition to columns 8 to 10				Total cost under columns 9 and 10	
				Officers				Officers				Officers					
				Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Head Constables	Men	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Head Constables	Men	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Head Constables	Men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
		Days													Rs. & P.		
Bankura	Jopoboni melia of Topbani	11	12,000							1	4						
	Barooculalia of Dihir	1	10,000							1	2						
	Total	1	22,000							2	6						
Jeerbhoom	Kendul	12	8,000							1	4						
	Jeerbhoom	8	6,000							1	4						
	Jeerbhoom	50	1,000								1						
Total	70	17,000								2	11						
Hooghly	Octroon at Tribeni	1	7,000			2	1			1	4						
	Jeerbhoom at Tribeni	1	7,000			2	1			1	4						
	Subchaitradas at Tarkson	3	10,000		1	4	1		1	2	4						
	Chaitradas at Tarkson	4	10,000		1	4	1		1	2	4						
	Sankarajatra at Mohesh	1	4,000	1	2	4	18		1	4	8						
	Sankarajatra at Gupitara	2	6,000			1	1			1	4						
	Rathjatra at Mohesh	2	10,000	1	2	4	18		1	4	8						
	Rathjatra at Gupitara	2	8,000			1	1			1	4						
	Maharajatra at Hooghly	1	7,000	1	2	4	30		1	4	8						
	Total	18	67,000	1	8	17	18		17	1	109						
24 Pargunnahs	Jeonagar Radhaballab Thakoor & Dole	7	8,000						1	1	9						
	Guzwahab melia of Barua	7	7,000						1	1	16						
	Battipore Rash melia	7	2,000	1	1	21			1	1	8						
	Battipore Rash melia	7	2,000						1	1	8						
	Battipore Rash melia	7	2,000						1	1	8						
	Battipore Rash melia	7	2,000						1	1	8						
	Battipore Rash melia	7	2,000						1	1	8						
	Battipore Rash melia	7	2,000						1	1	8						
	Battipore Rash melia	7	2,000						1	1	8						
	Battipore Rash melia	7	2,000						1	1	8						
	Battipore Rash melia	7	2,000						1	1	8						
	Battipore Rash melia	7	2,000						1	1	8						
	Battipore Rash melia	7	2,000						1	1	8						
	Battipore Rash melia	7	2,000						1	1	8						
	Total	65	77,000	2	7	10	10		10	1	13	20					
Nudda	Krishnaghar Barad	1	10,000		1	2	30										
	Nava Lipa (Nulda) Dole	1	7,000														
	Ditto ditto Barua	1	7,000														
	Ditto ditto Daahara	9	21,000			2	21										
	Ditto ditto Kashi jurnina	9	10,000														
	Kashiganga Anubach	6	25,000			1	2										
	Nakaspura Sarkamugla	1	18,000														
	Ditto Prabhanatala	1	1,000														
	Kashiganga Ramnayan	1	4,000														
	Hogabara Ichilhar	20	8,000														
	Mercat Sadajatra	2	1,000														
	Khatra Tatra	7	4,000		1	1	8										
	Sibaliganga Ramnayan	19	10,000				2										
	Khoksa Kadijatra	9	2,000		1	1	4										
	Biringara Uchundi	1	1,000			1	1										
	Chingda Chingara	1	20,000								8						
	Ditto Khatra banand	1	20,000								2						
	Santipuri Rashjatra	4	6,000		1	4	48		1	1	16						
	Total	11	270,300	3	15	26	26		1	1	16						
Dinagopore	Neckmard	11	100,000					1	6	14	18						
	Allowakhori	1	10,000					2	2	4	8						
	Total	12	110,000					3	8	18	26						
Rajahahye	Station Godagaree, Khaton	4	90,000					1	1	1	11						
	Station Godagaree, Khaton	1	4,000								1						
	Station Godagaree, Khaton	11	7,000		1	1	10										
	Station Godagaree, Khaton	11	5,000		1	1	10										
	Station Godagaree, Khaton	9	5,000								1						
	Station Godagaree, Khaton	25	7,000								2						
	Station Godagaree, Khaton	8	1,200								1						
	Station Godagaree, Khaton	10	9,000								1						
	Station Godagaree, Khaton	6	1,000							1	1						
	Station Godagaree, Khaton	14	7,000		1	4				1	2						
	Station Godagaree, Khaton	8	7,000														
	Total	107	92,300	2	3	24	24	1	1	3	20						

MENT D.

persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

[illegible]

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of:

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of																											
DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.				Total cost under columns 9 and 10.											
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.										
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.												
1	2	3	4	5				6				7				8				9				10	11	12	
		Days.																									
Rungpore	Aldatpore or Bolarhat	15	1,000																								
	Fair at Dimla	1	3,000																								
	Goda Simla	15	7,000																								
	Kholahati	5	7,000																								
	Sonantole	15	1,500																								
	Noonkhowa	4	6,000																								
	Gagla	10	600																								
	Chilmari	2	30,000																								
	Sibbari	20	6,000																								
	Golapbag	30	16,000																								
	Tulshighat	30	6,000																								
	Kamdia	20	1,000																								
	Tunka	45	3,000																								
Dorowani	15	12,000																									
Raaulpir	15	3,000																									
	Total	243	103,100																								
Hogra	Gopinathpur	15	7,000	1	1	1	7																				
	Mahasthan	10	8,000	1	1	1	8																				
	Chandaubusha	7	3,000			1	4																				
	Total	32	18,050	2	2	3	19																				
Pubna																											
Julpigori	Jalpesh	13	16,000		1	1	8																				
	Titalyah	32	8,000			1	6																				
	Total	45	19,000		1	2	14																				
Dacca	Moonshigunge Kartick Baroni	56	422,000					1	2	3	36																
	Dhamrai	22	20,000									1	3	14													
	Nangalbund	4	85,000									2	3	35													
	Total	82	527,000					1	5	9	87																
Pureedpore	Pureedpore	31	4,000									1	8														
	Deokhall	7	2,000																								
	Shatair	3	7,000																								
	Katagur	1	1,600																								
	Rajnuggur	30	3,000																								
	Kartickpore	30	2,000																								
	Moisur	3	1,200																								
	Hataria	15	1,500																								
	Tongra	20	2,500																								
	Madaripore	7	500																								
Haroa	15	3,500																									
	Total	162	23,800									2	27														
Backergunge																											
	Total																										
Mymensingh	Huseinpur	23	9,000																								
	Kishoregunge	48	13,000	1	1	2	12																				
	Sherpore	31	5,000		1	1	8																				
	Poorbaria	28	7,000																								
	Bhoog Bethal	30	5,000																								
	Jamulpore	26	6,000	1	1	2	14																				
	Jolane	31	4,000																								
	Total	217	46,000	2	3	5	34																				
Chittagong	Sitakond	8	2,350			1	4	1	1	1	17																
	Mohamoon	10	7,550									1	1	18													
	Total	18	9,900			1	4	1	2	2	35																
Patna	Satwani at Dmapore	1	5,000	1	1	3	20																				
	Bihra	5	15,000																								
	Durgah at Munnair	3	15,000		1	2	16																				
	Somareo Mela	4	20,000		1	1	16																				
	Mohurruam	1	20,000	1	2	3	50																				
	Chahloom	1	10,000		1	4	50																				
	Barni at Chawk	1	50,000		1	4	5																				
	Total	16	135,000	2	7	17	158																				

persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

Persons and property.				PART II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								REMARKS.
Number of offences against person or property during each assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.				Total cost of additional police including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.	
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.							
					Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
1		Rs. A. P. 2 0 3	Rs. A. P. 1 11 9			1 10	Rs. A. P. 308 10 0	3 months.		Vide Government order No. 874J.D., dated the 30th May 1883.		
2	1	2 0 3	1 11 9			1 10	308 10 0					
3	2	47 0 0 2 7 0	3 0 0 2 7 0									
6	6	49 7 0	5 7 0									
				1		2	88 10 3	4 months.		Vide Government Notification dated 29th April 1880.		
5	4	141 12 0 27 0 0	87 0 0 11 0 0									
6	4	168 12 0	98 0 0									
2	1	10 4 0	10 4 0									
3	1	10 4 0	10 4 0									
4	4	4 3 0	4 3 0									
4	4	4 3 0	4 3 0									
				1	1 8	25	4,842 0 0	1 year.	Hanna 12			
				1	1 4	4	1,106 11 0	1 year.	Madartali 1			
				2	1 4	20	5,048 11 0			13		
				1	1 8	8	1,175 4 0	1 year.*				
				1	1 8	8	1,175 4 0					
1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0									
1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0									

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of																	
DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns 6 to 8.				Total cost under columns 9 and 10.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
		Days.										Rs. A. P.					
Gya	Bisoon Sankrant or Chyet Sankrant and Kartic Purnima at the river side in Town Gya.	2	10,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	2	16	...	...		
	Anant Mela at the Barrabar Hills at Bela.	2	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...		
	Total	4	20,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	3	20	...	...		
Shahabad	Berhampore Fair	12	80,000	...	1	...	3	1	1	8	44	...	...		
	Ditto	10	60,000	...	1	...	3	1	1	6	42	...	...		
	Total	22	1,40,000	...	2	...	6	2	2	14	86	...	...		
Mozufferpore	Hajepore	2	10,000	1	1	4	12	...	...	...	8	...	...		
	Bhyro Asthan Kutra	7	4,000	...	1	1	9	...	...	1	4	...	...		
	Sitamarhi	13	52,000	1	1	1	12	...	...	1	11	...	...		
	Maniari Majorgunge	13	4,000	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	1	...	...		
Durbhunga	Sewrath	35	70,000	2	3	7	37	...	1	2	24	...	...		
	Ganges Bank	10	60,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...		
	Total	4	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...		
Sarun	Total	14	70,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	10	...	...		
	Sonepore Fair	15	85,000	...	...	1	3	1	3	4	58	...	68		
	From Patna ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	...	...		
	" Durbhunga ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...		
	" Shahabad ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...		
	" Champaran ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	...	...		
	" Monghyr ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...		
	" Bhagulpore ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...		
Champaran	" Mozufferpore ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	12	...	...		
	Total	15	85,000	...	...	1	3	2	6	12	145	...	68		
	Bettia in Bettia	10	140,000	1	1	4	44	...	1	...	21	...	...		
	Orrera in Gobindgunge	12	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...		
	Adapore in Adapore	21	15,000	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	3	...	...		
	Dhokaha in Kessora	2	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...		
	Lukowra in Motihari	17	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...		
Bhagulpore	Tribeni in Baguza	11	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...		
	Total	73	200,000	1	2	5	51	...	3	4	48	...	...		
	Sivaratri at Singhosor	9	45,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	18	...	...		
	Tilwa Sankrant at Bowsoc	20	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	...	...		
Purneah	Total	29	71,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	29	...	...		
	Caragola	14	40,000	1	1	...	11	...	1	2	24	...	...		
	Elunkhoa in village Khonti, Bhoj-pore.	30	1,000	...	1	1	4	...	...	1	10	...	...		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Total	44	41,000	1	2	1	15	...	1	3	34	...	...		
	Deoghur Sripunchomoo	3	10,000	1	1	3	20	...	...	...	6	...	...		
	Deoghur Sibratri	4	12,000	1	1	3	20	...	...	...	6	...	...		
	Deoghur Bhadra Purnima	3	10,000	1	1	3	20	...	...	...	6	...	...		
	Deoghur Borie Nowau	2	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...		
	Tantoe Dumka	15	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...		
Malah	Total	27	46,000	3	3	9	60	...	1	1	22	...	...		
	Kureo	7	6,000	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	6	...	...		
	Kankali	6	10,000	...	1	...	5	...	...	3	8	...	...		
Cuttack	Total	13	16,000	...	2	...	9	...	...	2	10	...	...		
	Durgapujah	1	15,000	1	2	6	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mohurum	2	10,000	1	6	5	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bona Doljatra	1	20,000	1	1	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	Total	4	45,000	3	9	13	53	...	...	...	...	...

MENT D—continued.

persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

Persons and property.				PART II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								REMARKS.
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.				Total cost of additional police including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.	
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.							
					Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.					
3	2	Two bullocks and one knife.	Two bullocks and one knife.									
1	1	One gold bazaar worth—Rs. 10 0 0	One gold bazaar worth—Rs. 10 0 0									
4	3	10 0 0	19 0 0									
1	1	0 8 0	0 8 0									
4	4	5 11 0	5 11 0									
5	5	0 3 0	0 3 0									
14	9	131 4 0	111 4 0									
14	9	131 4 0	111 4 0									
4	3	12 8 0	2 14 0									
4	1	114 4 6	10 2 0									
4	4	7 0 3	0 13 3									
1	1	5 14 0	5 14 0									
13	0	140 0 9	31 11 3									
21	21	6 9 0	5 1 6									
2		62 0 0										
23	21	68 9 0	5 1 0									
5	5	38 15 0	38 15 0									
5	5	38 15 0	38 15 0									
3	3	7 4 6	7 4 6									
4	4	6 2 9	3 0 9									
1	1	0 8 0	0 8 0									
8	8	13 15 3	11 3 8									

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of																	
DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns 8 to 10.				Total cost under columns 9 and 10.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
		Days.										Rs. A. P.					
Pooree	Milan or Doljatra at Pooree	2	20,000	...	...	...	...	3	9	61	...	...	...	...	...
	Silaratrijatra at ditto	1	40,000	...	...	...	...	1	6	20	...	...	...	...	...
	Chandanijatra...	21	2,400	...	...	...	...	1	4	15	...	...	...	...	...
	Situlausti	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	...	...
	Rukeenesharan	1	5,000	...	...	...	...	1	4	16	...	...	...	...	...
	Dabsonnijatra	1	50,000	...	...	...	...	3	3	70	...	...	...	...	...
	Rathijatra	21	25,000	...	...	...	...	5	5	137	...	4	100	383	1 1
	Jhulanijatra...	7	1,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Panchak, &c.	6	40,000	...	...	...	...	4	15	124	...	...	...	61	18 10 6
	Chundrabhagejatra	2	50,000	...	...	...	...	1	3	15	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhunjatra	6	15,000	...	...	...	...	1	4	15	...	...	...	...	...
	Makarsankrantiijatra at Atri	27	30,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	12	...	...	...	...	...
	Sihoratri at Bhohneswar	2	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Oskastemi at ditto	8	50,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	22	...	...	...	...	...
	Prothamastami	3	700	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
	Mulanijatra	1	1,500	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhulanijatra	3	500	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Panchakijatra	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Panchdole or Melanijatra at Bolungo	2	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Tribenijatra	3	2,500	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...
	Debenunijatra	1	4,400	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Donnachori	2	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	120	403,600	...	...	...	...	8	25	80	561	...	4	141	396 11 9
Nazaribagh	Chitra	8	18,000	...	1	2	10	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...
	Hutru	8	4,000	...	...	1	4	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	16	22,000	...	1	3	14	...	1	29	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugka	Chutha Fair	15	5,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...
	Jagannathpur	1	10,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	16	15,000	...	...	...	...	2	4	40	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	Chyebassa Annual Fair	27	10,000	...	...	2	13	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	1,674	32,90,010	19	52	113	1,003	19	90	230	1,885	...	4	209	609 11 9		

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
 FORT WILLIAM,
 The 25th June 1881.

MENT D—concluded.

persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

persons and property.				PART II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.							REMARKS.	
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases	Strength of additional police.				Total cost of additional police including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.		Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers							
					Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
..	..	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
..									
..									
3	2	42 4 0	42 4 0									
.....	2	0 2 6	0 2 6									
..	..	0 12 0										
1	1	0 1 3	0 1 3									
2												
..	..											
..	..											
..	..											
..	..											
..	..											
8	5	48 3 7	42 7 9									
..												
..												
..												
..												
..												
2	2	4 0 0	4 0 0									
185	125	1,081 14 0	011 11 6	1	1	6	49	7 521 3 6	...	13		

D. H. LYALL,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE								COST OF POLICE.											
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Provincial revenue.				Total of columns 3 to 8.	Pay and travelling allowance of Controlling Officers (column 9), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 10).	Other expenses of Column III.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 12 and 13).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (column 14).	Horses and travelling allowances permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 15 and 16.	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 18 to 20.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial revenue.	Payable from other sources.	
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.				Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.				Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments. (3).					Mounted Constables.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.																					
Western Districts.																					
BURDWAN.	Burdwan ... ..	..	2	4	82	..	400	..	557	..	12,600	1,200	3,350	35,100	57,844	..	7 8	9,375	90,575	90,575	..
	Bankura ... ..	..	1	2	50	..	314	..	377	..	6,000	1,000	2,574	21,300	21,451	..	6 4	4,905	80,250	80,250	..
	Deerghoon ... ..	..	1	2	35	..	210	..	267	..	6,778	1,000	2,420	17,520	17,509	..	6 1	4,770	80,408	80,408	..
	Midnapore ... ..	..	12	6	141	..	809	12	961	..	11,004	1,800	3,451	57,800	61,150	..	8 0	18,247	1,59,018	1,59,018	..
	Hooghly ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	706	..	815	..	8,400	1,500	3,704	40,420	57,824	..	7 0	10,824	1,31,676	1,31,676	..
	Howrah, including Howrah Municipal Police	..	1	5	64	..	540	..	610	..	9,600	600	3,894	20,880	47,400	..	7 4	11,595	1,02,450	68,998	33,471
	Total	..	9	22	403	..	3,054	12	3,690	..	57,440	7,100	19,505	2,10,580	2,48,227	..	6 7	57,772	6,00,424	5,60,953	33,471
Central Districts.																					
PRESD- DENCY.	24-Pergunnahs	..	3	0	174	..	1,040	76	1,305	..	17,540	1,800	6,139	58,020	87,058	..	7 1	49,161	2,29,324	2,29,324	..
	Nuddea	..	2	4	84	..	605	..	685	..	15,000	1,000	3,101	30,960	40,296	..	6 5	9,837	1,12,194	1,12,194	..
	Jessore	..	1	3	78	..	412	14	519	..	5,643	2,000	2,020	23,900	31,748	..	6 5	13,801	85,651	85,651	..
	Khulna	..	1	3	62	..	288	41	395	..	6,000	1,200	2,554	27,720	27,360	..	7 0	5,778	70,612	70,612	..
	Moorshedabad	..	2	4	111	..	606	..	785	..	15,000	1,500	2,917	44,100	51,450	..	6 8	11,431	1,30,474	1,20,474	..
	Total	..	10	22	507	..	3,020	131	3,699	..	62,159	7,500	17,010	1,01,360	2,50,958	..	6 8	58,010	6,37,255	6,27,255	..
RAJSHAHY.																					
RAJSHAHY.	Dinapore	..	2	4	59	..	314	..	400	..	11,217	1,000	2,524	30,060	27,432	..	6 6	5,528	78,001	78,001	..
	Rajshahy	..	1	3	63	..	350	..	428	..	9,000	1,200	2,675	26,160	24,512	..	6 0	10,681	74,804	74,804	..
	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	419	..	490	..	9,000	1,200	2,600	31,680	32,508	..	7 0	9,977	89,425	89,425	..
	Bogra	..	1	2	41	..	212	..	259	..	6,900	1,000	2,270	16,020	16,904	..	6 8	10,154	63,252	63,252	..
	Patna	..	2	2	54	..	304	..	360	..	10,724	1,075	3,010	21,340	21,904	..	7 8	9,044	68,997	68,997	..
	Darjeeling	..	1	3	40	..	213	..	257	..	7,200	700	2,023	18,000	21,528	..	8 2	4,311	68,705	63,765	..
	Total	..	9	21	379	..	2,080	..	2,489	..	65,652	7,375	17,550	1,01,280	1,72,872	..	7 0	54,008	1,81,787	1,81,787	..
Eastern Districts.																					
Dacca.	Dacca	..	2	5	81	..	571	14	670	..	8,000	1,800	2,784	34,680	45,808	..	7 8	18,803	1,11,050	1,11,050	..
	Farrukpore	..	1	4	67	..	321	20	419	..	10,039	1,200	2,499	29,160	24,512	..	6 8	9,499	80,802	80,802	..
	Backergunge	..	2	4	91	..	473	..	570	..	12,088	1,200	2,704	37,680	37,152	..	6 5	26,958	1,10,710	1,10,710	..
	Mymensingh	..	2	6	84	..	441	7	540	..	6,587	1,800	2,578	39,400	36,768	..	7 5	12,958	1,02,381	1,02,381	..
	Total	..	7	19	323	..	1,806	47	2,205	..	40,706	7,508	11,223	1,40,880	1,47,434	..	6 7	67,130	4,14,042	4,14,042	..
CHITTA- GANG.	Chittagong	..	1	4	70	..	392	..	497	..	6,000	1,200	2,940	20,040	30,000	..	7 2	5,746	75,826	75,826	..
	Noncholly	..	1	3	54	..	255	..	303	..	6,044	1,200	2,742	20,490	19,884	..	6 8	10,188	61,402	61,402	..
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tippurah	..	1	3	43	..	279	..	320	..	15,812	2,100	5,036	14,980	71,820	..	10 0	62,951	1,05,699	1,05,699	..
	Total	..	3	13	165	..	1,016	..	1,740	..	34,770	5,700	11,408	90,940	1,44,444	..	7 0	1,08,321	3,95,578	3,95,578	..
	Total for Bengal...	..	41	97	1,907	..	11,498	190	13,725	..	2,60,437	35,213	77,531	7,08,040	9,72,433	..	6 9	3,75,847	25,19,931	24,86,460	33,471
BEHAR.																					
PATNA.	Patna	..	2	4	124	..	1,167	..	1,300	..	15,500	1,200	6,255	49,740	80,698	600	7 0	20,051	1,84,784	1,84,784	..
	Gya	..	2	4	107	..	604	..	811	..	11,700	1,500	2,958	37,320	54,860	..	6 8	10,405	1,18,008	1,18,008	..
	Shahabad	..	2	4	84	..	513	..	611	..	12,000	1,800	3,134	32,610	40,260	..	6 6	10,410	1,00,244	1,00,244	..
	Muzaffarpore	..	2	3	64	..	414	..	493	..	9,084	1,200	2,890	24,280	32,502	..	6 6	8,080	77,702	77,702	..
	Bahadurpur	..	1	3	55	..	380	..	459	..	13,420	1,200	2,553	22,020	20,498	..	7 0	6,055	76,824	76,824	..
	Samat	..	2	3	70	..	454	..	519	..	18,179	1,400	2,880	27,640	35,421	..	6 1	8,005	94,428	94,428	..
	Total	..	12	26	508	..	3,008	..	4,518	..	87,993	10,200	23,284	2,15,820	3,03,612	600	6 5	71,084	7,12,543	7,12,543	..
BHAGL- PORE.	Monghyr	..	2	3	60	..	423	..	488	..	15,800	1,200	2,880	25,860	32,910	..	6 1	7,004	85,410	85,410	..
	Bhagalpur	..	1	3	67	..	398	..	463	..	17,400	1,200	3,300	26,500	31,212	..	6 6	8,429	87,101	87,101	..
	Patna	..	1	3	77	..	450	..	542	..	14,400	1,800	2,708	22,340	30,996	..	6 0	7,847	85,651	85,651	..
	Samat	..	2	4	51	..	337	..	392	..	6,710	1,800	2,784	22,200	26,472	..	6 0	7,348	87,344	87,344	..
	Total	..	6	17	255	..	1,612	..	2,152	..	58,910	6,000	14,336	1,11,380	1,45,968	..	6 5	34,214	3,71,008	3,71,008	..
	Total for Behar ..	..	20	46	801	..	5,738	..	6,670	..	1,40,903	17,100	37,520	3,27,200	4,48,980	600	6 5	1,06,248	10,83,851	10,83,851	..

E FOR 1883.

and Employment of Police.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.									PROPORTIONS OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN).							
In District.						On Town and Municipal duty.	In Cantonments.	Totals of columns 22 to 29.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	To area. (6)			To population. (7)		
Guards at District Central, or subsidiary Jails.	Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.		On other duties.		Of the whole district.						Of district, exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.											
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		32	33	34		35	
.....	17	87	59	220	174	..	557	2,097	1,301,825	1 to 1'8	1 to 6'0	6 to 1	1 to 2,498	1 to 3,456	1 to 390
.....	2	12	41	194	122	..	377	2,621	1,041,732	1 to 6'9	1 to 10'2	10 to 1	1 to 2,700	1 to 3,454	1 to 482
.....	5	19	12	144	17	..	247	1,750	794,428	1 to 6'5	1 to 7'0	8 to 1	1 to 2,975	1 to 3,122	1 to 515
.....	12	66	127	568	161	..	944	5,082	2,517,801	1 to 6'3	1 to 6'4	7 to 1	1 to 2,611	1 to 3,043	1 to 507
.....	21	112	65	257	360	..	815	1,225	1,012,768	1 to 1'5	1 to 2'5	5 to 1	1 to 1,242	1 to 1,881	1 to 485
.....	4	24	48	208	327	..	610	476	635,581	1 to 7'	1 to 1'6	20 to 1	1 to 1,041	1 to 1,384	1 to 321
.....	61	340	384	1,635	1,161	..	3,590	13,955	7,391,961	1 to 3'8	1 to 5'6	8 to 1	1 to 2,059	1 to 2,814	1 to 417
.....	10	64	116	586	561	24	1,365	2,097	1,618,420	1 to 1'6	1 to 2'2	4 to 1	1 to 1,240	1 to 1,757	1 to 471
.....	8	44	60	312	262	..	695	2,753	1,655,721	1 to 3'9	1 to 6'2	8 to 1	1 to 2,582	1 to 3,514	1 to 446
.....	9	91	70	294	55	..	519	4,185	2,460,090	1 to 7'9	1 to 8'8	3 to 1	1 to 4,740	1 to 5,243	1 to 406
.....	6	29	57	270	84	..	595	2,077	1,079,948	1 to 5'2	1 to 5'6	1 to 1	1 to 2,734	1 to 2,902	1 to 498
.....	6	27	100	418	27	8	785	2,144	1,226,790	1 to 2'7	1 to 5'8	5 to 1	1 to 1,576	1 to 2,068	1 to 379
.....	34	259	412	1,480	1,078	32	3,699	11,998	7,520,254	1 to 3'2	1 to 4'5	4 to 1	1 to 2,633	1 to 2,707	1 to 459
.....	3	24	60	292	30	.....	409	4,118	1,514,346	1 to 10'0	1 to 6'2	6 to 1	1 to 3,702	1 to 3,962	1 to 418
.....	6	32	76	265	67	..	426	2,361	1,334,658	1 to 5'5	1 to 7'3	6 to 1	1 to 3,132	1 to 3,432	1 to 515
.....	9	53	68	361	29	..	499	3,450	2,007,964	1 to 6'9	1 to 7'0	5 to 1	1 to 4,204	1 to 4,198	1 to 4,300
.....	3	17	36	160	32	.....	250	1,494	731,398	1 to 5'8	1 to 6'6	10 to 1	1 to 2,868	1 to 3,211	1 to 317
.....	6	29	54	321	57	..	346	1,817	1,311,734	1 to 5'0	1 to 5'9	14 to 1	1 to 3,588	1 to 1,127	1 to 680
.....	9	46	51	153	90	.....	257	1,241	15,170	1 to 4'8	1 to 5'5	5 to 1	1 to 663	1 to 652	1 to 308
.....	3	10	43	194	14	.....	276	2,884	551,562	1 to 10'4	1 to 10'9	4 to 1	1 to 2,107	1 to 140	1 to 610
.....	38	190	386	1,638	264	..	2,489	17,428	7,753,776	1 to 7'0	1 to 7'7	1 to 1	1 to 3,107	1 to 3,388	1 to 906
.....	14	97	62	925	278	.....	676	2,797	2,116,770	1 to 4'1	1 to 7'0	39 to 1	1 to 3,190	1 to 5,058	1 to 370
.....	6	34	63	273	43	..	419	2,267	1,611,744	1 to 5'3	1 to 5'9	2 to 1	1 to 3,885	1 to 4,245	1 to 725
.....	6	34	67	354	90	..	570	8,619	1,980,849	1 to 6'1	1 to 7'3	2 to 1	1 to 3,381	1 to 3,895	1 to 317
.....	0	28	70	339	88	..	810	6,287	3,011,906	1 to 11'6	1 to 13'8	1 to 1	1 to 5,684	1 to 6,548	1 to 840
.....	32	193	291	1,190	469	..	2,205	15,000	8,700,819	1 to 6'7	1 to 8'7	5 to 1	1 to 3,944	1 to 4,957	1 to 470
.....	5	17	66	294	86	.....	407	2,767	1,132,311	1 to 5'4	1 to 6'7	14 to 1	1 to 2,424	1 to 2,920	1 to 287
.....	4	37	43	204	15	..	303	1,611	820,772	1 to 5'4	1 to 5'6	7 to 1	1 to 2,708	1 to 2,812	1 to 341
.....	10	52	58	288	43	.....	650	5,419	101,197	1 to 8'3	1 to 8'3	2 to 1	1 to 156	1 to 156	1 to 733
.....	6	30	39	204	..	.....	320	2,401	1,519,348	1 to 7'7	1 to 6'5	2 to 1	1 to 1,717	1 to 5,354	1 to 733
.....	14	64	209	1,387	145	..	1,740	12,119	5,574,018	1 to 6'9	1 to 7'5	6 to 1	1 to 2,054	1 to 2,202	1 to 423
.....	188	1,004	1,637	7,630	3,157	32	13,723	70,699	34,922,970	1 to 5'5	1 to 7'1	5 to 1	1 to 2,511	1 to 3,166	1 to 481
.....	10	70	61	348	751	44	1,300	2,097	1,766,856	1 to 1'6	1 to 4'0	11 to 1	1 to 1,351	1 to 2,217	1 to 420
.....	8	30	91	419	237	.....	811	4,712	2,134,682	1 to 5'8	1 to 8'4	8 to 1	1 to 2,619	1 to 3,591	1 to 525
.....	18	100	69	245	175	.....	611	4,385	1,064,060	1 to 7'1	1 to 9'9	5 to 1	1 to 5,215	1 to 4,220	1 to 687
.....	8	50	50	225	159	..	483	3,001	2,657,060	1 to 6'3	1 to 8'8	2 to 1	1 to 5,345	1 to 7,277	1 to 1,058
.....	2	13	40	240	130	..	480	3,335	2,635,447	1 to 7'5	1 to 10'7	5 to 1	1 to 5,998	1 to 8,178	1 to 817
.....	10	108	54	198	175	..	589	2,622	3,290,382	1 to 4'9	1 to 7'0	4 to 1	1 to 4,210	1 to 5,984	1 to 582
.....	5	28	51	222	54	..	355	8,631	1,721,608	1 to 10'5	1 to 11'6	1 to 1	1 to 5,138	1 to 6,602	1 to 1,787
.....	71	417	424	1,880	1,672	44	4,518	25,647	16,083,014	1 to 6'8	1 to 8'3	6 to 1	1 to 3,334	1 to 5,017	1 to 585
.....	3	20	52	371	135	.....	489	3,911	1,063,774	1 to 8'0	1 to 11'0	13 to 1	1 to 4,036	1 to 5,297	1 to 681
.....	17	118	48	181	109	.....	494	4,204	1,903,168	1 to 9'1	1 to 11'8	10 to 1	1 to 4,301	1 to 5,269	1 to 678
.....	51	109	56	241	115	.....	542	4,050	1,844,087	1 to 9'1	1 to 11'4	1 to 1	1 to 5,410	1 to 4,212	1 to 434
.....	6	37	52	270	21	.....	592	5,458	1,568,003	1 to 13'0	1 to 14'6	4 to 1	1 to 1,000	1 to 4,198	1 to 973
.....	5	30	38	160	34	..	203	1,801	710,448	1 to 7'2	1 to 8'2	9 to 1	1 to 2,711	1 to 3,040	1 to 508
.....	52	318	241	1,120	412	..	2,152	20,403	8,063,160	1 to 9'5	1 to 11'7	4 to 1	1 to 3,740	1 to 4,400	1 to 607
.....	123	735	689	3,015	2,094	44	6,670	44,139	23,127,104	1 to 6'6	1 to 9'6	0 to 1	1 to 3,467	1 to 4,315	1 to 589

* Add Sunderbuns ... 5,976

Total ... 76,375

STATEMENT

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.								COST OF POLICE.												
		Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Strength of District, Cantonment Town and Water police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues					Total of columns 3 to 8.	Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. III), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. III), (2)	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents. (4)	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns IV and V) (4)	Total pay of Constables of all classes (Columns VI, VII, and VIII)	Horses and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 9, 11 and 12	Average pay of Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 9 to 15.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenue.	Payable from other sources.	
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.															Number of Water Police Constables.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
ORISSA.	ORISSA									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Cuttack ...		1	4	97		502	3	607	12,000	1,200	1,869	91,200	90,948			61	12,522	60,733	93,798		
	Bhubaneswar		1	2	75		848		828	1,400	1,200	2,671	21,540	26,999			65	11,270	64,469	68,100		
	Balasore		1	3	83		980	20	998	5,000	3,000	2,613	25,980	38,899			62	7,885	75,844	75,844		
	Guntur		1	2	12		139		164	4,800	900	1,508	7,020	10,481			63	3,050	129,651	29,651		
	Total		4	11	277		1,371	23	1,617	24,800	4,900	9,055	86,140	1,10,689			66	34,118	2,72,690	2,72,690		
CHOTA NAGPORE.	(NOTA NAGPORE South-West Frontier Agency																					
	Ramanbagh		2	3	87	14	410		532	10,260	1,500	2,410	99,220	95,628		25	70	7,766	89,900	89,900		
	Barwargan		2	3	44		410		501	12,190	1,700	2,437	71,000	50,271		61	817	60,571	60,571	60,571		
	Simla hill in Maulmoom		2	1	24	10	138		161	8,211	900	1,000	8,160	10,560		68	2,816	32,773	32,773	32,773		
			2	2	75	10	244		315	8,112	1,270	2,433	21,480	22,104		25	73	3,209	51,116	59,415		
	Total		7	9	262	24	1,208		1,197	41,854	5,970	9,153	95,780	98,708		25	64	21,061	2,13,044	2,73,049		
	Total of districts .		72	160	9,297	82	19,805	219	23,565	4,70,278	6,771	1,34,254	13,07,640	16,94,600		600	26	69	5,37,192	11,47,230	11,15,752	87,471
BENGAL POLICE OFFICE.	Government Rail way Police	1		7	76		409		581	14,436				30,120	42,924		71	28,400	1,12,970	86,891	86,079	
	Dacca Special Reserve			1	9		100		110					4,710	8,760		73	708	14,289	14,289		
	Dumka Special Reserve			1	9		100		110					4,620	8,280		69	704	13,608	13,608		
	Bhadrinagar Special Reserve				5		50		5					1,140	4,220		70	441	6,344	6,344		
	Inspector-General Reserve						30		33					3,600	2,580		71	120	6,300	6,300		
	Special Sub In spector for drug and opium				2				2					1,920		480			2,400	2,400		
	Salt guard in Orissa in different tranches				71		591		652					5,506	20,881		61	661	27,137	27,137		
	Office of the Inspector General of Police Lower Provinces	4							1,09,805										3,500	1,13,165	1,13,165	
	Total	5	12	172			1,300		1,544	1,43,301				1,1,275	87,645	490	70	32,751	3,06,458	2,20,378	86,079	
	GRAND TOTAL	5	72	172	8,469	32	21,175	219	25,129	1,24,501	4,70,278	6,253	1,34,254	13,05,915	17,18,314	1,080	26	69	5,69,048	11,55,692	11,55,692	1,19,580

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE }
 FORT WILLIAM
 The 10th June 1886

FOR 1883—concluded.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.										PROPORTIONS OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN).						
In District.						On Town and Municipal duty.	In Cantonments.	Totals of columns 28 to 29.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	To area. (6)			To population. (7)		
Guards at District Central, or Subsidary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.		On other duties.							Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns (5)	Of towns. (5)	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns. (6)	Of towns. (6)
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.											
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	29½	30	31	32		33	34		35
.....	7	41	87	388	75	9	807	3,693	1,795,065	1 to 57	1 to 67	5 to 1	1 to 2,957	1 to 3,299	1 to 828
.....	4	28	69	269	56	.....	426	2,473	838,447	1 to 58	1 to 68	14 to 1	1 to 2,095	1 to 2,141	1 to 893
.....	5	26	40	187	30	.....	493	2,066	943,280	1 to 41	1 to 52	3 to 1	1 to 1,809	1 to 1,976	1 to 675
.....	4	33	21	101	.....	.....	164	1,590	160,562	1 to 96	1 to 90	.....	1 to 960	1 to 980	.....
.....	20	123	227	1,120	161	9	1,805	9,762	3,789,694	1 to 57	1 to 63	6 to 1	1 to 3,235	1 to 2,411	1 to 458
.....	0	56	83	330	45	2	522	7,021	1,104,742	1 to 194	1 to 147	11 to 1	1 to 2,116	1 to 2,263	1 to 735
.....	6	23	83	387	50	2	561	12,045	1,904,244	1 to 210	1 to 267	3 to 1	1 to 2,212	1 to 3,305	1 to 680
.....	2	0	24	110	7	.....	161	3,763	1,659,776	1 to 239	1 to 243	7 to 1	1 to 2,318	1 to 2,407	1 to 854
.....	5	23	62	191	42	.....	314	4,147	1,036,223	1 to 132	1 to 152	3 to 1	1 to 3,540	1 to 3,631	1 to 471
.....	10	111	212	977	143	4	1,497	26,966	4,223,980	1 to 180	1 to 198	5 to 1	1 to 2,822	1 to 3,001	1 to 647
.....	346	2,004	2,406	12,742	5,536	89	23,885	115,266	560,065,757	1 to 64	1 to 83	5 to 1	1 to 2,801	1 to 3,459	1 to 532
.....	88	409	.....	.....	582	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	100	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	100	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	50	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	30	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	71	581	.....	.....	632	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	184	1,360	.....	.....	1,544	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	346	2,068	2,989	14,102	5,536	89	26,120	151,206	66,065,757	1 to 62	1 to 79	5 to 1	1 to 2,628	1 to 3,233	1 to 532
								Add Sundries	65,973							

GRAND TOTAL .. 157,242

a Area as per Census	150,568
Deduct Calcutta	31
Balance	150,537
Add Khoud Mehal	706
Total	151,243
Add Sunderbuns	5,979
GRAND TOTAL	157,222

b Population as per Census	66,681,456
Deduct Calcutta and Suburbs	634,658
Balance	66,046,798
Add Khoud Mehal	58,950
TOTAL	66,105,748

c Area of the Sunderbuns is divided among the districts of 24-Pargunnahs, Khulna and Backergunge.

D. R. IYAIL,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT E FOR THE YEAR 1883.

PROVINCE.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of district.	VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.				Total annual cost.
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	
BENGAL	Burdwan	<i>Western Districts.</i>					Rs. A. P.
		Burdwan	12,218	24 7	10 6	By villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX, and chakran lands.	2,40,117 6
		Bankura	7,701	23 1	36 7	Ditto ditto	2,32,876 0
		Heerbhoom	7,577	25 9	17 1	Ditto ditto	1,30,138 14
		Midnapore	8,324	47 6	18 3	Ditto ditto	1,32,916 8
	Presidency	Hoochly	4,944	43 7	18 0	Ditto ditto	84,087 0
		Howrah	1,406	61 9	40 3	Ditto ditto	80,676 0
		Total	42,770	31 2	22 8		9,76,511 6
		<i>Central Districts.</i>					
		24-Pergunnahs	3,332	67 7	51 7	By villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX, and chakran lands.	171,906 14
		Nuddea	3,401	70 8	46 5	Ditto ditto	1,52,471 0
		Jessore	3,048	74 2	41 5	Ditto ditto	1,61,751 4
		Khulna	1,960	77 7	43 3	Ditto ditto	87,003 7
		Moorshedabad	4,094	82 3	31 2	Ditto ditto	1,31,324 0
		Total	16,518	71 7	42 9		7,22,336 0
	Rajshahye	Dinapore	4,109	65 6	33 7	By villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX, and chakran lands.	1,38,703 4
		Rajshahye	3,388	68 5	30 3	Ditto ditto	1,29,409 0
		Rungpore	4,683	60 2	36 2	Ditto ditto	1,60,947 0
		Howra	1,841	55 1	44 4	Ditto ditto	81,081 12
		Palma	2,004	90 6	52 1	Ditto ditto	1,14,964 0
BEHAR	Dacca	Darjeeling	6	55 0	71 5	Ditto ditto	4 0
		Jaligoree	1,201	50 9	52 4	Ditto ditto	62,976 0
		Total	17,331	71 6	54 3		6 98,274 0
		<i>Eastern Districts.</i>					
		Dacca	3,534	85 4	36 8	By villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX, and chakran lands.	1,30,070 0
	Chittagong	Furreehpore	3,016	73 2	37 7	Ditto ditto	1,07,673 0
		Buckergunge	1,519	50 0	41 8	Ditto ditto	1,40,001 0
		Mymensingh	6,404	61 0	48 0	Ditto ditto	8 07,392 0
		Total	17,403	66 9	42 0		7,35,135 0
		Chittagong	2,093	101 5	45 7	By villagers, and tea planters	91,725 8
	Patna	Noakholly	2,013	45 1	39 0	By villagers under Act VI	76,404 0
		Chittagong Hill Tracts					
		Tippurah	2,556	70 1	43 5	By punchayets Government and zemindars	1,11,200 0
		Total	6,662	72 5	42 5		2,83 518 6
		Total for Bengal	101,074	51 5	33 7		84,16,075 7
	Bhagalpore	Patna	3,124	78 0	20 2	By villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX, and chakran lands.	91,247 0
		Gya	6,048	56 6	26 4	Ditto ditto	1 59,717 0
		Mahabud	4,561	59 5	22 6	Ditto ditto	1,09,804 11
		Muzafferpore	8,678	77 3	31 3	Ditto ditto	1,52,885 0
		Darbhanga	4,116	43 1	34 8	Ditto ditto	1,51,628 0
ORISSA	Bihar	Sarun	8,127	66 6	14 3	Ditto ditto	1,03,203 0
		Chunparan	2,185	11 0	80 3	Ditto ditto	78,559 0
		Total	30,413	72 8	27 3		6,33,264 11
		Monghyr	3,636	74 7	25 7	By villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX.	63,792 0
	Orissa	Bhagalpore	3,710	85 5	22 2	Ditto ditto	83,424 6
		Purneah	4,398	64 5	31 6	Ditto ditto	1,52,371 0
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	8,401	63 9	12 5	Ditto ditto	86,679 15
		Maldah	1,601	78 9	47 6	Ditto ditto	76,325 8
		Total	17,210	73 4	20 2		4,53,592 13
		Total for Behar	47,669	73 0	28 9		12,84,857 8
	Chota Nagpore	Cuttack	5,711	57 1	17 8	By jagir land and villagers	1,01,945 8
		Poor	2,045	68 0	12 3	Ditto ditto	26,171 0
		Balasore	2,853	87 2	24 7	Ditto ditto	7 0 432 0
		Gurjhat	344	51 5	11 1	By Government land as confirmed jagir and villagers.	3,941 0
		Total	10,953	58 8	18 4		9,01,559 8
	CHOTA NAGPORE	<i>South West Frontier Agency.</i>					
		Hazratibagh	3,104	60 4	19 8	By zemindars and ryots	61,408 8
		Lohardugga	3,207	87 4	26 0	" zemindars, elakadars and tenants	26,040 3
		Winghoom	548	155 9	17 3	" villagers	9,583 8
		Manbhoom	5,492	32 3	10 0	Partly by village and service land and zemindars and digwars.	88,201 0
		Total	12,439	59 3	19 7		2,45,239 5
		Government Railway Police.	.....	.....	.....		.....
		GRAND TOTAL	1,72,135	60 3	20 9		51,42,839 8

STATEMENT F.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Total sanctioned strength.				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.																
						Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.				Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers.				Punished judicially.								
		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Under Police Act.	Under Sections 550, 551, 549, Penal Code.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16										
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts.																									
Burdwan	Burdwan	4	23	59	469	100	85	480	...	...	1	18	...	14	21	48	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bankura	2	16	40	318	69	90	312	...	...	...	7	...	2	14	73	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerbhoom	2	11	84	210	50	10	210	...	...	...	3	...	6	13	63	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	6	43	98	803	120	130	705	...	...	8	21	1	25	79	142	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoochly	8	32	75	705	90	60	703	...	...	...	9	...	22	18	123	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	2	11	38	231	20	10	205	...	...	1	8	...	3	15	87	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah Municipality	8	2	13	300	...	0	321	...	...	1	32	...	3	10	134	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	22	138	355	3,054	416	335	2,045	...	1	10	98	1	75	170	630	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	...	1
Central Districts.																									
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	6	36	138	1,046	113	30	1,046	...	...	7	54	...	26	97	301	...	...	3	20	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddwa	4	33	51	605	20	42	625	...	1	...	16	...	1	6	15	125	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	5	32	44	422	36	41	433	...	1	...	14	...	16	21	71	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Khulna	3	21	41	288	23	41	255	...	1	12	...	15	33	81	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorsheadabad	4	32	79	608	60	36	687	...	2	...	28	...	14	36	112	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total	22	164	353	3,029	253	190	3,016	...	4	8	124	1	77	201	690	...	...	4	63	...	...	...	...	3
Rajahmhye	Dinapore	4	23	86	344	100	43	364	...	1	17	...	13	24	82	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajahmhye	3	20	43	359	43	23	350	...	...	3	14	...	15	28	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	4	23	51	420	90	43	365	...	...	1	28	...	38	60	218	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	2	11	50	212	43	23	189	...	1	...	8	...	4	19	31	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna	2	16	43	304	60	31	271	...	...	...	20	...	6	4	44	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	3	0	31	213	88	24	155	...	...	2	8	...	2	12	8	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Julpigoree	2	13	31	220	110	31	184	...	...	2	18	...	10	22	22	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	1
	Total	20	114	265	2,081	534	219	1,837	...	2	9	106	...	86	171	532	...	1	6	32	...	...	...	...	1
Eastern Districts.																									
Dacca	Dacca, including special reserve	6	22	68	674	110	40	628	...	...	2	44	...	15	48	156	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furzed pore	4	19	48	321	90	39	361	...	...	1	23	...	4	17	60	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	4	34	57	473	31	44	400	...	1	2	9	...	8	28	114	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	6	25	69	441	110	89	358	...	...	1	14	...	13	37	113	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	20	100	232	1,909	520	212	1,760	...	1	0	90	...	40	130	452	...	1	...	56	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	Chittagong	3	18	53	394	130	22	315	...	...	2	17	1	7	17	57	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	3	17	27	256	44	20	207	...	1	...	15	...	4	11	40	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	3	10	38	598	62	25	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	9	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	3	15	26	273	110	10	193	...	...	...	2	...	6	19	58	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	12	58	146	1,518	510	83	715	...	1	2	46	2	17	56	203	...	1	8	16	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for Bengal	96	604	1,351	11,591	2,439	1,039	10,303	...	9	35	464	4	206	728	2,616	...	3	14	203	...	...	...	...	4
BEHAR.																									
Patna	Patna	7	32	92	1,167	181	34	1,110	...	...	1	8	...	6	29	198	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Gya	4	29	78	608	104	38	609	...	...	4	17	...	15	67	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	4	24	60	521	90	42	477	...	...	...	8	...	11	32	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moosferpore	3	14	50	414	32	5	425	...	...	...	5	...	11	18	25	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darbhanga	3	15	40	580	90	10	290	...	...	...	9	...	6	22	88	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Samr	3	15	61	458	68	32	590	...	...	3	24	1	12	44	86	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumpran	2	18	38	276	62	56	200	...	1	2	7	...	11	34	59	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	26	147	419	3,614	601	221	3,510	...	1	10	78	1	73	246	699	...	1	2	28	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	3	17	43	423	83	36	368	...	1	1	9	...	28	37	54	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagulpore, including special reserve	3	18	54	446	154	24	322	...	...	...	7	...	5	18	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	5	18	59	459	80	24	414	...	...	2	11	1	7	36	85	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Southal Pergunnahs, including Doomska special reserve	5	17	46	432	218	42	240	...	1	...	4	1	12	19	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maidah	3	12	25	222	50	13	199	...	...	...	10	...	9	21	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	18	82	227	1,982	594	188	1,543	...	2	3	41	2	50	128	351	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for Behar	44	229	646	5,806	1,185	359	5,053	...	3	13	119	3	131	374	1,050	...	...	1	8	30	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																									
Orissa	Cuttack	4	16	81	505	59	14	516	1	1	1	4	...	3	16	52	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	3	10	65	348	20	10	413	...	2	1	6	1	8	33	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	3	14	69	385	20	58	385	...	...	...	7	...	7	82	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurjhata	2	2	20	159	195	10	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	14	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	11	42	235	1,377	303	98	1,314	1	3	2	22	1	20	145	294	...	...	1	...	17	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																									
South-West Frontier Agency.																									
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	3	24	63	430	160	53	514	...	...	1	14	...	1	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	3	20	60	410	120	18	402	1	2	9	20	...	9	26	60	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	1	5	19	135	135	16	144	...	...	2	8	...	4	15	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	2	17	38	254	60	43	209	...	1	...	3	...	3	12	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	9	73	180	1,229	475	128	1,069	1	3	12	38	...	17	54	140	...	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police	Inspector-General's Reserve	7	9	87	809	...	18	836	...	...	...	37	...	2	20	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
special Sub-Inspector for drug-ging cases.		3	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	10	11	67	539	...	16	856	...	...	...	37	...	2	20	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		170	918	2,469	20,633	4,401	1,610	18,295	2	18	62	680	8	465	1,330	4,220	...	...	6	21	367	...	...	...	...
(a)																									

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1883.

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1883.

[illegible]

Showing the Race, Religion and Caste of Officers

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	RACE.											
		Europeans.					Eurasians.			Natives.			
		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.		Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.		Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	
		Military or Co-venanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.			On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.			On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
BENGAL.	Western Districts.												
	Burdwan .. .. .	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	81	409
	Bankura .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	56	318
	Berhoom .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	45	319
	Midnapore .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	141	808
	Hoochly .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	105	705
	Howrah	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	46	331
	Do. Municipal Police .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	18	320
	Total	1	7	1	3	1	..	1	18	495	3,023
	Central Districts.												
PRESIDENCY	24-Pergunnahs .. .. .	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	4	174	1,647
	Nuddia	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	84	606
	Jessore .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	76	423
	Khulus .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	63	348
	Moorsheadabad .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	111	638
Total	1	8	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	20	507	3,029
RAJSHAHYE	Dinapore .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	50	344
	Rajshahye .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	63	369
	Bangpore .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	74	419
	Bogra .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	41	212
	Pubna .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	58	303
	Darjeeling .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	39	213
	Julpigurae .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	44	230
Total	1	7	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	17	378	2,079	
Eastern Districts.													
	Dacca and Special Reserve .. .. .	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	80	674
	Furzedpore .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	87	321
	Backergunge .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	91	475
	Mymensing .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	91	441
Total .. .. .	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	332	1,909
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong .. .. .	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	66	364
	Noakhilly .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	64	253
	Chittagong Hill Tracts .. .. .	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	47	293
	Tippurah .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	45	273
	Total	6	2	1	1	12	200	1,518
Total for Bengal		3	25	7	1	1	6	3	..	3	56	1,912	11,630
BEHAR.													
PATNA	Patna .. .. .	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	124	1,167
	Gya .. .. .	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	107	695
	Shahabad .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	84	513
	Muzaffarpore .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	64	414
	Darbhanga	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	85	390
	Sarun	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	76	434
	Chumpran .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	56	276
Total	2	10	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	23	566	3,906
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	60	433
	Bhagalpore and Special Reserve	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	73	445
	Furneah .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	77	436
	South of Pargunnahs & Doonka Special Reserve .. .. .	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	63	432
	Maldah .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	37	393
Total	2	6	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	13	369	1,963
Total for Behar		4	16	5	..	..	3	1	..	37	975	5,963
ORISSA.													
ORISSA	Cuttack	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	97	295
	Pooree .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	75	245
	Balasore .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	83	264
	Gurjante .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	32	150
Total	1	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	277	1,277
CHOTA NAGPORE.													
South West Frontier Agency.													
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazaribagh .. .. .	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	84	496
	Lohardugga .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	86	433
	Singbhum .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	84	383
	Manbhum .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	85	394
Total .. .. .	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	249	1,266
Government Railway Police .. .. .		..	1	3	8	..	2	2	..	1	64	304
GRAND TOTAL		8	62	18	9	1	11	7	..	3	139	5,477	30,336

RELIGION OR CASTE.																									Grand total officers and men.
OFFICERS.												MEN.													
Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.								Other religions.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.								Other religions.				
		Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Sekhs.	High caste Soodras.	Low caste Soodras.	Hindoos of all other castes.	Brahmins.				Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Sekhs.	High caste Soodras.	Low caste Soodras.	Hill men.	Hindoos of all other castes.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
4	9	42	6	...	16	8	...	3	...	...	...	70	157	107	...	...	65	81	...	50	...	...	557
15	80	177	37	2	4	17	32	40	4	...	...	700	707	641	2	5	328	146	...	408	...	...	3,622
7	33	52	...	...	9	45	10	84	...	...	2	389	235	...	...	8	76	192	...	184	...	...	1,229
20	90	148	16	1	4	110	18	138	...	...	11	1,061	602	184	...	8	291	294	...	558	...	...	3,869
...	17	22	1	...	...	18	0	2	...	...	...	145	59	2	2	2	88	10	...	37	...	...	409
13	90	114	10	27	6	68	17	61	2	...	...	800	237	154	172	7	185	78	2	401	43	...	2,498
4	10	24	5	2	1	44	...	8	...	...	...	119	108	145	...	...	108	...	...	136	...	...	772
10	30	105	17	2	3	100	14	14	...	...	4	547	326	210	...	48	45	55	...	239	...	...	2,208
13	84	81	5	17	3	87	18	10	12	...	12	290	184	21	296	1	247	220	...	97	238	...	1,740		
70	339	578	83	49	19	552	94	261	18	...	27	3,456	1,908	1,350	470	64	1,506	823	3	1,781	241	...	1,057		
6	49	7	12	...	2	55	2	...	...	...	...	278	149	394	...	...	202	169	...	...	...	...	1,300
19	211	84	49	...	10	217	21	35	...	...	4	942	523	1,374	1	4	480	448	...	180	...	...	4,511
4	18	11	12	...	1	15	6	...	...	...	...	94	70	172	2	1	19	11	...	21	...	...	488
28	110	68	41	1	4	78	15	10	...	...	1	413	340	697	6	9	140	90	...	264	7	...	2,317
51	221	97	90	1	14	295	46	45	...	...	5	1,374	863	3,071	7	13	578	538	...	434	7	...	6,548
6	27	12	3	...	3	29	6	10	...	...	7	249	27	30	1	2	114	9	...	66	...	...	607
16	71	24	14	...	7	65	20	35	2	...	15	537	94	105	1	0	342	75	...	174	18	...	1,061		
6	46	2	3	...	...	27	3	2	3	...	11	160	55	95	...	1	42	53	...	13	14	...	519
0	100	27	10	...	1	75	9	18	13	...	17	360	142	245	...	1	91	108	...	119	156	...	1,404		
12	638	743	296	50	48	1,063	179	368	28	...	74	5,817	3,209	3,836	479	87	2,515	1,547	9	2,500	483	...	24,261		

STATEMENT of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Lower Provinces during the year 1883.

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Total strength of the force at commencement of the year.			Number of men included in column I. discharged on reduction.			Number of dismissals from all other causes.			Number of resignations.			Percentage of dismissals (from other causes than reduction) and of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the force as shown in column I.			
		I.			II.			III.			IV.			V.			
		Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	
BENGAL.																	
	Western Districts.																
	Burdwan	547			6			19			50			12.6			
	Bankura	371			10			7			7			3.7			
	Beerbhoom	261			6			3			11			5.3			
	Midnapore	144						29			50			6.3			
	Hooahly	214						9			107			14.2			
	Howrah	279		327				9		33	37		80	13.9		37.6	
	Total	3,224		327	23			76		33	252		90	10.1		37.6	
	Central Districts.																
Presidency	24-Pargunnahs	1,209	11				61			178			19.8				
Nudda	680			90			17			51			9.9				
Jessore	540						15			50			12.8				
Khulna	349						13			27			11.5				
Moorsheadabad	780						30			30			7.6				
Total	3,530	11		90			136			330			13.3				
Rajshahye	Dinapore	388	9				19			8			6.9				
	Rajshahye	420					17			18			8.5				
	Rungpore	443	39		7		24	5		21	1		10.3	16.8			
	Bogra	242	9		6		7			11			7.4				
	Pabna	360			6		20			10			8.3				
	Darjeeling	253					6			10			5.9				
	Jalpigoree	204					20			39			22.0				
	Total	2,374	57		19			112	5		117	1		9.6	10.5		
Dacca	Eastern Districts.																
	Dacca	665					43			125			25.6				
	Do. special reserve	108					3			10			12.0				
	Furzedpore	369			7		24			18			10.9				
	Bachergunge	553			7		12			22			6.1				
	Mymensingh	539					15			47			11.5				
	Total	2,253			14			97			230			14.0			
Chittagong	Chittagong	449					19			24			9.5				
	Noakhully	302			5		16			10			8.6				
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	613					12			36			7.8				
	Tipperah	314			6		2			8			2.5				
	Total	1,682			11			49			78			7.4			
Total for Bengal		13,061	68	327	150			170	5	33	1,001	1	90	11.2	8.8	37.6	
BEHAR.																	
	Patna	1,280					9			26			2.7				
	Gir	603			8		21			13			4.1				
	Shahabad	600					5			1			1.4				
	Muzafferpore	480			7		5			6			2.2				
	Darbhanga	434			7		9			5			3.1				
	Saran	524			4		27			4			6.9				
	Chumparan	327					10			8			3.9				
	Total	4,480			20			80			57			3.2			
	Bhagalpore	Monghyr	484			10		11			4			3.0			
Bhagalpore		485					6			3			1.9				
Do. special reserve		55					1			1			5.0				
Purneah		575					13			36			9.1				
Southul Pergunnahs		384					5			14			5.9				
Dumka special reserve		110								5			4.5				
Maldah		248			6		10			18			8.9				
Total		2,295			10			48			80			5.4			
Total for Behar		6,775			42			135			137			4.0			
ORISSA.																	
	Cuttack	599					7			10			2.9				
	Bombay	322					9			5			3.3				
	Balasore	402					7			16			4.9				
	Gurjhat	163					5			3			6.9				
Total	1,486						28			34			3.7				
CHOTA NAGPORE.																	
	South-West Frontier Agency.																
	Hazaribagh	515						15			6			4.0			
	Lohardugga	487						32			80			14.5			
	Marghob	137			6			4			8			6.4			
	Manbhoon	318			6			3			11			6.4			
	Total	1,457			12			54			59			7.8			
	Government Railway Police			582						37			90		23.9		
	GRAND TOTAL		22,355	650	327	210			687	42	38	1,381	100	90	8.1	31.8	37.6

* NOTE.—Actual force as it stood after the introduction of 5th grade Sub-Inspectors and the reduction of the jail guards.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE:
FORT WILLIAM.
The 25th June 1884.

D. R. LYALL,
Inspector-General of Police, &c.

STATEMENT AA.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police, reported, and number of Persons convicted, in the the Districts of the Burdwan Division in the year 1883.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BURDWAN DIVISION.													
			Burdwan.		Bankoora.		Beerbhoom.		Midnapore.		Hooghly.		Howrah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	116 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.														
2	181 to 186, 189	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	7	1	2	2	1	7	10
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	...	1	10	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	4	...	11	...	...	...	26	18	15	12	7	7	67	83
6	113 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	37	125	23	87	15	50	49	124	46	132	8	29	177	551
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	4	...	...	1	...	5	5
		Total	42	126	35	99	20	64	79	157	62	146	18	37	256	619
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.														
8	302, 303, 306	Murder ... { by thugs { " dacoits { " robbers { " poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Other murders	5	...	6	...	...	2	10	2	4	1	4	...	33	5
10	307	Attempts at murder	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	8	3
11	304, 306	Culpable homicide	0	1	6	3	2	2	7	...	6	...	2	3	29	11
12	376	Rape	5	...	2	...	2	...	5	2	5	...	2	...	21	2
13	377	Unnatural offences	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	5	2
14	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	1	...	5	3
15	305, 308, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	6	2	2	1	3	1	6	6	9	6	8	5	34	21
16	320, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	24	15	9	16	11	10	15	19	21	8	8	4	89	72
18	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
19	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	9
20	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	23	11	13	5	4	1	32	14	26	6	21	8	123	45
21	308 to 309	Kidnapping or abduction	2	1	1	...	5	3	15	7	38	6	3	...	64	17
22	343 to 346	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	...	...	...	...	2	2	11	1	6	...	1	2	20	5
23	373, 375	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
24	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	15	1	6	9	10	8	55	41	73	23	22	21	181	101
26	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	1	1	9	4
		Total	92	30	49	41	48	24	107	103	180	65	76	47	631	306
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.														
27	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	4	24	2	1	...	...	24	13	6	5	1	...	37	43
28	399, 401	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
29	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt... { by poisonous or stupefying drugs... ... { by other means	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
30	393, 398	Robbery ... { in dwelling-house ... { on the highway between sunset and sunrise ... { other robberies	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	6	...
31	270, 281, 283, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	1	4	1	7	1	18	7	1	...	1	2	4	8
32	423, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	10	6	11	7	8	4	14	9	15	3	6	8	64	31
33	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	275	18	265	10	90	12	442	60	484	42	110	14	1,082	165
34	449 to 453	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	2	...	2	1	3	2	5	1	9	4	5	4	26	12
35	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
		Total	313	49	291	23	123	20	543	132	545	61	157	43	1,972	384

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognisable by the Police, reported, and number of Persons convicted, in the Districts of the Burdwan Division in the year 1893.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BURDWAN DIVISION—continued.													
			Burdwan.		Bankoora.		Beerbhoom.		Midnapore.		Hooghly.		Howrah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																
38	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	27	5	16	3	23	8	112	24	113	51	28	7	318	87
39	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	3	...	...	8	4
40	374	Compulsory labour ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Total ...		28	6	16	3	23	8	115	24	118	54	28	7	327	101
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																
41	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	7	2	3	2	4	2	6	3	20	7	12	6	33	23
42	379 to 383	Theft { of cattle	21	12	26	17	29	8	70	45	21	9	10	6	177	97
		{ ordinary	512	180	231	108	371	102	1,191	327	745	198	492	238	3,542	1,185
43	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	33	8	3	1	46	7	90	10	135	13	53	7	309	46
44	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	58	68	23	28	17	15	30	29	30	20	34	28	196	197
45	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	121	64	41	23	50	16	342	167	290	100	79	67	933	487
46	401, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		752	334	327	179	526	150	1,738	581	1,241	356	681	352	5,268	1,929
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
47	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
48	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad characters	37	33	7	4	3	1	57	12	7	2	6	7	117	59
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1
50		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51		{ Excise Laws	41	41	10	9	141	131	51	72	72	69	39	36	384	335
52		{ Railway Laws	67	38	...	...	11	7	...	...	15	9	54	48	127	102
53		{ Salt and Custom Laws ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	16	...	...	13	13	41	28
54		{ Indian Arms Act	5	5	26	26	4	4	17	17	...	...	...	...	53	52
55		{ Stamp Act ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
56	289, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 297, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	1,347	1,313	215	210	232	229	265	350	2,115	1,965	1,836	2,067	6,013	6,134
57	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	5	4	...	...	...	...	5	13	9	9	4	4	23	20
	Total ...		1,482	1,434	264	292	392	373	450	486	2,220	2,054	1,954	2,174	6,771	6,917
	GRAND TOTAL ...		2,709	1,985	982	636	1,131	635	3,101	1,473	4,385	2,780	2,917	3,000	15,225	10,119

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 25th June 1894.

D. R. LYALL,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police, reported, and number of Persons convicted, in the Districts of the Presidency Division in the year 1883.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	PRESIDENCY DIVISION												Total	
			24-Pergun- nahs		Nuddas		Jessoras		Khulna		M. r. h. d. n. l. l.					
			Cases reported	Persons convicted.	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed & Abetting commission of offence by public & Concealing design to commit offence							1				1			
		Total							1				1			
CLASS I—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice																
2	141 to 146 149	Offences relating to Army and Navy														
3	151 to 163 167 and 171	Offences relating to revenue stamps and Government stamps	4	3	2	1	7	6	4		9		20	10		
4	212 216	Harbouring an offender	1	1	1						1		1	1		
5	214 to 216	Other offences against public justice	23	18	15	12	11	11	9	13	11	8	14	1		
6	143 to 153 177 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	97	161	64	148	1	10	77	1	77	217	344	875		
7	140 170 171	Personating public servant or a soldier	1				1	1			1	1	3	2		
		Total	107	181	83	161	110	25	90	15	1	1	179	969		
CLASS II—Serious offences against the Person																
8		Murder { by things														
9		Murder { by things														
10	302 303 310	Murder { by things	2										2			
11		Murder { by things														
12		Murder { by things														
13	307	Other murders	13	5	7		9	7	10	1	7	2	44	20		
14	311 308	Attempts at murder	2	1	2								5	3		
15	312	Culpable homicide	6	4	7	5		1	6				24	28		
16	313	Rape	8	1	20	1	14		2				49	1		
17	314	Unnatural offences	1													
18	315 319	Exp. s. c. s. i. n. s. or concealment of birth			1						1	2	2			
19	320 321 309	Attempt at a libel or of strike	18	10	40	8	21	11	6	5		1	76	5		
20	322 323 331	Causing hurt for the purpose of extorting pro- perty or extortion	6	21	26	17	9	15	98	2	1	1	15	10		
21	324	Causing hurt														
22	325 330, 332	Attempt to murder by using dangerous Hurt for purpose of extorting property or ex- tortion	1		4				1				10			
23	333	Hurt by dangerous weapon	91	60	44	12	80	37	17	13	3	24	98	146		
24	334 to 369	Kidnaping or abduction	15	4	8	1	8	1	9		8	2	45	17		
25	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement or restraint without intent to cause harm	1		3	1	1		1		6		12	1		
26	372 373	Selling a child or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution			2	3								3		
27	371	Human trafficking in slaves														
28	383, 384, 386, 387	Attempt to commit theft or to commit a crime or to commit a crime with a view to commit a crime	107	74	71	20	37	33	21	13	43	29	266	179		
29		Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt		1	4		1		1	1	1	1	17	10		
		Total	144	171	210	101	110	121	151	71	117	78	1041	13		
CLASS III—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only																
30	395, 397 398	Dacoity	8	16	3	2	4	7			4	11	14	16		
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity														
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poison or stupefying drugs														
33	395, 398	Robbery { in dwelling house in the highway between sunset and sunrise	1	2					1	2			1	2		
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 431, 435 to 440	Robbery { other offences	1	1		1	2				4		20	4		
35	424, 429	Housebreaking with hurt or grievous injury or killing or maiming any person	23	11	65	21	18	27	13	13	18	10	163	30		
36	454, 455 457 to 460	Housebreaking with a view to commit a crime or having made preparation for hurt	68	70	603	11	106	44	100	31	109	41	2,377	216		
37	440 to 452	Housebreaking with a view to commit a crime or having made preparation for hurt	13	5	20	10	10	8	10	11		2	61	12		
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habi- tually														
		Total	71	118	702	93	678	97	311	1	1	73	2,911	438		
CLASS IV—Minor offences against the Person																
39	541 to 544	Wrongful restraint and confinement	148	59	87	43	90	19	44	13	70	20	448	174		
40	545 537	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life		1			1	1			1		2	2		
41	574	Compulsory labour														
		Total	148	60	87	43	110	20	44	13	71	20	450	176		

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police, reported, and number of Persons convicted, in the Districts of the Presidency Division in the year 1883.

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	PRESIDENCY DIVISION—concluded.											
			24 Pergunnahs		Nuddea.		Jessore.		Khulna.		Moorsahedabad.		Total.	
			Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS V—Minor offences against Property														
41	473 464	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking	94	19	42	21	38	16	10	5	25	11	140	75
42	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	69	26	75	41	42	22	24	9	21	10	205	108
43	406 to 408	{ ordinary	1 174	511	1 180	380	718	211	302	108	668	207	4 140	1,316
44	411 413	Criminal breach of trust	80	5	64	10	91	16	16	4	6	11	229	46
45	417, 448	Receiving stolen property	10	40	74	61	51	54	13	15	56	41	210	211
46	401, 462	Criminal house trespass	298	122	298	104	100	181	57	30	201	91	1,300	478
		Breaking closed receptacle					1	1					1	1
		Total	1 681	533	1 72	626	1 375	451	512	174	1 047	191	6 367	2,295
CLASS VI—Other offences not specified above														
47	311, 400 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits robbers and thieves									1		1	
48	Chapter XLX, C P C	Vagrancy and bad characters	21	10	26	10	39	23	6	4	14	10	106	63
49	296 to 297	Offences against religion	1		1						1		1	
50		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	18	37	9	8					2	6	20	51
51		{ Excise law	530	140			23	11	51	91	171	101	412	675
52		{ Railway Laws		21	17	15	13	12	4			1	5	52
53		{ Salt and Customs Laws	100	107	72	40			27	217			331	46
54		{ Indian Arms Act	33	21	17	1	5	11	57	64			147	108
55		{ Stamp Act				3		2					5	5
56	209, 277 279, 280, 281, 283 285 to 287 289 301 to 304 section 34 of Act V of 1861 and any other Municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	614	677	382	462	193	221	69	17	628	691	2 103	2,306
57		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	162	207	1				5	8			169	218
		Total	1 723	1 733	547	592	322	328	117	374	811	871	4 812	1 003
		GRAND TOTAL	1 769	2 820	1,358	1 005	2 695	1 433	1 377	841	2,735	1 704	15 154	6 248

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE
FORT WILLIAM
The 25th June 1884

D. K. LALL,
Inspector General of Police L. P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police, reported, and number of Persons convicted, in the Districts of the Rajshahye Division in the year 1883.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISH-ABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.															
			Dinapore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpigoree.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	116	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity Safety, and Justice.																
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 243, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	2	1	6	6	3	3	1	4	3	1	...	1	1	19	14	1
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice...	11	13	10	15	20	16	7	6	5	4	22	18	9	6	90	77
6	143 to 153, 167, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	27	76	61	106	43	58	55	145	90	215	3	18	20	51	209	664
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	3
		Total	42	90	83	126	68	77	66	152	102	225	27	32	30	67	418	759
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																
8	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder { by thugs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		{ dacoits ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		{ robbers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		{ poison	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
12		Other murders	10	...	3	...	7	13	4	1	2	...	3	...	1	...	30	19
13	307	Attempts at murder	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	9	7
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	4	1	8	1	8	6	6	1	1	...	3	1	3	4	33	14
15	370	Rape	11	3	10	2	6	3	3	...	10	6	2	...	...	...	42	13
16	377	Unnatural offences	3	...	3	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	1
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	2
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, homicide	5	2	4	...	3	...	5	4	10	6	3	...	3	...	33	22
19	320, 331, 353 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20	322, 326, 355 ...	Grievous hurt	9	3	7	6	33	30	13	10	9	9	4	2	9	15	84	75
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
22	337, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	4	4	9	2	16	9	7	4	27	4	16	7	2	...	81	30
24	343 to 349	Kidnapping or abduction	11	1	2	3	7	3	5	...	3	...	2	...	11	10	41	17
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	6	9	...	...	1	...	17	12
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 366, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	46	18	30	22	29	30	19	7	26	19	31	32	12	4	201	182
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	3	3	2	2	5	4	...	...	1	...	3	4	1	...	15	13
		Total	115	43	92	45	123	102	74	31	98	51	68	49	47	36	617	557
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																
30	305, 307, 308 ...	Dacoity	11	...	1	...	14	21	2	...	6	7	1	...	6	...	44	28
31	309, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
32	304, 307, 308 ...	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ by other means ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
33	302, 303	Robbery... { in dwelling-house ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
		{ on the highway between sunset and sunrise	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	6	2
		{ other robberies	8	...	6	3	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	21	4
34	270, 281, 283, 430 to 435, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	18	4	12	2	16	3	17	16	10	...	5	1	8	2	80	28
34A	448, 450	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	14	4	21	10	17	17	10	13	16	3	8	3	5	3	97	53
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	335	27	405	32	570	73	180	18	280	31	109	16	183	37	2,071	234
36	440 to 462	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1	...	3	2	5	6	1	...	9	12	...	...	...	...	19	20
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Total	393	35	448	49	630	122	231	40	324	55	124	22	202	42	2,355	371

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police, reported, and number of Persons convicted, in the Districts of the Rajshahye Division in the year 1883.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISH-ABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.															
			Dinagopore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Pabna.		Darjeeling.		Jubbulpore.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																		
38	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	118	42	61	41	48	24	35	9	90	28	12	9	21	15	394	168
39	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endanger- ing life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	1	1	5	8
40	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		118	42	61	41	48	24	35	9	100	28	15	11	22	18	399	171
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																		
41	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house- breaking	12	4	160	21	22	9	11	4	40	18	7	6	9	5	270	67
42	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	34	23	48	43	41	14	31	34	17	12	32	14	25	17	228	159
		... ordinary ...	801	251	607	233	349	175	400	105	374	160	523	343	254	131	3,403	1,438
43	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	85	15	58	19	19	3	30	4	49	7	60	28	24	11	335	87
44	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	74	111	19	22	77	92	45	54	20	27	13	12	27	34	274	850
45	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	144	43	94	63	92	58	113	90	94	29	54	50	140	67	731	400
46	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Total ...		1,150	429	905	401	700	331	636	361	565	254	688	453	483	209	5,247	2,508
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																		
47	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gang of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
48	Chapter XIX, C P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	11	7	16	11	51	25	24	23	17	15	...	...	35	27	184	108
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
50	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gam- bling Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51		Excise laws	18	28	38	38	30	23	25	22	25	24	48	40	15	9	197	38
52		Railway laws	5	5	6	4	8	4	1	7	2	5	30	28	...	...	58	51
53		Salt and Custom law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		Indian Arms Act	15	10	...	...	4	4	8	9	15	23	11	12	19	19	72	77
55		Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	371	353	241	206	30	36	203	215	62	133	788	747	244	222	1,059	1,017
57	.....	Other special and local laws cogniza- ble by Police	...	...	51	53	1	...	...	...	...	...	241	241	5	10	301	304
	Total ...		422	408	353	312	124	92	261	276	141	108	1,133	1,106	318	287	2,752	2,679
	GRAND TOTAL		2,240	1,047	2,032	974	1,633	708	1,300	865	1,360	811	2,055	1,673	1,102	707	11,788	4,845

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE:
FORT WILLIAM,
The 25th June 1884.

D. R. LYALL,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—continued

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police, reported, and number of Persons convicted, in the Districts of the Dacca Division in the year 1883

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	Dacca Division									
			Dacca		Ferozepore		Backergunge		Mymensingh		Total	
			Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed &c Abetting commission of offence by public &c Concealing design to commit offence										
		Total										
		CLASS I—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice										
2	131 to 136 139	Offences relating to Army and Navy										
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin stamps, and Government notes	4	9	2	1			10	10	18	14
4	217 218	Harbouring an offender	3	3							4	2
5	224 226	Other offences against public justice	14	39	11	10	17	17	47	111	119	119
6	14 15 157 168	Rioting or unlawful assembly	114	374	98	3	11	2	25	325	407	1 71
7	140, 170 171	Personating public servant or soldier							1	1	1	
		Total	145	515	11	340	127	25	1	390	744	1 406
		CLASS II—Serious offences against the Person										
8		Murder { by things by drugs by robbers by poison						1	5		1	5
9	302 303 306											
10		Other murder										
11												
12	307	Attempted murder	10	2	11	0	1		14	2	10	13
13	304 304	Attempted homicide	1	4	8		8	10		1	31	30
14	306	Rape	11	3					8	7	44	3
15	307	Unnatural offences	7	1	1	1	1				13	3
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	2	2						6	2
17	305 306 309	Attempt to murder	9	8			1	4		2	23	23
18	320 331 333	Grave assault for the purpose of extorting property or confession										
19	325 326, 335	Grave assault	4	33	4	1	1	1	36	23	121	97
20	329	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	4	2						4	4
21	330 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	1					2	18	3	19
22	334	Hurt by dangerous weapon	24	17	3	20	1		16	24	240	17
23	335 to 339	Kidnaping or abducting	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	76	12
24	340 341 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	53	11			1	4	10	1	77	19
25	372 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	1						1	1	5	1
26	371	habitually dealing in slaves										
27	363, 364, 366, 367	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	43	22	22	24	1	33	97	44	207	127
28	368	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	1	8	5	2	1	3	5	1	19	17
29	304A, 338	Total	203	111	135	84	7	121	91	142	932	474
		CLASS III—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only										
30	306, 307, 308	Disobey	5		1		3	0	4		13	6
31	309 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity										
32	306 307, 308	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs by other means	1								1	2
33	302, 303	Robbery { in dwelling house on the highway between sunset and sunrise other robberies	1	1	1			1	7	2	3	3
34	270, 281, 283 430 to 438, 439 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	19	2	6	1	14	1	45	1	91	10
35	438, 439	Mischief by killing person or maiming any animal	14		10	1	1	1	9	1	17	44
36	446, 448, 457 to 460	Breaking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	116	111	161	22	24	2	94	77	641	240
37	449 to 453	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	17	1	4	8	3		14		94	30
38	412 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually										
		Total	27	140	374	26	312	17	110	133	2 340	5 1
		CLASS IV—Minor offences against the Person										
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	98	61	208	28	223	41	74	188	1 107	818
40	345 347	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	1							1	1
41	374	Compulsory labour										
		Total	99	62	208	28	223	41	74	188	1 108	819

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police, reported, and number of Persons convicted, in the Districts of the Dacca Division in the year 1888.

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	Dacca Division—continued									
			Dacca		Furzedpore		Bakergunge		Mymensingh		Total.	
			Cases reported	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property												
41	453, 456	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking	51	27	7	5	17	8	113	29	195	69
42	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	23	16	24	12	57	20	107	60	211	114
43	409 to 408	{ ordinary	605	287	583	112	401	154	1,111	285	2,670	867
44	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	30	14	51	3	60	6	74	8	234	31
45	447, 448	Receiving stolen property	49	85	15	20	61	106	57	68	184	279
46	461, 462	Criminal or house trespass	210	112	232	117	162	62	742	243	1,450	554
		Breaking closed receptacle			1		1	1	1	1	5	2
Total			977	581	703	200	871	356	2,197	700	4,538	1,918
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above												
47	411, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	17	16	33	24	118	78	34	11	202	129
48	(Chapter XIX, C P C	Vagrancy and bad characters										
49	296 to 297	Offences against religion	3	24								
50		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	12	20	56	70	51	47	92	83	211	202
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Pro- vince	— Indian Laws			12	17					12	12
52		— Railway Laws					43	43			43	43
53		— Salt and Customs Laws										
54		— Indian Arms Act	55	54	11	14			36	14	102	102
55		— Stamp Act			5	3					5	8
56	280, 277, 279, 280, 281 282, 283 to 287, 289 291 to 294 Section 12 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	578	642	235	232	100	100	119	151	1,032	1,125
57		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police					10	9			10	9
Total			665	756	342	317	322	277	291	284	1,020	1,062
GRAND TOTAL			2,084	2,010	1,978	1,113	2,194	1,133	4,429	1,917	11,693	6,117

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE
FORT WILLIAM
The 25th June 1884

D R LIAIT
Inspector-General of Police, L P

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognisable by the Police, reported, and number of persons convicted, in the Districts of the Chittagong Division in the year 1883.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHITTAGONG.									
			Chittagong.		Nonakholly.		Chittagong Hill Tracts.		Tipperah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.											
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	231 to 263, 407, and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	12	6	7	6	2	8	8	10	20	30
6	143 to 153, 157, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	63	82	49	97	.....	97	280	204	489	489
7	146, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	78	88	60	103	2	8	106	290	246	491
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.											
8	302, 303, 396	Murder { by thugs ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9		{ " dacoits ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10		{ " robbers ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11		{ " poison ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12		Other murders ... ..	.....	.....	7	3	.....	4	1	14	8	8
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	2
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	4	1	6	2	1	1	9	4	20	8
15	376	Rape	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	377	Unnatural offences	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	7	.....	.....
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	1	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	6	3	10	5
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	6	5	10	7	.....	.....	45	43	61	57
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	25	7	21	13	.....	.....	41	30	87	50
24	303 to 319	Kidnapping or abduction	76	2	11	3	.....	.....	4	.....	20	5
25	316 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	9	1
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman, for prostitution	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	363, 364, 350, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	22	10	19	12	2	.....	45	44	88	70
29	301A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	7	4
		Total	74	25	82	41	5	5	180	134	341	211
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.											
30	395, 307, 398	Dacoity ... ..	.....	.....	3	9	.....	.....	1	.....	4	9
31	390, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ " { by other means ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
33	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling-house ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ on the highway between sunset and sunrise ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	270, 281, 292, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	24	4	11	1	1	.....	14	2	50	5
34A	423, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	9	6	11	5	.....	.....	32	15	52	25
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	101	10	115	12	.....	.....	194	20	410	42
36	446 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	7	6	8	1	.....	.....	4	1	14	8
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	143	27	145	30	1	.....	248	39	537	96
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.											
38	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	53	9	49	19	.....	.....	127	92	229	120
39	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
40	374	Compulsory labor ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
		Total	55	10	50	19	.....	.....	127	93	232	122

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police, reported, and number of persons convicted, in the Districts of the Chittagong Division in the year 1883.

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	CHITTAGONG									
			Chittagong		Noakholly.		Chittagong Hill Tracts		Tipperah		Total.	
			Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported.	Persons convicted	Cases reported.	Persons convicted	Cases reported.	Persons convicted	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		CLASS V—Minor offences against property										
41	453 456	Lurking house trespass or house breaking	10	8	35	18			84	38	129	46
42	370 to 383	Theft of cattle	15	8	21	8			20	19	45	25
43	406 to 408	(Ordinary)	203	99	192	84	19	34	545	211	1,040	418
44	411 414	Criminal breach of trust	70	7	25	2			21	1	118	8
45	447 448	Receiving stolen property	54	48	17	17			31	15	94	60
46	461, 462	(Rental or house trespass)	250	187	90	45	1		547	180	641	336
		Hitting closed receptacle										
		Total	602	301	380	172	23	34	1,041	430	2,195	687
		CLASS VI—Other offences not specified above										
47	311 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs dacoits robbers and thieves										
48	Chapter XIX, C P C	Vagrancy and bad characters			22	10			8	1	25	11
49	256 to 257	Offences against religion			1						1	
50		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	2	6							2	6
51		— — — — — Excise Laws	75	61	7	9			18	15	100	85
52		— — — — — Railway Laws										
53		— — — — — Salt and Custom Laws	143	135	57	34					140	169
54		— — — — — Indian Arms Act	21	19	23	10			21	21	69	61
55		— — — — — Stamp Act										
56	209 277 279 280 281, 283 285 to 287 289 291 to 294 section 33 of Act V of 1861 and any other Municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	235	207	59	61			202	253	536	521
57		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police										
		Total	476	128	11	134			307	291	612	453
		GRAND TOTAL	1,078	529	391	306	23	37	1,348	721	2,807	1,140

BRIGADIER POLICE OFFICE
FORT WILLIAM
The 27th June 1884

D R IYALI
Inspector General of Police L P

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police, reported, and number of persons convicted, in Districts of the Patna Division in the year 1883.

LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PATNA DIVISION															
		Patna		Gya		Shahabad		Muzafferpore		Darbhanga		Saran		Chumpoon		Total	
		Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.																
117	Abetting commission of offence by public &c.																
118, 119	Concailing design to commit offence																
	Total																
CLASS I—Offences against the State: Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice																	
181 to 196, 198	Offences relating to Army and Navy																
231, 203, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin stamps, and Government notes	8	4	1		7	1	3	1	1			2			4	9
212, 216	Harbouring an offender		1												1	1	2
221 to 226	Obstruction to public justice	24	18	1	4	18	14	12	13	13	13	11	11	12	11	94	84
143 to 165, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	27	42	46	64	17	11	20	100	24	3	11	5	14	4	218	504
140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier		1		1	2							1			10	
	Total	59	64	57	69	77	114	57	111	40	37	22	17	32	27	311	611
CLASS II—Serious offences against the Person																	
302, 303, 306	Murder by things, dacoity, or others	1														1	
307	Other murders	4	9	2	11	1	4	2	3			9	4	2	11	10	
307, 308	Attempts at murder	5	1	1						1		2	1	2	1	14	4
376	Voluntary homicide	6	9	9	1	9	7	6	6	2	1	4	5	1	1	3	20
377	Rape	7	2	6	1	1	1	3	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	8
377, 316	Unnatural offences	2	1		1	3			1	1		1	1	2		6	5
305, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	7	4	4	4	8	6	5	2	3	1	9	4	5	3	40	21
310, 311, 312	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	15	10	10	10	45	30	1	1	2	2	1	5	5	1	122	70
325, 326, 315	Causing hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	54	21	26	30	1	20	14	7	13	4	32	24	7	10	147	121
327, 330, 332	Adulteration of food or drink					4	1									4	7
327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	3	1			1	2									4	3
334	Use of dangerous weapon	17	6	18	10	24	13	7	2	2	7	51	27	17	1	138	87
335 to 339	Kidnaping or abduction	8	1	1	2	6		6	1	5		7	4	2		36	4
340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint	1		2		5	2									8	2
372, 373	Unlawful obtaining of property																
371	Selling letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution																
354, 354, 356, 357	Facilitating dealing in slaves																
354, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	19	1	30	18	35	23	19	24	12	14	13	10	21	8	149	105
304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	9	2	1				1		1	1			1	1	7	4
	Total	151	54	150	81	141	116	67	47	71	37	13	31	77	37	811	461
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																	
395, 397, 398	Dacoity	1	1	13		1				1		2	3	4		22	4
399, 403	Preparation and assembly for dacoity																
394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs			1	5	2						2	1			5	6
393, 398	Robbery by other means																
393, 398	Robbery in dwelling house							1									
370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise	2	4	2	7	6	1	1		2		15	2	8		15	5
434, 439	Other robberies	28	10	37	2	33	10	16	1	22	6	22	13	7	2	97	14
434, 435, 437 to 439	Serious mischief and cognate offences															104	44
434, 435, 437 to 439	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	21	9	30	10	21	9	6	8	6	2	13	7	13	4	109	49
434, 435, 437 to 439	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	954	81	2,131	107	470	39	395	28	717	40	715	58	513	39	5,931	401
440 to 453	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	2		16	4	5	4	7	3	2	2	12	8	8	1	52	23
413, 418	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually			1				1					1			2	1
	Total	1,006	103	2,237	134	545	68	420	41	750	50	780	83	564	48	6,331	545

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police, reported, and number of persons convicted, in Districts of the Patna Division in the year 1883.

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	PATNA DIVISION—concluded.															
			Patna		Gya		Bhulhabad		Muzaffer- pore		Dubbhunga		Saran.		Champuram		Total.	
			Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person																		
38	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	15	5	55	10	34	0	51	11	66	19	43	23	08	26	332	100
39	345 to 347	Breach of contract, causing hurt or endangering life	2	2	1	1	1	1	2				1		1		8	4
40	374	Compulsory labour											2				9	
		Total	17	7	56	17	36	10	53	11	66	19	46	23	09	26	341	114
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property																		
41	453 to 457	Linking house trespass or house-breaking	6	5	11	7	15	5	13	8	9	1	7	9	9	6	69	25
42	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	27	2	83	9	17	22	25	10	114	21	86	25	87	19	439	158
43	406 to 408	Ordinary criminal breach of trust	571	306	767	271	754	271	767	213	73	312	680	274	859	294	5,901	1,906
44	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	25	7	21	10	21	4	23	9	24	14	29	1	27	17	170	64
45	437 to 440	Linking house trespass	117	96	41	71	95	64	47	47	27	84	87	100	119	140	518	845
46	461, 463	Breaking closed receptacle	90	47	70	32	273	132	271	79	156	25	153	177	185	47	1,426	639
		Total	1,113	464	935	109	1,211	438	973	462	1,101	234	1,17	544	1,277	512	7,041	2,277
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above																		
47	311 to 400	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	45	35	68	60	14	40	12	5	14	12	134	9	18	11	348	261
48	Chapter XIX, C P	Vagrancy and bad characters																
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	4	1	1	2						1		1		7	5
50		Cognizable offences under the Criminal Act	21	40	6	27	2	3			1	20	2	18		34	146	
51		Excise Laws	110	92	114	110	99	31	45	43	112	104	44	47	6	60	609	519
52		Railway Laws	71	64	1	1	6		13	13	3	2		3	2	96	68	
53		Act in force in the Province																
54		— Indian Arms Act	7	6	37	33	15	16	7	9	91	9	3	8	12	13	113	116
55		— Stamp Act																
56	270 to 277	Public and local nuisances	461	1121	211	239	607	584	37	372	302	536	446	591	180	176	6,740	7,108
57	281 to 284	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	181	223									1	2			182	226
		Total	6,082	1,268	154	501	737	1,54	450	44	40	705	631	740	200	201	8,129	8,476
		GRAND TOTAL	7,145	2,514	1,099	1,111	2,765	1,940	1,088	1,021	2,493	1,250	2,018	1,606	2,229	971	29,920	13,481

BHARAT POLICE OFFICE
10th WILKINSON
1st July 1891

D R LAL
Inspector General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police, reported, and number of persons convicted, in the Districts of the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1893

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	BHAGULPORE DIVISION											
			Monghyr		Bhagulpore		Lurnah		Sonthal Pargunnah		Malah		Total	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
115 117 119, 119		Abetment of offence not committed &c Abetting commission of offence by public, &c Concealing design to commit offence												
		Total												
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice												
131 to 136, 138 281 to 263 47, and 471		Offences relating to Army and Navy Offences relating to coin stamps and Government notes	1	4					3	4	1	1	10	9
312 316		Harbouring an offender												
324 to 326		Other offences against public justice	12	9	5	9	8	9	8	8	4	3	37	48
143 to 153 17, 156		Participating in unlawful assembly	43	183	24	85	34	146	9	17	21	31	139	489
140 170, 171		Personating public servant or soldier	2	1	1	1	2						5	2
		Total	68	197	34	94	44	129	21	34	24	31	191	499
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person												
302, 303 306		Murder { by things darts , rollers person	1	1	1	1					1	2	3	3
307		Other murders	1	1	1	1	4	1	5	5		1	21	1
304 309		Attempted murder	1	1	1	2	5		2	2	1	1	8	5
176		Attempted murder	1	1	1	2	2		4	2	6	1	11	1
317 318		Unnatural offences	1	1	2		1	1			1		7	1
305 309 309		Expulsion of infants or concealment of birth	1	1	2	2	1		1	1			12	7
329 331 333		Attempt to murder or grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or causing	12	5	7	4	4	4	3	3	2	1	24	16
325 326 345		Grievous hurt	14	10	10	10	14	7		1		1	48	2
328		Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	1	1						1		3	1
327 330 332		Hurt for purpose of extorting property or causing												
334		Hurt by dangerous weapon	1	1	1	1	17	10	4		1	6	47	4
310 to 310		Kidnap, abduction	1	1	2		2		1	1		1	10	4
311 to 314		Wrongful confinement and restraint in order to extort property	1	2	2		6	7					11	7
372, 373		Selling letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution												
371		Habitually dealing in slaves												
353, 354, 355 357		Criminal force public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	16	12	3	2	13	23	11	8	11	1	60	46
304A, 308		Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	1	1	2				1				3	2
		Total	72	51	51	32	47	41	44	15	47	15	305	169
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only												
368, 367, 368		Dacoity			4		4	7	1	9	4	4	13	17
369, 369		Preparation and assembly for dacoity												
364, 367, 368		Robbery with hurt { by person or stupefying drugs			1								1	1
369, 369		Robbery { by the means in dwelling house on the highway between sunset and sunrise	15	1	7		2		4	2	3	3	31	1
370, 381, 382, 430 to 433		Serious mischief and cognate offences	35	37	21	9	20	5	4	2	1	2	97	53
435 to 440		Mischief by killing poisoning or maiming any animal	20	20	21	17	90	17	15	9	14	8	101	70
441, 442, 443 to 449		Lurking house trespass, or house breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	564	30	510	24	350	39	876	60	184	51	2497	104
440 to 443		House trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	2	2	2	1						1	4	7
413, 413		Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitual						1				1		2
		Total	642	90	573	55	407	10	905	5	—	51	2741	110

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognisable by the Police, reported, and number of persons convicted, in the Districts of the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1883.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BHAGULPORE DIVISION.											
			Monghyr.		Bhagulpore.		Purneah.		Sonthal Pergunnahs.		Malda.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.														
38	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	26	3	33	13	101	25	27	12	50	44	237	59
39	330, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1
40	374	Compulsory labour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	29	4	33	13	101	25	27	12	50	44	240	60
CLASS VI.—Minor offences against Property.														
41	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	4	2	5	3	40	12	11	9	17	9	86	91
42	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	38	20	35	25	55	37	82	29	16	10	225	131
43	406 to 408	Ordinary	540	254	527	246	1,017	306	1,441	574	294	116	3,868	1,404
44	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	28	14	21	9	78	8	9	4	14	2	150	37
45	447, 448	Receiving stolen property	67	44	53	51	38	51	32	37	8	9	198	177
46	461, 463	Criminal or house-trespass	97	49	124	60	243	76	141	100	128	60	730	343
		Breaking closed receptacle	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1
		Total	784	343	769	395	1,479	470	1,760	702	477	215	5,269	2,224
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
47	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	50	33	20	20	8	4	37	33	7	5	123	8
49	285 to 297	Offences against religion	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2	7	.....
50		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	10	31	13	23	6	15	.....	.....	1	10	30	.....
51		Excise Laws	23	21	57	55	101	87	122	195	15	12	323	31
52		Railway Laws	11	5	3	4	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	18	1
53		Salt and Custom Laws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54		Indian Arms Act	17	17	67	64	107	103	72	73	22	17	285	27
55		Stamp Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
56	268, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 84 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws...	Public and local nuisances	244	370	1,329	1,220	169	160	55	60	72	63	1,869	1,89
57		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	361	477	1,400	1,395	393	369	292	317	121	109	2,657	2,66
		GRAND TOTAL	1,951	1,182	2,952	1,983	2,503	1,115	3,062	1,245	948	477	11,416	6,00

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM.
The 24th June 1884.

D. R. LYALL,
Inspector-General of Police, I.P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police, reported, and number of persons convicted, in the Districts of the Orissa Division in the year 1883.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	ORISSA DIVISION									
			Cuttack		Puri		Balasore		Gungah		Total	
			Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	116 117 118, 119	Abatement of offences not committed &c Abetting commission of offences by public, &c Concealing design to commit offence										
		Total										
	CLASS I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice											
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Arms and Navy										
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471	Offences relating to public Manners and Government not a	2	1	1		1				0	2
4	217, 218	Harboring a criminal									11	11
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	4	1	1		1		4	3		
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Being an unlawful assembly	9	5	2	2	1	1				117
7	140, 170, 171	Harboring public servant or soldier			1		1					
		Total	9	7	4	2	2	1	4	3	100	131
	CLASS II—Serious offences against the Person.											
8		Murder { by threats by dacoity by robbery by poison										
9	302, 303, 306	Offences under	2	2	8	1	4				14	6
10		Attempt to murder										
11	307	Voluntary homicide	4		1	2	2				9	2
12	301, 308	Robbery	4	1	1	1	1				9	1
13	306	Attempted robbery	3	1	1	1	1				7	2
14	307	Attempt to commit offence of kidnapping	2	1	1	1	1				7	6
15	308, 306, 309	Attempt to commit offence of kidnapping	0	1	1	1	1		0	1	91	17
16	309, 311, 312	Attempt to commit offence of kidnapping										
17	325, 326, 331	Attempt to commit offence of kidnapping	1	2	7	1	8		1	1	21	11
18	327	Attempt to commit offence of kidnapping	1								1	
19	328, 330, 332	Attempt to commit offence of kidnapping	17	7	13	1	13	2	6	1	63	20
20	324	Attempt to commit offence of kidnapping	1								1	
21	325, 326, 331	Attempt to commit offence of kidnapping	1								1	
22	327	Attempt to commit offence of kidnapping	1								1	
23	328, 330, 332	Attempt to commit offence of kidnapping	22	1	16	8	16	1	1	1	57	33
24	324	Attempt to commit offence of kidnapping	1	1							2	3
25	304A, 308	Attempt to commit offence of kidnapping										
		Total	99	25	44	27	71	21	16	11	227	93
	CLASS III—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only											
26	305, 307, 308	Dacoity	1	6			2				3	6
27	309, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity										
28	304, 307, 308	Robbery with hurt { by means of stupefying drugs by other means			1	1					1	1
29	302, 303	Robbery { in dwelling house on the highway between sunset and sunrise in the highway	1								1	
30	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	17	4	20	5	14	1			10	5
31	428, 429	Mischief by killing poisoning or maiming any animal	18	5	12	15	1		8	13	36	18
32	434, 435, 437 to 439	Tampering with evidence or house breaking with intent to commit an offence or having male preparation for hurt	131	13	117	18	149	16	18	7	496	84
33	440 to 443	House trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having male preparation for hurt	2	2	18	11	11	1	2		34	22
34	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually										
		Total	170	32	171	61	225	30	28	20	624	153
	CLASS IV—Minor offences against the Person											
35	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	83	35	28	7	31	6	1	1	145	49
36	345, 347	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	2	1			2	1			4	2
37	348	Compulsory labour										
		Total	85	36	28	7	33	7	1	1	149	51
	CLASS V—Minor offences against Property											
38	455, 456	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking	11	4	6	4	5		2	2	21	16
39	379 to 383	Theft of cattle	40	22	12	5	52	24	20	30	124	65
40	406 to 408	Ordinary theft	781	322	754	305	549	147	114	86	2,204	999
41	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	48	9	65	7	43	8	6	2	161	24
42	417, 418	Receiving stolen property	26	19	19	20	24	18	1	1	69	87
43	421, 422	Criminal house trespass	249	97	372	351	102	37	42	28	705	533
44	423, 424	Breaking closed receptacle	1								1	
		Total	1,187	465	1,231	720	773	278	184	117	3,445	1,608

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police, reported, and number of persons convicted, in the Districts of the Orissa Division in the year 1883.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	ORISSA DIVISION.									
			Cutlack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Gurjats.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.												
47	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Chapter XIX. C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	2
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	4	4
50		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11
51		Excise Laws	123	64	53	50	77	54	51	58	309	236
52		Railways Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Salt and Custom Laws	164	188	10	9	42	35	...	...	210	233
54		Indian Arms Act	...	...	10	10	11	6	...	...	21	16
55		Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	260, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	393	900	436	455	128	130	...	...	951	1,486
57	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	42	90	42	66	...	...	1	...	85	126
Total			729	1,263	554	590	254	228	52	58	1,589	2,129
GRAND TOTAL			2,252	1,873	2,080	1,423	1,385	607	317	242	6,034	4,144

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 25th June 1884.

D. R. LYALL,
Inspector-General of Police L.P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police, reported, and number of Persons convicted, in the Districts of the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1883.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.									
			Hazareebagh.		Lohardugga.		Singbhoom.		Manbhoom.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.											
4	181 to 186, 198	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	281 to 283, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	2	2	2	3	.....	.....	8	1	7	6
6	212, 216	Harbouring an offender ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	8	12	7	7	.....	1	4	8	19	28
8	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	10	20	23	25	3	16	23	78	58	139
9	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1
		Total	21	35	31	35	4	17	30	87	80	174
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.											
10	302, 303, 306	Murder { by thugs " dacoits " robbers " poison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	Other murders	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
12	.....	Attempts at murder	4	3	11	4	2	1	8	5	25	18
13	307	Culpable homicide ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	304, 304	Rape	6	5	7	3	.....	2	4	1	17	11
15	376	Unnatural offences	10	1	14	5	1	.....	8	1	33	7
16	377	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
17	817, 818	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	9	2
18	305, 306, 309	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	12	9	6	4	1	1	.....	.....	19	14
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	325, 326, 335	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	11	5	9	4	8	3	17	10	45	23
21	328	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt by dangerous weapon	7	4	8	4	1	.....	24	7	40	15
23	324	Kidnapping or abduction	6	3	11	7	.....	.....	4	1	21	11
24	363 to 369	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1
25	346 to 348	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	373, 373	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	371	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine	15	9	8	3	.....	.....	6	8	29	20
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	2	2	12	1	.....	.....	8	1	7	4
29	304A, 338	Total	83	46	79	35	14	7	79	34	253	123
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	4	7	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	7
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs " by other means	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	2	5	3
33	302, 303	Robbery { in dwelling-house " on the highway between sunset and sunrise " other robberies	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	30	23	6	2	1	.....	7	.....	44	23
35A	438, 439	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	9	5	17	28	1	1	7	.....	34	34
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	517	51	313	34	36	8	323	35	669	125
36	449 to 453	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	11	3	2	.....	.....	.....	15	8	23	11
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	374	89	350	64	38	9	360	45	1,122	207
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.											
38	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	23	12	41	17	6	6	18	3	87	38
39	535, 537	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
40	374	Compulsory labour ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	3
		Total	23	14	41	17	6	6	19	6	89	43
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property											
41	455, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	2	1	5	2	1	.....	4	1	12	4
42	379 to 382	Theft... { of cattle " ordinary	60	59	53	54	16	8	56	21	181	142
43	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	450	357	444	235	45	22	415	167	1,351	781
44	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	13	11	14	5	.....	.....	15	4	43	20
45	427, 443	Criminal or house-trespass	24	16	25	35	19	3	12	18	73	12
46	451, 463	Breaking closed receptacle	93	61	100	51	9	6	42	29	204	147
		Total	648	505	703	382	83	39	544	240	1,073	1,106

STATEMENT AA—concluded.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police, reported, and number of Persons convicted, in the Districts of the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1883.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION—concluded.									
			Hazareebagh.		Lohardugga.		Singhboom.		Manbhoom.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
47	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ... ..	.....	.....	3	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	27
48	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters ... ..	.....	5	1	2	.....	.....	10	12	20	19
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
50	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	7	15	.....	3	.....	.....	4	11	12	29
51		Excise Laws	158	122	15	11	53	51	43	42	259	233
52		Railway Laws	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
53		Salt and Custom Laws ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54		Indian Arms Act	37	82	52	50	62	61	38	38	189	181
55		Stamp Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	209, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	97	166	66	64	51	49	65	108	578	968
57	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by police ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	301	345	757	737	168	161	160	206	1,373	1,449
		GRAND TOTAL	1,430	1,031	1,941	1,270	311	239	1,201	618	4,903	3,161

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 25th June 1884.

D. R. LYALL,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognisable by the Police in the Districts of the Burdwan Division in the year 1883.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BURDWAN DIVISION.														
			Burdwan.		Bankoorah.		Boerhoom.		Midnapore.		Houghly.		Howrah.		Total.		
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1	115	Abolition of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abolition of commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.																
2	181 to 180, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	187	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 229.	Offences against public justice	175	120	82	61	25	12	318	187	250	193	123	67	978	646	
5	161 to 160, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	2	2	2	...	5	3	13	7	4	1	11	4	37	17	
6	183 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	57	7	41	20	14	7	115	36	48	13	61	30	339	113	
7	405 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	14	1	4	1	...	...	30	5	25	6	22	12	101	25	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	1	1	...	...	6	3	74	64	20	14	3	1	107	67	
9	432 to 440	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	140, 154 to 155, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	24	20	13	...	...	...	...	8	26	20	28	10	103	79	
		Total	277	103	112	62	50	25	565	311	370	253	250	133	1,606	907	
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	7	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	7	...	
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.																
13	344 to 380	Extortion	13	5	2	...	1	1	66	11	10	1	8	...	105	18	
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																
13A	344	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	...	4	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	2	9	7	
13B	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	245	137	130	04	79	33	168	75	247	142	233	90	1,142	645	
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	453	212	274	103	297	147	645	240	1,072	494	774	200	3,548	1,526	
		Total	694	340	408	171	366	180	877	356	1,300	637	1,010	342	4,699	2,078	
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																
16	417 to 420	Cheating	24	6	12	1	21	1	63	30	47	2	44	6	215	52	
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	20	9	5	5	7	5	49	39	30	15	17	13	124	67	
18	405	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers &c.	2	2	1	...	5	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	13	6	
19	126, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	34	14	50	23	36	14	100	43	130	30	43	6	402	132	
		Total	84	31	74	29	69	21	216	123	197	47	104	20	734	277	
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
20	208	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	400 to 402	Criminal breach of contract of service	10	...	...	...	1	4	13	12	...	...	1	...	28	17	
22	403 to 404	Offences relating to marriage	41	7	7	2	2	2	34	7	101	12	51	4	265	84	
23	500 to 502	Detention	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	37	19	9	4	...	1	71	23	83	52	5	5	240	83	
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 294, 290	Public and local nuisances	34	26	42	32	40	38	14	39	7	5	122	112	260	258	
26	291A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	Offences under Chapters VIII, X, XII, and XXXVI, C. P. C.	310	275	81	47	39	10	238	96	194	100	40	27	927	523	
		Total	473	277	141	85	124	64	465	140	309	162	232	119	1,556	621	
	Special laws offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.																
	Regulation VI of 1919	Forries	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
	Act I (B.C.) of 1866	Railway Acts	40	32	...	...	38	35	...	...	90	80	50	53	224	200	
	XXXI of 1867	Abkari Act	8	3	10	8	2	...	41	31	9	3	49	29	110	77	
	XXI of 1868	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III of 1869	Breach of contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXXI of 1869	Arms Act	4	4	2	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	20	2	20	2	
	V of 1861	Police Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXII of 1864	Contonment Act	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII (B.C.) of 1864	Salt Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I (B.C.) of 1873	Vaccination Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV (B.C.) of 1865	Pleaders and Mookteurs Act	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XX of 1865	Hackney Carriage Act	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	16	12	165	100	4	3	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII of 1870	Court-fee Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I of 1871	Found Act	74	40	24	4	30	11	185	67	77	34	23	8	432	173	
	VI of 1871	Emigration Act	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	X of 1882, Chapter XXXV.	Contempt of Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of births and deaths	10	9	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	543	478	70	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III of 1877	Registration Act	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI (B.C.) of 1870	Village Chowkoodary Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I (B.C.) of 1871	Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Other Special Laws	9	3	1	...	1	1	34	45	7	6	155	108	231	166	
		Total	728	599	287	253	713	64	855	595	835	671	1,421	938	4,217	3,173	
		GRAND TOTAL	2,382	1,423	1,064	623	723	363	3,017	1,506	3,185	1,771	3,047	1,638	13,308	7,436	

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Presidency Division in the year 1883.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.											
			24-Pergunnahs.		Nuddas.		Jessore.		Khulna.		Moorebhadrad.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	115	Abetment of offences not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.													
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228 ...	Offences against public justice ...	234	106	374	207	371	232	111	56	243	126	1,583	727
5	161 to 169, 217 to 227 ...	Offences by public servants ...	25	14	12	4	12	4	0	2	11	8	60	39
6	183 to 200, 206 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	143	48	78	44	97	42	40	20	61	13	421	103
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	19	3	4	1	7	1	7	1	5	3	42	9
8	284 to 297	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	23	0	21	13	8	5	1	1	20	13	82	41
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	9	2	...	...	1	...	5	...	13	12	21	14
		Total ...	466	182	486	269	496	284	174	80	265	174	1,690	980
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.													
11	313 to 316	Causing miscarriage ...	3	...	3	1	4	...	3	...	1	...	11	1
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	3	1	4	...	3	...	1	...	14	1
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.													
13	384 to 389	Extortion ...	7	...	37	8	12	3	6	...	12	3	74	14
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.													
13A	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	486	166	165	82	103	86	153	71	170	77	1,176	482
13B	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	...	...	39	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	6
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	2,433	611	428	200	814	506	588	187	661	262	4,821	1,566
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,919	777	633	280	1,013	896	746	263	740	339	6,051	2,061
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.													
16	417 to 420	Cheating ...	52	10	29	15	40	11	16	13	32	4	160	53
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	26	4	30	12	29	8	3	2	33	9	121	35
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	...	1	...	...	5	1	2	1	3	...	12	3
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple) ...	143	42	87	25	204	47	60	18	147	42	683	171
		Total ...	263	57	146	52	280	67	91	34	215	55	985	265
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.													
20	238	Offences against religion ...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
21	480 to 482	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
22	483 to 488	Offences relating to marriage ...	100	5	42	8	71	10	24	7	65	2	206	32
23	500 to 502	Detention ...	40	6	17	4	...	...	5	...	10	2	80	12
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ...	47	22	38	6	39	10	26	21	63	23	212	84
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances ...	7	4	125	89	47	25	9	5	11	7	169	130
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	Offences under Chapters VIIIA, X, XII, and XXXVI, C. P. C. ...	171	91	105	65	541	331	600	440	121	57	1,628	683
		Total ...	376	120	327	174	706	376	754	482	261	62	2,428	1,244
	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.													
	Regulation VI of 1819 ...	Ferries ...	...	...	3	2	3	1	1	1	3	3	10	7
	Act I (B.C.) of 1863 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act XVIII of 1854 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act XXI of 1867 ...	Railway Acts ...	36	28	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	36
	Act XII of 1870 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act XXV of 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act XXI of 1856 ...	Abkates Act ...	3	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	5	2	11	5
	Act I of 1850 ...	Merchant Shipping Act ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Act XIII of 1859 ...	Breach of contract ...	14	4	6	2	9	2	...	...	111	102	140	110
	Act XXXI of 1860 ...	Arms Act ...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
	Act V of 1861 ...	Police Act ...	39	26	51	45	96	93	14	11	26	23	226	198
	Act II (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Jails Act ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
	Act XXII of 1864 ...	Contaminant Act ...	271	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	232
	Act VII (B.C.) of 1864 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act I (B.C.) of 1873 ...	Salt Acts ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	...	28	7
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	Vaccination Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
	Act XX of 1862 ...	Pleaders and Mookdars Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act V (B.C.) of 1868 ...	Hackney Carriage Act ...	11	10	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	33
	Act XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office Act ...	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	4
	Act XVIII of 1869 ...	Stamp Act ...	21	...	15	10	5	3	21	20	8	6	73	39
	Act VII of 1870 ...	Courts-Dees Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act I of 1871 ...	Pound Act ...	123	37	107	72	90	51	57	13	131	52	607	235
	Act VI of 1871 ...	Registration Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act XI (B.C.) of 1871 ...	Consent Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act X of 1862, Chapter XXXV ...	Contempt of Court ...	...	...	5	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	9	9
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 ...	Registration of births and deaths ...	12	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	6
	Act V (B.C.) of 1870 ...	Bengal Municipal Act ...	567	273	296	237	80	70	...	...	800	228	1,055	827
	Act VII of 1876 ...	Native Passengers' Ships Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act XIX of 1876 ...	Dramatic Performances Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act III of 1877 ...	Registrar on Act ...	3	...	8	3	10	4	6	...	...	...	32	7
	Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 ...	Village Chowkidars Act ...	28	24	...	...	118	73	...	...	26	17	172	114
	Act I (B.C.) of 1871 ...	Mutiny Act ...	107	88	24	24	31	20	...	...	73	68	270	231
	...	Other Special Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,069	731	648	444	409	338	150	77	685	503	3,011	2,008
		GRAND TOTAL ...	5,093	1,867	2,283	1,237	2,080	1,404	1,018	936	1,279	1,166	14,563	6,670

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Rajshahye Division in the year 1883.

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION															
			Dinapore		Rajshahye		Rungpore		Bogra		Pubna		Dargajling		Julpigee		Total.	
			Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
115		Abetment of offence not committed &c																
117	.. ..	Abetting commission of offence by public &c																
118, 119		Concocting design to commit offence																
		Total																
CLASS I—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity &c &c																		
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State																
3	137	Harboring deserters by master of ship																
4	173 to 180 301 to 304	Offences against public justice	124	70	10	87	100	130	70	9	14	107	2	19	47	53	748	404
5	213 to 215 217 to 219	Offences by public servants	2		20	13	13	7	6	3		3	4	2	7	2	58	30
6	141 to 149 217 to 219	False evidence, false complaints and false affidavits	7	9	30	14	50	20	10	3	27	17	9	4	26	10	228	82
7	413 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	7	1	7	1	1	1	1			1	1				21	4
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	1					1	1	2	7	7	1	1			42	35
9	482 to 484	Making or using false trade marks						1									2	2
10	140, 154 to 176 160	Blackmail, unlawful use of authority						1			27		11		10		34	96
		Total	144	80	185	11	171	77	44	14	14	14	41	80	6		1,142	684
CLASS II—Sedition offences against the Person																		
11	310 to 311	Conspiracy							2									
12	370	Blackmail or extortion																
		Total																
CLASS III—Sedition offences against the Property																		
13	384 to 385	Extortion	11	15	40		17	5	11						14		252	68
CLASS IV—Minor offences against the Person																		
13A	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	1					1	1							2	2
13B	333	Voluntarily causing hurt	61	15	103	41	91	14	10	10	41	1	11	7	24	57	352	7
14	335	Wrongful confinement	9	18	707	14	117	1		1	17	18	11		20	10	251	1 076
15	333, 335, 358	Criminal force																
		Total	71	34	810	56	315	16	21	21	52	20	22	31	34	87	605	1 417
CLASS V—Minor offences against Property																		
16	417 to 420	Cheating	29	6	41	11	27	7	14	6	14	8	3		19	2	171	40
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	8	3	12	4	1	4	4	3	11	4			7	23	72	46
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c	9	2	1		4				9	3					19	7
19	420, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	41	27	54	15	17	11	11	83	10	2	10	11	24	10	370	189
		Total	87	38	108	30	59	23	26	24	44	24	11	30	34	54	282	
CLASS VI—Other offences not specified above																		
20	288	Offences against religion																
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service																
22	403 to 496	Offences relating to marriage	11	5	6	17	101	21	62	7	61	10			21	3	130	65
23	500 to 503	Intimidation	1		12	1	4	1			1	1	17				47	9
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	9	3	17	8	7	1			1	1	10				71	39
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 297	Public and local nuisances	57	50	5	1	7	7	21	21	2	3	10		27	36	177	109
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office																
27	...	Offences under chapters VIIIA, XII, and XXXVI, C P C	13	7	22	14	113	76	14	34	20	14	7	7	84	28	519	307
		Total	99	70	121	41	255	108	17	11	10	14	7		14	71	1 101	577

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Rajshahye Division in the year 1883.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION—continued.															
			Dinagopore.		Rajshahye.		Rangpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpukoree.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<i>Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.</i>																		
Regulation VI of 1819	Act I (B.C.) of 1806	Ferries	...	...	3	3	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
" XVIII of 1854	" XXXI of 1867	Railway Acts	...	...	7	5	18	15	...	...	5	2	5	5	...	...	35	27
" XIII of 1870	" XXV of 1873		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" XXI of 1866	" I of 1869	Abkaree Act	...	...	43	38	6	4	...	...	4	3	9	9	...	...	62	54
" XIII of 1869	" XXXI of 1860	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" V of 1861	" II (B.C.) of 1864	Branch of contract	...	...	31	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	29
" VII (B.C.) of 1864	" I (B.C.) of 1875	Arms Act	...	...	20	18	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	21
" IX of 1864	" XIV (B.C.) of 1866	Police Act	...	...	175	145	21	17	3	8	3	2	7	5	10	8	227	187
" XII of 1864	" XV (B.C.) of 1866	Jails Act	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	9	7
" XIII of 1864	" XVI (B.C.) of 1866	Cantonment Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
" XIV of 1864	" XVII (B.C.) of 1866	Salt Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" XV of 1864	" XVIII (B.C.) of 1866	Vaccination Act	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
" XVI of 1864	" XIX (B.C.) of 1866	Plunders and Mooktoars Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" XVII of 1864	" XX (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
" XVIII of 1864	" XXI (B.C.) of 1866	Post Office Act	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" XIX of 1864	" XXII (B.C.) of 1866	Stamp Act	...	...	12	8	7	6	25	17	17	11	15	15	15	11	102	83
" XX of 1864	" XXIII (B.C.) of 1866	Court-fees Act	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
" XXI of 1864	" XXIV (B.C.) of 1866	Pound Act	...	...	20	9	34	22	52	30	41	32	34	10	1	32	218	126
" XXII of 1864	" XXV (B.C.) of 1866	Emigration Act	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
" XXIII of 1864	" XXVI (B.C.) of 1866	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" XXIV of 1864	" XXVII (B.C.) of 1866	Contempt of Court	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	8	7
" XXV of 1864	" XXVIII (B.C.) of 1866	Registration of births and deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" XXVI of 1864	" XXIX (B.C.) of 1866	Bengal Municipal Act	...	...	43	20	90	66	54	64	8	7	93	81	163	145	481	397
" XXVII of 1864	" XXX (B.C.) of 1866	Native Passengers' Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" XXVIII of 1864	" XXXI (B.C.) of 1866	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" XXIX of 1864	" XXXII (B.C.) of 1866	Registration Act	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
" XXX of 1864	" XXXIII (B.C.) of 1866	Village Chowkedaree Act	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	3
" XXXI of 1864	" XXXIV (B.C.) of 1866	Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" XXXII of 1864	" XXXV (B.C.) of 1866	Other Special Laws	...	...	1	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	99
Total			67	56	456	348	222	171	74	61	256	209	205	184	53	30	1,368	1,070
GRAND TOTAL			993	497	1,531	831	1,350	745	930	639	1,403	824	485	347	629	309	7,320	4,096

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE ;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 20th June 1884.

D. R. LYALL,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of Dacca Division in the year 1883.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	DACCA DIVISION.									
			Dacca.		Farrukhpore.		Backergunge.		Mymensingh.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	116 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence ...	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	137	Harboring deserters by master of ship ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228,	Offences against public justice ...	330	233	845	740	216	155	719	513	2,110	1,671
5	181 to 190, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ...	14	9	17	11	7	6	40	20	78	45
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	153	61	43	11	70	25	113	65	379	169
7	405 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, ...	7	.....	9	2	13	1	14	1	43	4
8	284 to 297	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	75	66	6	5	1	1	15	17	100	89
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	4	.....	9	1
10	140, 164 to 166, 169	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	75	59	25	21	15	11	.....	.....	114	91
		Total ...	654	441	953	791	322	262	914	646	2,837	2,070
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ...	8	1	1	.....	2	.....	5	.....	16	1
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
		Total ...	8	1	1	.....	3	.....	6	.....	18	1
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.											
13	384 to 389	Larceny ...	23	6	17	3	18	2	92	30	150	41
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.											
13A	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	3	3
13B	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	216	147	269	120	179	106	386	190	940	563
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 356, 358	Criminal force ...	725	406	631	317	455	257	953	407	2,667	1,447
		Total ...	941	553	714	438	656	365	1,289	657	3,610	2,013
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.											
16	417 to 420	Cheating ...	21	11	19	6	26	1	76	15	139	33
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	48	35	13	6	10	8	39	19	116	68
18	430	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers &c ...	12	8	2	1	6	3	20	4	40	16
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple) ...	175	68	85	30	72	27	207	89	539	217
		Total ...	259	127	119	45	120	39	336	124	634	334
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
20	294	Offences against religion ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	490 to 493	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	112	21	37	1	111	9	190	18	450	49
23	500 to 502	Defamation ...	10	6	6	5	.....	.....	21	4	37	12
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ...	10	6	14	2	25	12	8	4	57	24
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances ...	69	64	2	1	6	5	26	12	103	82
26	291A	Keeping a lottery office ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
27	.....	Offences under Chapters VIII, X, XII, and XXXVI, C. P. C. ...	165	119	3,475	3,017	6,003	4,914	384	196	10,097	8,276
		Total ...	375	217	3,735	3,025	6,206	4,971	629	294	10,745	8,447
	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.											
Regulation VI of 1919	.....	Forces ...	6	6	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	8	8
Act I (B.C.) of 1869	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Act XVIII of 1854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Act XXXI of 1867	.....	Railway Acts ...	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3
Act XLII of 1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Act XXV of 1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Act XXI of 1853	.....	Abkaree Act ...	30	23	4	3	4	4	7	5	45	35
Act I of 1866	.....	Merchant Shipping Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Act XIII of 1859	.....	Breach of contract ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Act XXXI of 1860	.....	Arms Act ...	23	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	19
Act V of 1861	.....	Police Act ...	69	62	20	17	3	3	15	10	96	83
Act II (B.C.) of 1861	.....	Jails Act ...	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	12
Act XII of 1864	.....	Customs Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Act VII (B.C.) of 1864	.....	Salt Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	71	.....	.....	75	71
Act I (B.C.) of 1873	.....	Vaccination Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	7	7
Act IV (B.C.) of 1865	.....	Plunders and Mooktears Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Act XX of 1865	.....	Hackney Carriage Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Act V (B.C.) of 1866	.....	Post Office Act ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8	7	3
Act XIV of 1866	.....	Stamp Act ...	11	6	12	9	25	23	25	24	76	61
Act XVIII of 1869	.....	Court-fees Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Act VII of 1870	.....	Pound Act ...	116	75	46	19	42	15	160	83	373	192
Act I of 1871	.....	Emigration Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Act XI (B.C.) of 1871	.....	Census Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Act X of 1882, Chapter XXXV	.....	Contempt of Court ...	23	23	7	7	14	14	.....	.....	44	4
Act IV (B.C.) of 1873	.....	Registration of births and deaths ...	17	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	16
Act V (B.C.) of 1876	.....	Bengal Municipal Act ...	450	398	19	19	1	19	19	19	519	427
Act VII of 1876	.....	Native Passengers' Ships Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Act XIX of 1876	.....	Dramatic Performances Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Act III of 1877	.....	Registration Act ...	4	1	9	.....	26	5	6	2	45	.....
Act VI (B.C.) of 1870	.....	Village Chowkidary Act ...	19	13	3	3	13	12	30	13	65	41
Act I (B.C.) of 1871	.....	Mutiny Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Other special laws ...	5	3	6	2	5	5	9	4	25	1
		Total ...	801	627	129	82	217	160	297	173	1,441	1,045
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,001	1,857	5,436	4,388	7,322	5,739	3,357	1,864	10,634	13,945

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.									
			Chittagong.		Noakhally.		Chittagong Hill Tracts.		Tipporah.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	9	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence ... ..	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.											
3	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	150	117	180	100	102	99	425	327	866	651
6	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	12	7	8	3	.....	.....	4	2	24	12
7	103 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	77	47	53	15	.....	.....	61	29	194	94
8	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	27	6	5	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	30	6
9	204 to 207	Offences relating to weights and measures	2	2	5	3	.....	.....	3	.....	10	5
10	492 to 499	Making or using false trade-marks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	149, 153 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	17	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	31	44	47
	Total	.....	204	105	251	113	102	94	514	349	1,191	815
11	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.											
12	312 to 316	(Causing miscarriage)	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	7	.....
13	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	7	.....
13	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.											
14	384 to 389	Extortion	15	4	14	3	3	3	23	3	59	13
15A	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.											
15B	354	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	.....	.....	1	1	5	5	5	5	11	11
15C	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	71	43	51	53	1	1	270	141	391	200
15D	345	Wrongful confinement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15E	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	353	158	363	213	6	4	675	393	1,401	804
	Total	.....	424	211	420	246	11	10	950	545	1,805	1,075
16	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.											
17	417 to 420	Theft	8	3	35	6	.....	.....	19	1	62	10
18	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	20	17	10	1	2	2	14	7	46	27
19	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	75	25	59	23	3	3	137	60	277	116
	Total	.....	106	45	104	35	5	5	170	63	385	153
21	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
22	208	Offences against religion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	430 to 432	Criminal breach of contract of service	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	4	3
24	433 to 438	Offences relating to marriage	19	1	14	4	3	1	71	7	137	13
25	500 to 501	Demonstration	2	.....	6	1	.....	.....	27	10	34	11
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	10	8	21	9	2	2	7	6	42	25
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288,											

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Patna Division in the year 1883.

			PATNA DIVISION.															
			Patna.		Gya.		Shahabad.		Muzaffer- pore.		Darbhanga.		Saran.		Chum- puram.		Total.	
Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	137 173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Harboring deserters by master of ship Offences against public justice ..	128	47	312	268	189	120	113	75	91	49	197	95	172	101	1,201	764
5	101 to 169, 217 to 228	Offences by public servants	12	8	10	9	...	...	15	4	3	1	4	2	9	1	63	25
6	101 to 169, 217 to 228 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	43	13	70	47	72	26	58	30	50	25	135	66	13	6	453	211
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	7	...	...	...	13	3	2	1	2	...	6	...	2	2	32	6
8	204 to 207	Offences relating to weights and mea- sures	2	...	2	...	10	7	1	...	6	5	1	...	1	1	23	13
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	14	14	18	16	5	8	1	15	18	1	...	...	6	6	64	62
10	140, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	206	80	418	340	291	173	193	110	177	96	344	163	204	117	1,833	1,091
11	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	384 to 389	Extortion	5	...	5	1	4	...	6	1	5	...	32	10	2	1	59	13
13A	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13B	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	328	129	109	51	253	125	140	52	78	23	217	105	70	94	1,197	524
14	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	315	Wrongful confinement	639	220	441	157	601	213	236	119	244	88	446	205	296	105	2,923	1,107
16	362, 335, 358	Criminal force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	407	819	551	216	856	338	406	171	313	111	667	314	306	141	4,129	1,639
17	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	417 to 420	Cheating	31	3	12	5	9	3	9	4	6	...	9	5	16	5	91	29
19	403, 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	9	4	1	...	25	14	7	2	7	...	12	6	7	3	68	31
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	...	2	1	2	2	2	1	...	4	4	7	3	...	18	10
21	420, 427, 431	Mischief (simple)	38	8	21	5	55	24	50	12	36	15	99	42	40	12	371	121
		Total ...	75	15	38	11	91	33	98	15	70	29	123	67	70	26	519	190
22	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	298	Offences against religion	...	...	5	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	0
24	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	32	4	33	...	14	6	17	...	21	4	12	3	18	2	117	27
25	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	500 to 503	Defamation	1	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7
27	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	11	1	9	5	3	1	4	...	8	5	11	4	3	5	49	23
28	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	3	4	2	61	61	...	...	73	61
29	294A	Keeping a lottery office	220	93	157	59	228	141	73	42	36	18	100	75	...	...	820	428
30	...	Offences under Chapters VIIIIV, X, XII, and XXVI, C.P.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	205	98	210	77	255	155	100	63	70	29	194	194	28	10	1,121	556
31	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Regulation VI of 1819	Fornies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
33	Act I (B.C.) of 1806 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	XXVIII of 1854 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	XXXI of 1867 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	XIII of 1870	Railway Acts	25	22	13	13	23	14	4	2	17	13	3	2	5	6	92	71
37	XXV of 1873 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	XXI of 1866	Abkaree Act	2	2	241	106	27	28	...	...	3	3	36	25	16	14	325	263
39	...	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	...	Breach of contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	...	Arms Act	...	...	37	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	34
42	...	Police Act	16	13	311	287	...	...	3	3	1	1	37	12	5	3	373	310
43	...	Jails Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
44	...	Cantonment Act	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
45	...	Salt Acts	...	61	59	61	50	...	...	253	235	331	318	109	102	90	895	850
46	...	Vaccination Act	...	1	1	...	...	20	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	19
47	...	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	...	Hackney Carriage Act	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8
49	...	Post Office Act	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
50	...	Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	3	2	17	16	12	13	3	30	37
51	...	Court-fees Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	...	Pound Act	...	51	17	105	32	106	45	263	88	103	37	174	77	156	60	383
53	...	Emigration Act	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1
54	...	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	Contempt of Court	...	3	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
56	...	Registration of births and deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	...	Honral Municipal Act	...	1,434	1,219	497	316	100	142	123	103	1,084	991	102	89	53	3,603	2,900
58	...	Native Passengers' Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	...	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	...	Registration Act	...	...	...	5	5	1	...	5	5	5	4	1	1	1	18	16
61	...	Village Chowkidary Act	...	...	...	2	2	77	45	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	80	48
62	...	Motiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	...	Other Special Laws	...	4	2	94	91	16	13	32	32	2	1	79	66	...	227	205
		Total ...	1,677	1,354	1,307	1,035	494	303	686	470	1,564	1,385	565	367	334	254	6,617	5,196
		GRAND TOTAL	7,199	1,816	2,586	1,677	1,931	1,012	1,640	823	2,178	1,641	1,914	1,085	944	549	14,311	8,603

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1883.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BHAGULPORE DIVISION.												Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
			Monghyr.		Bhagulpore.		Purneah.		Sonthal Pargunnahs.		Maldah.		Total.			
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 229 ...	Offences against public justice ...	165	110	116	86	90	63	60	40	78	70	508	377		
5	101 to 160, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	1	12	10	14	0	12	8	3	2	42	26			
6	103 to 200, 205 to 211, 431 to 434	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	51	10	44	18	14	2	27	15	15	6	151	89		
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	10	1	3	2	2	3	6	0	19	8	30	19		
8	204 to 207	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	1	1	3	2	2	2	6	0	19	8	30	19		
9	482 to 490	Making or using false trade-marks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	62	27	3	3	4	4	25	25	...	...	94	60		
		Total ...	290	157	178	119	131	79	130	103	115	86	844	541		
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.														
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.														
13	384 to 389	Extortion ...	13	2	17	7	54	16	12	7	27	5	123	37		
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.														
13A	354	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	94	41	59	30	89	49	73	44	55	28	354	202		
13B	383	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...		
14	346	Wrongful confinement ...	627	221	498	199	250	116	649	324	107	117	2,098	973		
15	352, 355, 356	Criminal force ...	734	264	625	225	345	165	812	376	224	145	2,155	1,176		
		Total ...	734	264	625	225	345	165	812	376	224	145	2,155	1,176		
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.														
16	417 to 420	Cheating ...	9	2	10	2	34	16	21	16	17	8	97	44		
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	9	5	9	5	20	10	27	19	16	7	81	46		
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	12	3	6	5	1	1	3	3	...	...	22	12		
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple) ...	91	31	41	15	75	37	302	180	81	67	593	311		
		Total ...	121	41	65	27	131	61	375	227	115	82	793	443		
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
20	398	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	405 to 494	Offences relating to marriage ...	18	1	15	2	20	4	40	9	12	4	107	24		
23	500 to 503	Defamation ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ...	16	7	1	1	11	4	69	49	4	2	91	25		
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances ...	11	0	39	37	2	8	15	15	29	25	93	88		
26	291A	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	Offences under chapters VIIIA, X, XII, and XXXVI, Criminal Procedure Code ...	153	79	30	14	57	11	63	44	24	11	327	159		
		Total ...	199	90	97	57	94	20	224	134	75	48	602	361		
		Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.														
	Regulation VI of 1819 ...	Ferries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act I (B.C.) of 1860 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXVIII of 1854 ...	Railway Acts ...	40	33	4	4	...	...	60	68	...	...	113	106		
	XXXI of 1867 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XIII of 1870 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XIV of 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXI of 1856 ...	Abkari Act ...	17	12	2	2	3	3	5	4	13	9	40	30		
	I of 1859 ...	Merchant Shipping Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XIII of 1859 ...	Breach of contract ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXXI of 1860 ...	Arms Act ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
	V of 1861 ...	Police Act ...	2	2	1	1	8	6	1	1	13	10	25	20		
	II (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Jails Act ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXII of 1864 ...	Contaminated Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII (B.C.) of 1864 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I (B.C.) of 1873 ...	Salt Acts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	Vaccination Act ...	35	26	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	39	29		
	XX of 1865 ...	Pleaders and Mooktears Act ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V (B.C.) of 1866 ...	Hackney Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XVIII of 1869 ...	Stamp Act ...	5	3	46	39	5	4	33	38	23	21	112	100		
	VII of 1870 ...	Court-fees Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I of 1871 ...	Pound Act ...	268	43	110	64	136	53	90	53	39	15	639	228		
	VI of 1871 ...	Emigration Act ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	6	...	...	13	5		
	XI (B.C.) of 1871 ...	Census Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	X of 1862, Chapter XXXV ...	Contempt of Court ...	7	7	1	1	...	...	3	3	6	6	17	17		
	IV (B.C.) of 1873 ...	Registration of births and deaths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V (B.C.) of 1876 ...	General Municipal Act ...	634	440	181	155	49	25	707	646	...	...	1,071	1,000		
	VIII of 1876 ...	Native Passengers' Ships Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XIX of 1876 ...	Dramatic Performance Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III of 1877 ...	Registration Act ...	1	...	17	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI (B.C.) of 1870 ...	Village Chowkidari ...	7	7	11	11	...	...	...	...	1	1	19	19		
	I (B.C.) of 1871 ...	Mutiny Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Other Special Laws ...	...	...	220	208	21	20	13	13	...	...	263	250		
		Total ...	1,011	578	608	406	236	114	940	828	100	64	2,985	2,000		
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,372	1,140	1,463	851	906	464	2,307	1,975	654	490	7,702	4,840		

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Orrisa Division in the year 1883.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	ORISSA DIVISION.									
			Cuttack.		Poores.		Balasore.		Gurjhata.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice ...	43	31	38	26	90	71	16	9	108	137
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ...	14	2	8	3	28	11	1	1	51	17
6	103 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	33	19	32	11	6	4	2	1	73	35
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	5	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	11	1
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	12	11	2	2	43	30	.....	.....	57	43
9	443 to 449	Making or using false trade-marks ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
10	149, 154 to 156, 100	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	.....	.....	15	10	5	.....	.....	.....	20	10
		Total ...	107	63	98	52	185	117	19	11	408	243
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.											
13	384 to 389	Extortion ...	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.											
13A	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
13B	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	54	42	61	20	66	16	1	1	202	89
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force ...	504	230	312	151	324	147	88	15	1,258	548
		Total ...	589	272	404	172	380	173	80	16	1,461	633
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.											
16	417 to 420	Cheating ...	12	2	18	6	18	2	.....	.....	48	9
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	2	1	25	13	7	3	1	1	36	17
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	7	5	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	9	6
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple) ...	82	28	172	103	207	83	86	75	547	289
		Total ...	103	36	216	120	233	80	87	70	639	321
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
20	206	Offences against religion ...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
21	400 to 402	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	13	.....	7	.....	7	2	6	.....	33	2
23	500 to 502	Defamation ...	20	2	14	4	4	.....	12	.....	50	6
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ...	32	10	55	20	16	11	3	1	100	42
25	271 to 275, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances ...	12	9	23	21	17	4	.....	.....	52	34
26	204A	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27		Offences under Chapters VIIIA, X, XII, and XXXVI, C.P.C. ...	150	143	27	18	33	46	14	.....	253	207
		Total ...	238	104	126	63	98	64	35	1	497	202
	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.											
	Regulation VI of 1819	Ferries ...	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
	Act I (B.C.) of 1860		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XVIII of 1854		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XXVI of 1867	Railway Acts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XII of 1870		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XXV of 1873		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XXI of 1856	Abkarea Act ...	1	1	.....	.....	25	15	7	4	33	20
	Act I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act ...	6	6	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	13	13
	Act XIII of 1859	Breach of contract ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XXXI of 1860	Arms Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act V of 1861	Police Act ...	5	5	3	3	6	5	4	4	18	17
	Act XXII of 1864	Jails Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act VII (B.C.) of 1864	Contentment Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act I (B.C.) of 1873	Salt Acts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	134	.....	.....	140	134
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act ...	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
	Act XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XIV of 1868	Post Office Act ...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
	Act XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act ...	14	11	12	8	11	9	.....	.....	37	28
	Act VII of 1870	Court-fees Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act I of 1871	Pound Act ...	70	31	42	18	29	11	8	1	149	61
	Act VI of 1871	Emigration Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act X of 1882, Chapter XXXV	Contempt of Court ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of births and deaths ...	10	8	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	11	9
	Act V (B.C.) of 1876	Benual Municipal Act ...	134	113	278	239	117	112	.....	.....	610	464
	Act VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act III of 1877	Registration Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
	Act VI (B.C.) of 1870	Village Chowkidary Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act I (B.C.) of 1871	Matny Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Other Special Laws ...	111	79	67	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	132
		Total ...	347	260	403	322	837	295	19	9	1,106	886
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,387	797	1,248	729	1,233	736	249	113	4,117	2,377

STATEMENT BB—concluded.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1883.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.									
			Hasarobagh.		Lohardugga.		Singbhoom.		Manbhoom.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115 117 118, 110	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............	...............
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	131 to 180, 205	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c. Offences against the State	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	187	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 238	Offences against public justice	151	82	107	76	5	3	115	53	378	213
5	181 to 189, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	2	.....	35	10	.....	.....	12	7	50	26
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	10	.....
8	244 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	5	3	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	9	6
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	149, 154 to 159, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	.....	.....	13	12	.....	.....	4	4	17	16
		Total	169	85	100	100	5	3	131	61	476	261
11	312 to 316	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person Causing miscarriage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	384 to 389	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property. Extortion	6	6	14	5	1	.....	.....	.....	25	11
13A	394	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person. Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2
13B	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	80	33	33	10	13	14	89	63	215	124
14	346	Wrongful confinement	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	15	8
15	362, 365, 368	Criminal force	335	160	191	337	90	62	286	169	1,211	729
		Total	422	195	311	350	113	75	385	235	1,443	801
16	417 to 420	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property. Cheating	14	9	2	1	2	2	15	5	33	17
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	18	16	9	4	1	1	19	14	47	36
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	420, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	49	22	44	25	3	3	56	32	152	82
		Total	81	47	61	35	6	6	90	61	238	130
20	298	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above. Offences against religion	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	4
21	400 to 402	Criminal breach of contract of service	5	5	1	2	1	1	7	.....	17	8
22	405 to 409	Offences relating to marriage	22	6	45	11	.....	.....	8	6	75	33
23	500 to 503	Defamation	6	2	2	1	3	2	16	9	27	14
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	9	3	11	6	13	8	.....	.....	53	17
25	271 to 270, 278, 284, 287, 289, 290	Public and local nuisances	11	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	10
26	264A	Keeping a lottery office	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	Offences under Chapters VIII, X, XII, and XXXVI, C.P.C.	4	1	8	3	5	4	78	54	95	69
		Total	57	27	71	23	26	19	100	69	263	139
		Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.										
	Regulation VI of 1819	Ferries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act I (B.C.) of 1868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXXI of 1854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXXI of 1867	Railway Acts..	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
	XIII of 1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXV of 1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXI of 1858	Abkaree Act	9	7	.....	.....	1	1	5	3	15	11
	I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XIII of 1859	Breach of contract	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	V of 1861	Police Act	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13	12	27	23
	XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
	VII (B.C.) of 1864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	I (B.C.) of 1873	Salt Acts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XX of 1865	Pledgers and Mooktears Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	3	3	23	16	.....	.....	14	11	40	30
	VII of 1870	Court-fees Act...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	I of 1871	Pound Act	61	24	66	30	26	20	88	51	218	105
	VI of 1871	Emigration Act	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	3
	XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	X of 1872, Chapter XXXV	Contempt of Court	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of births and deaths	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1
	V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	154	118	.....	.....	1	.....	66	68	311	166
	III of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	III of 1877	Registration Act	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3
	VI (B.C.) of 1870	Village Chowkreeary Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	I (B.C.) of 1871	Mutiny Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	Other Special Laws	2	.....	3	2	.....	.....	5	3	9	5
		Total	269	162	109	63	30	22	122	100	550	325
		GRAND TOTAL	994	523	943	590	180	125	677	523	2,994	1,728

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE:
FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th June 1884.

D. R. LYTALL,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

RESOLUTION.

POLICE.

Darjeeling, the 27th September 1884.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1883.

Read also—

The Reports for the years 1881 and 1882, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

The submission by the Inspector-General of Police of his Annual Administration Report for the year 1883 has been delayed partly by the late receipt from the Commissioners of the divisional reports, and partly by the desire of the Inspector-General to include, as far as practicable, in the returns for the year, the information which will in future be given in the revised forms of criminal statements. The delay in the submission of the divisional reports is very unsatisfactory. As in the preceding year, only one report was received on or before the due date. There can be no sufficient reason why the dates of submission of these reports should so widely vary as at present. The attention of Commissioners is again called to the inconvenience caused by the delay, and they are requested to submit, with such of their reports as may hereafter be forwarded after the due date, full explanations of their failure in punctuality. There will be less excuse for delay in future, as the changes in the statistical forms recently made under orders of the Government of India will simplify the district returns, and save a great deal of labour in their preparation and checking. Those at present in use were prescribed by the Government of India in 1870 on the Report of a Special Committee appointed to consider the subject; but that Government, finding that the want of uniformity in the returns fails to secure any accurate comparison of the results attained in one province with those attained in another, and vitiates the aggregate returns compiled for the whole of British India, has ordered certain changes in the forms, and explained the principles on which they are in future to be prepared on a uniform plan. The annual returns compiled for the Police Report for 1884 and future years will therefore be drawn up on the rules laid down by the Government of India. Officers concerned in their preparation should be careful to see that no additions or alterations are made in the forms now proscribed, and, in case of doubt as to the interpretation to be placed on any of the terms used in the statements, should make no change on their own responsibility, but refer the question to this Government for orders.

2. The police budget grant, including contributions to the Municipal and Railway Police, and the cost of the Chittagong Frontier Police, was Rs. 43,56,518. The actual expenditure only amounted to Rs. 41,70,698, or Rs. 1,85,820 less than the estimates. The difference was due chiefly to large savings under the headings of clothing allowance, of pay of executive police, and of ordnance stores due to a decrease in the issue of Snider-rifles. The actual cost of the police in 1882 was Rs. 39,63,251; consequently there was an apparent increase of Rs. 2,07,447 in the year under review. The explanation given of this is that the sum shewn as expended in 1882 did not include the whole cost of the Municipal Police taken over in that year, while in 1883 the cost of amalgamation is fully entered. The Inspector-General of Police, in paragraph 36 of the Report, points out that the return of expenditure on account of police buildings cannot be easily checked with the figures of the grants for the financial year, as it is sent in before the beginning of April, and is for the calendar year. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly directs that this return shall for the future be for the financial year, and shall be submitted by District Superintendents of Police to the Inspector-General on or before the 7th April. The total sanctioned strength of the police force on the 31st December 1883, including the regular police and the frontier and civil force in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, but exclusive of the Government Railway Police and the temporary police employed in Orissa during the salt manufacturing season, consisted of 76 superior officers, 3,527 subordinate officers, and 20,296

constables and privates; but the number actually employed on that date were 76 superior officers, 3,451 subordinate officers, and 20,113 constables and privates. The introduction of the new fifth grade of Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 30 per mensem, created with a view to secure a better class of officers than the head-constables hitherto employed for the investigation of crime occurring within the jurisdiction of outposts, which had originally been sanctioned as an experimental measure in five districts, was, during the year under review, extended to the remaining districts of the Lower Provinces, with the exception of those in the Orissa Division. The Inspector-General of Police reports that only a few posts now remain to be filled up, and this will be done as the head-constables are absorbed for other duties. The change appears in most districts to have worked satisfactorily, and to have met on the whole with decided success. Although the primary intention of the scheme was to supersede a class of investigating officers found incompetent by a more intelligent class, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General that care must be taken not to overdo the introduction of outsiders so as to impair the efficiency of the very important grade of head-constables.

3. The cost of the force employed on purely police work was approximately Rs. 26,35,386, or 7·6 pies per head of total population. In Bengal (including the Chittagong Hill Tracts) the cost was 8·5 pies per head, in Behar 6·0 pies, in Orissa 8·4 pies and in Chota Nagpore 8·5 pies. The proportion of police to area was 1 to 6·4 square miles in Bengal (inclusive of the Chittagong Hill Tracts), 1 to 7·1 in Behar, 1 to 6·9 in Orissa, and 1 to 18·1 in Chota Nagpore. The proportion to population was in those provinces 1 to 2,950, 1 to 3,754, 1 to 2,680 and 1 to 2,836 respectively.

4. The difficulty felt in former years in enlisting suitable recruits in Bengal districts continued during the year under review. In 1880 sanction was given to the grant of batta of Re. 1 per mensem to constables of the 3rd and 4th grades employed in the reserve in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, Hooghly, Moorshedabad, and Midnapore, and the grant of batta was afterwards extended to the reserves in Jessore and Dacca. The Inspector-General states that, judging by the number of resignations and desertions before and after the grant, the concession seems to have had no effect in Dacca and very little in the 24-Pergunnahs; while very good effects have resulted from it in Moorshedabad, Jessore, Midnapore, and Howrah. The effect of the grant of batta in the improvement of recruiting has been to some extent neutralized by the amalgamation of the town with the regular police. The stricter discipline exacted from, and the supervision exercised over, the police in towns render the work distasteful to the regular force. It might be expected that capable Bengalis, with a preference for town duties, would be found willing to enlist and work in the districts in which they are inhabitants; but experience has shown that this is not the case. Of the Bengali applicants for enlistment, a large proportion are rejected on medical examination, and those hard-working active men who would be of use in the police do not apply as they are able to earn much more by manual labour. The subject is one presenting many difficulties; but since the submission of the Annual Report, the Lieutenant-Governor has received from the Inspector-General a report on the Municipal Police of the districts of Dacca, Hooghly and Howrah, containing certain recommendations as to pay and enlistment, upon which separate orders will be issued. The Inspector-General complains that the proper lighting of towns has not received adequate attention during the past year, but it is hoped that Municipal Committees, now that they have been relieved of police charges, will have larger funds available for this object. District Magistrates should, wherever necessary, bring strongly to their notice how greatly crime is facilitated in towns not properly lighted at night and the difficulties thereby caused to efficient police supervision.

5. The number of town and village police not subject to the rules of the regular police was 172,135, and the average annual emoluments of each man are estimated at Rs. 29·9. The accuracy of the estimates regarding the profits derived from service lands is, however, doubtful. The return of arrears of pay of chowkidars under Act VI (B.C.), 1870, shows that these officers are undoubtedly paid more regularly than formerly; and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that Magistrates will not relax their exertions in this matter. It is reported that in Patna the chowkidari system is working most satisfactorily,

but that the Act is entirely ignored. The whole district is divided into beats of 20 chowkidars on Rs. 3, with a mate on Rs. 4 over each beat; their pay is collected by a bukshi paid Rs. 5 a month out of the 15 per cent. raised under section XIII of the Act, and the punchayets "are rejoiced at the introduction of a system which has saved them much labour and responsibility." A similar system appears to have been introduced into Shahabad. The subject was fully dealt with in the report of the Chowkidari Commission, where it was shown that, though the plan adopted in Patna was at variance with the intention of the Act, and can hardly be reconcileable with its letter, its general success justified the enquiry whether it could be legalised and extended to other districts; and the question is now under the consideration of Commissioners. Generally, there appears to have been a slight improvement in the working of the Act during the year. The payment of the chowkidars was more punctual; in a good many districts, they received rewards for good service, and cases of punishment decreased.

6. The railway police force remained at the same strength as in the preceding year. The arrangements for the police of the East Indian Railway have, since the close of the year, been finally approved, and the change is stated to have been completed from the 1st April last. On the lower division that is, the part of the line which is in Bengal, including the Gya line, the strength of the police will be one Assistant Inspector-General, five inspectors, eight sub-inspectors, seven European constables, 41 head-constables and 175 constables, at a total annual cost of Rs. 70,444. Of this, the Government will pay three-tenths and the Company seven-tenths. The Company will make their own arrangements for watch-and-ward, but of the cost of the establishment entertained for this purpose the Government will also pay three-tenths. A scheme for a railway police, similar to that now introduced on the East Indian Railway, is under consideration for the other railways in Bengal.

7. Punitive police were quartered on villages in three districts—in Backergunge and Mymensingh to repress disturbances; in Rungpore on account of obstructions placed on the line of the Northern Bengal State Railway. The Dacca reserve employed in the preceding year in the Chittagong Hill Tracts suffered, as usual, from fever. At the Exhibition in Calcutta, men from the Doonika special reserve and the Dacca and Bhagulpore force were employed on duty. In December, 80 men were sent from the reserves then at Calcutta to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, owing to rumours of raids which ultimately proved unfounded. One hundred and sixty-six fairs, attended by over 3½ millions of people, were guarded by the police. The value of the property stolen at the fairs was reported to be only Rs. 1,081, of which Rs. 611, or over 56 per cent., were recovered by the police.

8. The percentage of educated men among the inspectors was 98·2, sub-inspectors 91·7, head-constables 80·4, and constables 27·9. The percentages but slightly vary from those of the preceding year, and it is reported that little can be done towards the education of the force, owing to the numbers at head-quarters being small. The Inspector-General remarks on the ignorance of drill prevalent among Assistant Superintendents. Although the Lieutenant-Governor considers that many parts of a police officer's work are much more important than this, he expects all officers above the rank of sub-inspectors to make themselves acquainted with its rudiments. During the year under review, the Government of India have held that, while there is some reason for giving a superior armament to special bodies, such as the Chittagong Hill Tracts police or the Assam frontier police, which are placed on a quasi-military footing and are engaged on duties for the protection of our frontier, the same circumstances do not exist in the case of the ordinary police of the Province, which can rarely have occasion to act with the frontier police. It has been decided not to arm the police with breech-loaders except when they are likely to be opposed by arms of precision. In replacing the unserviceable arms in possession of the Bengal Police, new weapons of the same description will therefore be issued, viz., smooth-bore carbines to the ordinary district police, and muzzle-loading rifled carbines to the special reserves. As experience has shown the unfitness of these reserves for the work of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and as it is not intended that they should again be so employed, no necessity seems to exist for arming them with superior weapons. If these bodies are again employed in small expeditions like that to Sirgoojah last year, and their new muzzle-loading

rifled carbines prove unserviceable in practice, a further reference may again be made on the subject of their armament. The body of police employed by the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore from his own division to capture a band of Karwa dacoits is reported to have been badly led and to have failed. The work was finally done by 80 men from the Doomka and Patna reserves. The Inspector-General does not state that any difficulty was experienced on account of their weapons being unserviceable.

9. The total casualties in the police amounted to 3,412, or 14·1 per cent.—slightly below the average of the preceding five years. In 1882 the number was 3,949, or 15·8 per cent. of the entire force. The death-rate was 2·2 per cent. against 2·4 in 1882. Fewer men deserted or were dismissed or discharged, but the number of resignations increased from 1,282 to 1,421 as compared with the preceding year. The greatest increase of resignations took place in Hooghly and Dacca, and is attributed by the Inspector-General to the unpopularity of municipal service. The difference in the percentage of resignations in Behar and Bengal is very great, being 8 per cent. in the latter and only 2 per cent. in the former. As usual, the Chittagong Hill Tracts show by far the highest percentage of admissions into hospital. During 1883 this percentage was 307·7, but the death-rate was considerably lower than in several of the other districts of Eastern Bengal. Arrangements for improved hospital accommodation for the police in this district cannot be carried out until the Lieutenant-Governor has decided what re-distribution of the force shall be made. This question is under separate consideration.

10. In ten cases, police, charged with torture or threats to torture, or with extortion, were convicted judicially. Most of these charges were of a petty description, but some appear to have been serious. In Mymensingh a head-constable was charged with beating a man to extort money from him. The man, who was suffering from fever at the time, died shortly after the beating. The head constable was convicted by the Court of Sessions, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for an offence under section 323, Indian Penal Code. In Chittagong a head constable and a constable were convicted of extorting Rs 450 from a man charged with murder by threatening to maltreat the women of his family, and were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fines of Rs. 500 and Rs. 50 respectively. In Noakholly three constables were convicted in one case of extortion; one was sentenced to two years' and the other two to three months' imprisonment. In Balasore a sub-inspector, a constable, and a chowkidar were charged with beating seven persons—six male and one female—to procure evidence in a theft case. The sub-inspector forfeited his bail and absconded; the constable was sentenced to six and the chowkidar to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Besides the cases in which convictions were obtained, there were some in which, although the police charged were on trial acquitted, they were dismissed from the force on account of the strong suspicion against them. It is most unsatisfactory to find that, in spite of the punishments inflicted, this form of offence still continues, and that it is not confined to ignorant police officers of the lower grades. The Inspector-General remarks that the case of Muzhar Khan, a sub-inspector in Gya, murdered for torturing a man and a woman in a most disgusting manner, shows that a certain amount of oppression is committed that does not come to light. But allowing fully for this, and looking at the size of the body, and the great power which is wielded by low-paid officers, he claims that the list of offences shows that on the whole the police as a body did their duty fairly and without oppression to the people at large. In proof of this he notes that strong local opposition is always made to removals of stations and outposts, and that applications for new ones are numerous. While admitting the force of the Inspector-General's remarks, the Lieutenant-Governor feels strongly that no efforts should be spared to repress a form of crime which is the very worst that a police officer could be guilty of, and which shows at present no decided tendency towards diminution. The infliction of the sentence of course lies with the court convicting, and in some of the cases reported the sentences passed seem utterly inadequate to the heinousness of the offence committed; the Inspector-General therefore should bring prominently to the notice of Government any case in which the sentence appears inadequate to the crime committed, in order that, if advisable, a reference may be made to the High Court for its enhancement.

District Magistrates should, where offences of extortion or torture are aggravated by the position of the offenders as police officers, press on courts, through the officers prosecuting, after conviction, for severe sentences on grounds of public policy. The Inspector-General should, if this be not already done, inform the police generally, through their District Superintendents of the convictions and sentences against police for grosser offences as a warning and deterrent. The number of judicial punishments in 1883 under the Penal Code was 449; under Act V of 1861, 294. There was an increase of 68 in the former, and a decrease of 6 in the latter compared with the figures for 1882. The percentage of officers departmentally punished was 53. The Inspector-General remarks that this percentage is very high, but that many of the punishments are very light. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General that Magistrates should check the excessive infliction of even light punishments, as they are vexatious and of little effect. An allowance of Rs. 15,704 was received by 8,770 men for good conduct stripes. The allowance, and the number of men receiving it, have been steadily increasing for some years. District Superintendents of Police should be careful to see that good conduct stripes, when granted, are not included in the return of special rewards given to the police for special services. The return is at present vitiated by their inclusion.

11. The character of inspections by District Superintendents is reported to have very distinctly improved since the issue of a circular calling their attention to this subject. In Moorshedabad, Pooree, Balasore, and Hazaribagh, however, this important duty appears to have been neglected. It is stated that some inspectors will not get out of the old groove of confining their inspections to an examination of books and registers, while others find it difficult, from age or failing health, to exercise the practical activity which their duties require. The Inspector-General suggests therefore that as, under section 495 of the present Criminal Procedure Code, no officer of police below the rank of police inspector is permitted to conduct prosecutions, such inspectors should be appointed to court duties, and that picked sub-inspectors should perform their duties of inspection, receiving so much of their pay as represents horse-allowance. Proposals of this kind cannot be satisfactorily dealt with in reviewing an Annual Administration Report, and should be made the subjects of separate communications.

12. In his report for 1882, the Inspector-General compared the police force of Lower Bengal, as regards its number and cost, with that entertained in other Provinces, and remarked that many parts of Bengal were undoubtedly under-policed. He was thereupon, before any sanction of an increase to the general force was accorded, asked to consider and report whether it was possible, referring to the proportion of crime to population and police in Bengal as compared with other Provinces, to make any such redistribution of the existing police as would enable him to strengthen those districts in which more men were required, without a general increase to the Police Department. The report submitted for the year under review shows that in the North-Western Provinces one cognizable case was reported for every 220 persons, in the Punjab one for 363, and in Bengal one for 606; that the number of cases in the year reported for each policeman was 5.9, 2.5, and 4.3, and of cases enquired into for each policeman 3.9, 2.5, and 3.5 in those Provinces respectively. These figures, which are, however, only approximately correct, indicate that the position of Bengal as regards the work to be done by the police is intermediate between the two other chief Provinces of Northern India. It is probable also that, owing to the greater extension of local laws, the number of petty cognizable cases, involving short and summary enquiry by the police in Bengal, is greater than in the other two Provinces. Even, therefore, allowing for the greater area over which their work is distributed, the Lieutenant-Governor is not of opinion that the numbers of the police require augmentation to any great extent. It will be best seen in what respects augmentation, if any, is necessary when the scheme for redistribution of the existing force has been for some time in operation.

13. The total crime, cognizable and non-cognizable, reported in these Provinces during the year was 214,985 cases, showing an increase of 4,314 as compared with 1882. There was a large decrease of crime in the Chittagong Division, and a smaller decrease in the divisions of Orissa and Chota Nagpore.

There was an increase in all the other six divisions. There is a wide difference between the proportions of cognizable to non-cognizable crime in Bengal and Behar. In Behar cognizable exceed non-cognizable cases by about 12 per cent., while in the more peaceable, but more litigious Bengal Proper, non-cognizable crime exceeds cognizable in about the same ratio.

14. The transfer of hurt cases under section 323 and section 334, Indian Penal Code, by the provisions of the new Criminal Procedure Code, from the cognizable to the non-cognizable class, effected a nominal reduction in the total number of cases under the former class. Deducting for purpose of comparison the numbers of cases under those two sections from the total numbers of cognizable offences in 1881 and 1882, there was in 1883 an increase of 8,740 cases as compared with the former, and of 5,289 cases as compared with the latter year. The total number of cognizable offences reported in 1883 was 104,454. Cases of offences against property increased by 2,312; against public tranquillity by 165, and other cases by 2,398. The percentage of increase in cases against property was 3·7. Considering the character of the season and the high prices which prevailed, this percentage was on the whole not so great as might have been expected, and the number of such cases was actually less than in 1881. The increase under the head of "Other offences" was due to the number of prosecutions for public and local nuisances exceeding that of the preceding year by 2,504.

15. The number of cognizable cases declared by Magistrates to be false, and never to have occurred, shows a decrease of 259 as compared with the year 1882. In 1876 they amounted to 21,812. In the succeeding years, up to and inclusive of the year 1880, there was a continued and marked decrease. Since that year, however, the variation has been slight. The decrease was no doubt due in a considerable degree to the proper definition and classification of charges intentionally false as distinguished from those false by mistake of law or fact, but more to the persistent prosecution, under orders of Government, of persons laying charges wilfully false. In the year under review the percentage of prosecutions to false cases was 20 against 186, but increase in prosecutions was accompanied by a decrease in the percentage of convictions following them from 34 to 31·2. The percentage of cases declared false to those declared true was 7·1, as in the preceding year. The Lieutenant-Governor must hold that this percentage is far too high, and that it represents the infliction of a large amount of suffering on innocent persons which might be checked. It is doubtless difficult, the evidence being generally of a negative character, to procure convictions in such cases. But the Lieutenant-Governor must reiterate his opinion that the mere prosecution of persons laying false charges acts as a check on this form of crime. The percentage of convictions to prosecutions may diminish with the increase in the number of prosecutions; but if the aggregate number of convictions increase, the decrease in the percentage is of comparatively little moment. There were no prosecutions for false charges in Singbhoom or the Chittagong Hill Tracts; while in other districts the prosecutions varied from 7 per cent of the total number of false charges in Durbhunga, 8·07 per cent in Cuttack, and 8·7 per cent. in Hooghly to 47 per cent. in Nuddea and Darjeeling and 54 per cent. in Moorshedabad. The repeated orders of Government therefore do not appear to be systematically carried out by Magistrates, and the Lieutenant-Governor requests that Magistrates of districts will exercise a stricter supervision in regard to this subject over the courts subordinate to them. As suggested by the Magistrate of Rungpore, the police, in reporting a charge false, should report in the form the names of the witnesses on whose evidence they have relied as proving it false. The Magistrate instituting and sanctioning a prosecution for a false charge should record properly in his proceedings the grounds of his action and the evidence against the accused. The courts would then more frequently than at present at least have *prima facie* evidence before them against those accused of laying the false charges. Proceedings taken against persons laying false charges will seldom, if ever, deter persons from laying true charges, unless the evidence they can produce is slight and insufficient; and this inconvenience, even supposing it to exist, is but inconsiderable in comparison with the inconvenience caused to the police, to courts, and to innocent persons by charges which are false. It is not necessary, when facts amounting to a petty offence are to some extent

exaggerated, that the charge should be considered wholly and maliciously false. It should be entered under the minor offence which the facts constitute.

16. Of the total number of cognizable cases reported to have occurred in 1883 and of pending cases of previous years, amounting to 105,868, the police enquired into 88,744, or 83·8 per cent. Of 21,301 instituted before the Magistrates directly, a police enquiry was ordered in 4,794 cases. The number of charges instituted before the police, in which enquiry was refused, was 704, or ·6 per cent., but of these 87 were afterwards enquired into by order of the Magistrate, and 64 were wrongly entered owing to a mistake of jurisdiction. The total number not enquired into was thus only 553. The percentage in 1882 was 3·6. The apparent decrease in 1883 is owing chiefly to the transfer of charges under sections 323 and 334, Indian Penal Code, to the non-cognizable class. Excluding charges under those sections, the percentage of cases in which enquiry was refused was in 1882 only ·7. Enquiry was refused during 1883 in no less than 74 cases in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and of this no explanation has been given. In Mymensingh enquiry was refused in 116 cases, owing to instructions issued by the Magistrate that the police should not enquire into but refer for orders all charges of cutting crops where a dispute was admitted and the accused named or the informant was not an eye-witness, and could not name eye-witnesses, or where there had been unreasonable delay. The Commissioner has rightly censured the Magistrate for issuing these orders, and it is presumed they have been withdrawn. The provisions of section 157 of the Code of Criminal Procedure require that investigation should be made into every cognizable offence which the officer in charge of the police station may have reason to suspect has been committed, unless the charge is not of a serious nature, or the police officer in charge sees no sufficient ground to investigate it. General instructions to the police, directing them to enquire or not to enquire into certain classes of charges of cognizable offences, are contrary to the principle of these provisions. Magistrates should be careful to see that general orders issued by them to the police do not conflict with the directions of the law. The Inspector-General remarks that from the returns of the North-Western Provinces it appears that only 65 per cent. of the charges of offences under classes III and IV, viz. of serious offences against person and property or against property only, and minor offences against the person, were enquired into by the police, this being due, he believes, to petty charges being refused enquiry under section 157 already referred to. Enquiries regarding the correctness of the supposition will be made of the Government of the North-Western Provinces. The question is one of interest as affecting the amount of work performed by the police in those Provinces relatively to that performed in Bengal. Of 76,111 cases enquired into by the police and reported true, convictions were obtained in 41,250. The percentage of convictions to cases enquired into was 47·7 in 1882, and in the year under review 46·4. There has been little variation for the last three years in this percentage.

17. There were 99,819 persons arrested in the year. In the preceding year they numbered 103,678. Of 97,309 persons actually appearing before the courts, 92,886 were actually tried and 60,827, or 65·5 per cent. of them, were convicted. In 1882 the percentage was 66·5. As in the preceding year, the districts of Darjeeling, Patna, Howrah, and Singhbhum, show the highest percentages of persons convicted to persons tried; while in Mymensingh, Midnapore, Noakholly, Jessore, Pubna, and Furreedpore these percentages were low, being all under 50. The general percentages of convictions to arrests, of convictions to persons brought to trial, and of convictions to persons actually tried, show a marked decrease as compared with the preceding year in classes II (serious offences against the person), III (against person and property or against property only), IV (minor offences against the person), and V (minor offences against property). The number of acquittals was greater both of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* and those arrested by order of the Magistrate, but the percentages show but slight decrease in the former and considerable decrease in the latter. The low percentage of convictions during the past year is attributed to the additional facilities for compromise given by the Criminal Procedure Code, and to the fact that under the new provisions contained in section 495 of that Code no officer of police below the rank of an inspector can be permitted by the Magistrate enquiring into or trying a case to conduct the prosecution. So much of the decrease as is

due to the first cause is not to be regretted, nor should any attempt be made to prevent or check compromises made in good faith of compoundable offences. How much of the decrease is due to the second cause is not plainly shown. A court sub-inspector can no longer address the court or examine and cross-examine witnesses as a prosecutor on behalf of Government. The Inspector-General observes :—“There is no doubt that the present Code, by prohibiting court sub-inspectors from acting as prosecutors, has had a bad effect on convictions. Some Magistrates allow the court sub-inspector to make suggestions as an *amicus curiæ*, and where this is allowed there is no great difference, but many Magistrates refuse to allow him to make any suggestion. It is difficult to take any single case and say that it has failed owing to the want of a prosecutor; but the result of the year's work, and the consensus of opinion that there is on the subject, leave no doubt that cases have suffered from this cause. In a police point of view the appointment of a public prosecutor is much to be desired. Such an officer, being unconnected with the police, would not be open to the imputation of unfairness so continually thrown on the police prosecutor. Should this not be possible, the amendment of the Act suggested by the Magistrate of Midnapore by the insertion of ‘sub’ before inspector in section 495 would be the simplest remedy.” He then suggests, if neither alternative be possible, the arrangement already noticed, by which inspectors should be put in charge of court work at least at head-quarters of districts. On the latter point further suggestions of the Inspector-General will be awaited. On the general question, however, the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that sufficient cause has yet been shown either for the appointment of public prosecutors or for an amendment of the Act. In charges of a comparatively petty nature the court in the vast majority of cases permits a mookhtear or pleader to prosecute on behalf of the complainant. The court sub-inspector having many other duties to perform, and not having made the enquiry himself, has less leisure to learn the particulars of the evidence, and no more sources of knowledge than are available to the pleader or mookhtear, and, in addition, has not the like professional experience in examining and cross-examining witnesses. The cases in which no mookhtear or pleader is employed by the complainant are generally of a simple nature, and the courts are quite competent to ascertain the true facts without any prosecutor but the complainant himself. In charges of serious offences the police inspector who, if he has not himself made the investigation, should at least be thoroughly acquainted with every step taken by his subordinate officers, is the proper person to prosecute the accused, and his services should be used for this purpose. If his services are not available, the Government pleader, when necessary, may be employed in prosecution.

18. The result of sessions trials was again unsatisfactory. The percentage of convictions decreased from 59·1 in 1882 to 57·5. Twenty-one districts show percentages of acquittals under 40; twenty-three of and above 40. The total number of convictions by the Sessions and High Court was 1,237, and of acquittals 912. Of the latter, 485, or 53·1 per cent, were of accused charged with serious offences against the person. In the Burdwan district, where in 1882 the percentage of acquittals was 50·9, in the year under review it was only 25·4, and the Commissioner attributes this result to the proper preparation of cases and to good supervision over magisterial work. In Julpigoree the improvement was also marked, but the number of sessions trials held there is small. The Presidency Division also, as a whole, showed a satisfactory improvement; but in the Dacca Division the Dacca district was the only one in which convictions exceeded acquittals. In Mymensingh 62 persons were acquitted to 52 convicted; in Furreedpore there were 31 acquittals to 22 convictions. Regarding Howrah and Hooghly the Commissioner remarks that he still adheres to the opinion expressed last year, that the jury system is unsuited to the country in its present circumstances. In the chief jury districts, however,—Howrah, Dacca, 24-Pergunnahs, Patna and Burdwan,—the number of convictions was 201 and of acquittals 131. The result of the jury system in these districts shows a very marked improvement compared with that of 1882, when the number of persons acquitted was 97 and of those convicted only 44. No cause is assigned for this sudden and great improvement. The subject of the results of trials by jury was fully considered by the Lieutenant-Governor in his Resolution on the Annual Police Administration Report for 1882, and the

working of the system during the year under review confirms the opinion therein expressed, that there is no reason at present to withdraw the trial of persons accused of the more serious offences against the person from the judgment of juries. If in any case a failure of justice occurs owing to a manifestly wrong verdict of the jury, the remedy lies in the application of section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which provides that when the Sessions Judge disagrees with the verdict of the jury, or of a majority of the jurors, on all or any of the charges on which an accused person has been tried, so completely that he considers it necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court, he may submit it accordingly for orders, and if the original verdict had been one of acquittal, the High Court may acquit or convict the accused of any offence of which the jury could have convicted him on the charge. These provisions, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, are too often overlooked. They should, if fully used, be a sufficient check on improper acquittals by juries.

19. Property amounting to Rs. 9,57,779 was stolen in 32,978 cases. In the preceding year the figures were Rs. 8,80,388 and 32,032 cases respectively. The value of the property recovered in 15,456 cases amounted to Rs. 2,79,823. The percentage of recovery to loss was slightly better than in the year 1882, being 29·2. In 1882 the amount recovered was Rs. 2,45,803, and the percentage of recovery 27·9. In the new forms prescribed by the Government of India, the percentage of cases in which property is recovered to cases in which property has been stolen has been made one of the tests of police work, and the Inspector-General has accordingly submitted a statement showing the percentage under this heading for each district. From this it appears that the percentage was over 50 in 22 districts, the highest being in Burdwan, where property stolen was recovered in 70·9 per cent. of the cases. This result must be taken as on the whole satisfactory, but it appears doubtful whether the theft of property is generally reported. The Inspector-General points out that in the Chumparun district property is reported to have been stolen in 70 per cent. of the burglaries of which information was given, while in the neighbouring districts of Mozufferpore and Durbhunga the figures are only 27 and 26 per cent ; in other words, if the figures are correct, men continue to commit burglary in the two latter districts, though only successful once in four times, while in Chumparun they are successful in seven times out of ten. It is obvious that in Mozufferpore and Durbhunga the first informations cannot be correct, and the district officers should endeavour to ascertain for the future what amount of property has been taken with greater exactness. The number of true cases of burglary for the whole Province was 17,643. In the preceding year the number was 16,682, but the percentage of these cases in which property was reported to have been taken is stated to have decreased from 60·6 to 58·4.

20. The number of true cases under each of the six different classes for the last five years is shown in the following statement :—

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Class I.—Offences against the State and public tranquillity ..	2,840	2,699	2,427	2,508	2,699
" II.—Serious offences against the person ..	3,976	4,061	4,301	4,267	4,084
" III.—Ditto ditto person and property or against property only	20,602	18,953	19,051	18,120	19,609
" IV.—Minor offences against the person	9,008	10,874	11,096	12,470	2,813
" V.—Ditto property	42,412	38,869	35,673	36,101	37,090
" VI.—Other offences not specified above	18,094	21,086	24,050	27,181	29,554

There was thus an increase compared with the preceding year under all classes except class IV, and in that the decrease was due to the transfer of charges under sections 323 and 334, Indian Penal Code, to the non-cognizable class.

21. Under class I there was a total increase of 131 true cases. There were 63 true charges of riot, and 102 of resistance to arrest or escape from custody more than in 1882. The percentage of cases ending in conviction increased from 47·5 to 49·2, and of persons convicted from 56 to 56·3. The police investigated a slightly larger proportion of the charges with slightly better results than in 1882, but there were a few more arrests of persons against whom there was no proof. The result of trials of offences under this

class in the court of sessions was worse than in 1882, and of 502 persons on trial, only 103 were convicted. In the Rajshahye and Chota Nagpore Divisions not a single person was convicted by the court of session. The increase in the total charges of rioting was due to an increase of 33 cases in the 24-Pergunnahs owing to land disputes in the south of the district; of 29 cases in Bogra, mainly owing to disputes between the zemindars of Jope-shaye and their ryots; of 21 cases in Rungpore, reasons for which are not given; of 15 in Dacca, chiefly in the Naraingunge sub-division, where two rival zemindars quarrelled; and of 33 in the different districts of the Bhagulpore Division. It is creditable to the Backergunge officers to find that there was a reduction of 27 in the number of charges of riot—a description of offence for which this district was formerly notorious. There was a decrease of 31 riot charges in Mymensingh, probably due to the increased employment of police, the percentage of cases enquired into by the police in this district having risen from 54·8 to 72·9. The returns from Mymensingh show a very large number of pending cases. The Magistrates should use their best endeavours to reduce the arrears. The Lieutenant-Governor is well aware how heavy is the charge of this great district, but the means at his disposal do not at present admit of its division into two separate districts. The only riot attended by loss of life which occurred on account of religious quarrels took place at Bhagulpore, where a number of Mussulmans committed riot under the apprehension that one of their mosques would be pulled down by Hindoos. Twenty-four persons were convicted. The Lieutenant-Governor has subsequently remitted the unexpired sentences of ten of those convicted in consideration chiefly of the fact that the Mussulman community made a *bonâ fide* effort to settle the matters in dispute in a proper manner. The large increase in the number of charges under sections 224 to 226, Indian Penal Code (resistance to arrest and escape from custody), is not explained except as regards the district of Mymensingh. The Magistrate and Commissioner attribute the increase of 36 charges in that district to the employment of chowkidars in effecting arrests and forwarding prisoners owing to the insufficient number of police.

22. In class II, serious offences against the person, there was a total increase of 417 true cases. There was a decrease under the headings of murders, unnatural offences, exposure of infants, attempt at suicide, and disposing of a minor for prostitution. Under other headings, there was an increase in culpable homicide of 10 cases; rape 31 cases; hurt for purposes of extortion, &c., 11; kidnapping 30; criminal force to a public servant or to a woman 77; grievous hurt 97; hurt by dangerous weapons 166 cases. The total increase was due chiefly to increases under the last three headings. The Inspector-General attributes the increase of 336 cases under these headings partly to the transfer of charges under sections 323 and 334 from the cognizable to the non-cognizable category, and states that a certain number of charges which would formerly have been reported as hurt were reported under the more serious heading in order to make them cognizable. He remarks that this result was to be expected as hurt cases are very profitable to the police, and it is natural that an attempt should be made to retain the power of enquiry in as large a number of this class as possible. The same result was noticed in the Annual Administration Report for the Police of Calcutta and its Suburbs for the past year, but was attributed by the Commissioner of Police to *bonâ fide* efforts on the part of police officers to check affrays. The cause now assigned is highly discreditable to the force, and the Lieutenant-Governor must insist upon Magistrates taking action to prevent police officers receiving any charges which are not strictly cognizable according to the present law. The percentage of convictions to persons tried was 43·4—a result worse than in the year 1882, when the percentage was 46, or in any of the previous three years. Before courts of sessions the percentage of convictions was 43·3. The total number of murders of all kinds was 264—a number less than in any of the preceding seven years, notwithstanding the fact that only 24·4 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted, and that this proportion has for some years past been steadily decreasing. Seven of the murders were committed by robbers; 11 by means of poison.

23. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, the Inspector General gives the following details of murder of infants by their

mothers:—"One case of this kind occurred in Khoolna. A widow of the Chundal caste gave birth to an illegitimate child. She and her mother placed the infant in an earthen pot and covered it with ashes immediately after its birth. One of the women got six months, and the other seven years on conviction before the Sessions Judge. Two cases occurred in Rungpore. A Hindoo widow gave birth to a child, murdered it, and concealed the body: She was sentenced to transportation for life, but acquitted by the High Court. In the second case a woman quarrelled with her husband and cut her own throat and that of her son, who died. She lived, and was tried and transported for life." The sentence was, however, commuted by Government to one of rigorous imprisonment for seven years. "A very similar case took place in Furreedpore. A woman quarrelled with her husband and hanged herself. The suicide was successful in this case. Two cases occurred in Chumparun. In the first a mother was discharged on the ground of insanity; in the second a Mahomedan woman was being tried for deserting her illegitimate child. Pending trial it was made over to her, and she strangled it in jail. The case was pending at the close of the year. In Patna a widow threw her illegitimate child into the river. She was tried and acquitted by the jury, but the Judge differing referred the case to the High Court, and she was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment under section 317. In Mozufferpore two cases occurred of exactly similar nature. In both a wife had a quarrel with her husband. In the first case the wife threw her child into a well and killed it, but was prevented jumping in herself. In the second the wife jumped into a well with two of the children. She and one child were rescued. Both the women were sentenced to be transported for life." In the former case the Lieutenant-Governor commuted the sentence to one of rigorous imprisonment for five years: in the latter to one of rigorous imprisonment for seven years. "In Purneah a mother jumped into the river, having previously tied her child to her back; she was rescued, but the child was drowned. She was sentenced to transportation for life, which was reduced to seven years' imprisonment by the High Court. A family quarrel was the cause. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs two widows murdered their illegitimate children. Both were sentenced to one year's imprisonment. In Cuttack a widow gave birth to an illegitimate child. The child was found dead and partly eaten by dogs. She was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life, but was released by the High Court." Since the close of the year under review, the Government of India have issued a further Resolution on this subject, confirming the orders noticed in paragraph 25 of the Resolution of this Government on the Annual Police Administration Report for 1882, and pointing out that the orders issued have not received sufficient attention in all the Provinces. The original and recent orders of the Government of India have been communicated to the High Court and all District Judges and the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpore. For the future all cases in which women are found guilty of murdering their infant children, whether legitimate or illegitimate, must be submitted by the judicial authorities to the Local Government, so as to give an opportunity for a consideration of the question whether any commutation or reduction of the sentence should be allowed.

24. Offences under class III of serious crime against property increased from 18,520 in 1882 to 19,609—a total larger than in any year since 1879, when the number was 20,602. There was a slight decrease in the offences of dacoity and receiving property stolen in dacoity, and in robberies by drugging. There was an increase under the head of house-breaking of 97½ cases, under robbery of 50, serious mischief and cognate offences of 55, house-trespass of 15 cases. There was a decrease of three in the total number of dacoities. In 13 districts no dacoity took place; 13 show one each, four return two, three return three, and six four. Five dacoities occurred in each of the districts of Dacca and Hooghly, seven in each of the districts of Gya and 24-Pergunnahs, 12 in Dinagore and Rungpore respectively, and 17 in Midnapore. In the last-named district, however, the majority of the cases were, it is stated, petty. The decrease in Hooghly, Beerbhoom, Howrah, and Burdwan amounted to nine. In the Presidency Division there was an increase of five true cases of dacoity. It is satisfactory to learn that since the close of the year a Calcutta gang of dacoits has been traced, arrested and convicted, and their

arrest has been followed by a cessation of fresh cases. Another gang was also arrested in the Diamond Harbour sub-division. Thirty-five true cases occurred in the Rajshahye Division against 32 in 1882; but out of 146 persons sent up for trial, only 28 were convicted. The total amount of property stolen in the commission of dacoities was Rs. 61,460, of which Rs. 8,858 were recovered. In 1882 the figures were Rs. 53,490 and Rs. 7,358 respectively. As directed in paragraph 27 of last year's Resolution, a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Baker, was deputed to supervise and direct operations against the dacoits in the so-called Midnapore circle. It is now stated that so far no good result has followed this arrangement, and the Inspector-General promises to submit a separate report on the subject. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks, however, that the Commissioner of Burdwan ascribes the decrease in dacoity in the Bankoora, Burdwan and Hooghly districts to the close watch which was kept on the Tanteas of Chunderkona in Midnapore, and has no doubt that strict supervision, if continuous, will do much to stamp out professional dacoity. It is not obvious from the report what proportion of the reported dacoities there was reason to believe was committed by professional dacoits, and the Lieutenant-Governor requests that in future reports the Inspector-General will indicate this point more clearly. Many offences against property, which technically are described as dacoities, are in reality of comparatively slight importance, and require no special means to check them. It is very desirable, when possible, to distinguish them from real dacoities of a professional character. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes that in submitting the promised report the Inspector-General should submit, as far as at present possible, a complete scheme for the suppression of professional dacoity. The subject should be considered in connection with the proposed redistribution of the police force which is now relieved of much work by the removal of hurt cases from the cognizable to the non-cognizable class. A special system for the suppression of professional dacoity has, it is believed, been developed and employed with success in the North-Western Provinces, and it should be ascertained how far its principles can be usefully made applicable for the same purpose in these Provinces. One of the Deputy Inspectors-General might, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be properly employed in the preparation of the scheme under the supervision, of course, of the Inspector-General himself, and the Lieutenant-Governor would be prepared to sanction to a reasonable amount the expenditure it might necessitate.

25. The value of the property stolen in the commission of robberies increased from Rs. 3,504 to Rs. 11,005. The increase in robberies extended over all the divisions except Chota Nagpore. There were two mail robberies in the Dinagepore districts, one in Hooghly and one in Lohardugga. The Inspector-General observes that during the past year enormous sums have been carried by the postal-runners with no protection, and that it is rather to be wondered at that robberies have not been more frequent. In many places the mails pass through jungly places far from any village or human habitation, and where robbery may be committed with comparative impunity. Such protection as can be given by the police is now afforded, but there is undoubtedly great danger in the present system. The Commissioner of Burdwan has recommended a system of postal cheques to be given to local bankers. The Inspector-General states that he has been in correspondence for some time on the subject of giving additional security to postal remittances, and the result will doubtless be communicated to Government. Meanwhile the Inspector-General, with the sanction of Government, has issued a circular directing District Superintendents to give every facility to postmasters in the way of furnishing them with information and granting escorts, and a special report on the working of the rules will be submitted at the close of the year.

26. Of minor offences against the person under class IV, 2,813 were reported true. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided was 34·7. Except a large and unexplained increase in the Presidency Division, there was but slight fluctuation in the offences in this class. No less than 371 were compromised.

27. In minor offences against property there was an increase of 1,389 true cases, the total number being 37,690 against 36,301 in 1882. All the headings, except those of criminal breach of trust and breaking a closed receptacle, in which there were small decreases, show an increase. In lurking

house-trespass there was an increase of 38 offences, in cattle-theft of 87, in ordinary theft of 339, in receiving stolen property of 42, in criminal trespass 925. Including the increase under the headings of house trespass and house-trespass with intent to commit an offence, amounting to 969 cases, the increase was 2,378 cases. The increase in the number of burglaries was out of all proportion to that of thefts. In Mymensingh alone there was an increase of 422 cases of burglary, and the number has nearly trebled in the last three years, while at the same time thefts actually decreased. The increase under burglaries in this district is attributed by the District Superintendent and Magistrate partly to the influx of bad characters working on the railway, partly to the influence of the newly-introduced punchayets in preventing concealment of crime, and partly to the introduction of the beat system ; but the same causes, if operating, should have shown an increase in thefts also. The large number of thefts and burglaries reported to have occurred in the year under review is no doubt primarily to be attributed to the high price of food-grains, and this view is strengthened by the fact that crime against property in Cuttack, Backergunge, and Khoolna, where the harvest was good, decreased. At the same time it would *a priori* appear that persons usually earning an honest livelihood would, if driven to crime by distress, resort to theft rather than to housebreaking. The Inspector-General should impress on District Superintendents the necessity of giving clearer explanations, when submitting their annual statement, of the fluctuations between these two classes of crime.

28. The offences reported to have been committed during the year under class VI of other offences, and those cognizable under special and local laws, amounted to 29,645. In the previous year the number was only 27,218. Excise cases show an increase of 140; vagrancy and stamp offences a slight decrease. From a statement given in the report of true cases in every year since 1877, it appears that there has been a very large increase in the number of offences under this class. In 1878 the total of offences was 14,996, of which 9,068 were offences of public and local nuisances. In the year under review the total number of true cases was 29,554, of which 22,071 were of nuisances. The total increase in six years was thus 14,558, and of nuisances 13,003. The latter class of offences will probably continue to increase.

29. The number of true vagrancy cases decreased from 1,121 to 1,082. The Inspector-General again brings to notice the great delay in the disposal of bad livelihood cases. Ten districts show an average duration of two months and over, and Khoolna, Rungpore, and Noakholly of over ninety days in disposal. Mr. Lyall remarks:—"I am strongly in favour of trial in the accused's village when it is possible; but there is often no judicial officer available to go out within a reasonable time, and the advantage of trial on the spot is dearly bought by such delay as is above shown. The greatest delay took place in Bengal Proper, where only 78 cases were tried in court against 453 on the spot. In the Patna Division 146 cases were tried in court against 155 on the spot, and including Shahabad the average time was 35 days. These figures show that a large proportion of the delay is due to adhering to the rule of trial on the spot, and when it is relaxed the delay is less. The existing orders on the subject also place the police in a distinct difficulty, as the Criminal Procedure Code makes the vagrancy section of the Code cognizable, and the police ought therefore to arrest and send up persons against whom bad livelihood is proved, while executive orders direct that a mere report should be sent." He then suggests that the orders of Government should be so far modified that the police should in future be directed to send up A forms in accordance with the law, and that orders should be issued to Magistrates to hear at once the evidence so sent up, and to fix, when possible, the next date of hearing in the village, so as to be able to test the evidence sent up by the police and recorded in court. The Lieutenant-Governor is, however, not disposed, until stronger reasons are shown, to modify the existing orders on the subject. The delay in the disposal of charges of bad-livelihood which occurred in certain districts cannot be considered as an inevitable result of the orders for local enquiry, when in other districts the charges were disposed of in a comparatively short time. Some delay, more than would otherwise occur, must of course take place, but this is a small evil compared with the danger of vexatious arrests, which experience has shown to be really oppressive to the people. The most dangerous class of bad-characters are wandering

thieves whose names and residences are unknown, and regarding whom no local enquiry can be held, and these should of course be at once arrested and sent up for trial by the police. But where the accused has a settled home in the district, it is better for every reason that the enquiry should be first made from his neighbours by the Magistrate himself. If the police exercise care in reporting bad characters, the extra work entailed will never be too great for the Magistrates to accomplish. It is satisfactory to find that the number of persons under surveillance was reduced from about 59,000 to 48,269, and the police relieved of much unnecessary work. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that even this present number admits of very considerable reduction without any relaxation of proper supervision over professional criminals. During the past year the number under surveillance of the police was actually more than three times the average jail population in the same period.

30. There was an increase of 109 excise cases under the head of illicit possession of ganja over the number in 1882, and of 284 cases over the number in 1881. There is reason, however, to suspect that these were mainly connected with the possession of wild bhang, and that the offences were in many cases merely technical. Similarly, there is a large and suspicious increase in the prosecutions for the possession of fermented tari, simultaneous with the decrease in cases for the possession of fresh tari under the orders issued during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to impress on the Inspector-General of Police and on Commissioners and Magistrates, the necessity of carefully watching the proceedings of the subordinate police in excise matters. It too often happens that when pressure is put on the police to show more activity in the prevention and detection of illicit practices, the sole result is that the people are harassed by vexatious prosecutions for trivial or technical breaches of the law, while really serious offences, which endanger the revenue, are overlooked. There were 123 prosecutions for illicit distillation in Beerbhoom alone. This practice seems to have been for a long period unusually prevalent in this district. In Bengal there were 1,437 salt cases, an increase of 151 compared with the preceding year. In Behar, under the North-Western Provinces excise authorities, the number was 903. There were 1,082 offences under the Arms Act, of which 285 were in the Bhagulpore Division. These offences are for the first time shown separately in the statements for the year under review.

31. The efforts made to induce the Mughya Domes in Chumparun to settle down to an honest life were continued during the year under review with considerable success. The outturn of the crops was very unfavourable, and the people were put to considerable straits. The Domes were, however, very properly made to understand that they must support themselves, and that no gratuitous aid would be given them. Some conservancy work was found for them, and they were enabled to earn their own living and support themselves till the prospects of the crops brightened and a good demand for agricultural labour set in. At the time the report for the second year of the settlement was written, there were 175 Domes at the Bargaon settlement cultivating 39 local bighas—about 50 acres. Forty-four persons, including women and children, had left the settlement. Nearly all of those that remained in the district were apprehended for theft and lodged in jail. At the Futchpore settlement there were 95 persons cultivating 13½ bighas. Twenty-two persons left the settlement during the year. The settlers have some cattle, pigs, goats and fowls. Mr. Henry remarks that, having regard to the conditions under which the settlements were maintained during the year, it will be admitted that the main body of the settlers has withstood a severe trial and come well out of it. They now actually realize that they have to depend solely on their own exertions, and it is hoped that the experience of the past year may have some effect in making them self-reliant and provident. Of the contribution of Rs. 1,050 made by this Government in the preceding year for assisting the settlers, Rs. 728-4, were expended chiefly in the purchase of bullocks and in roofing and tiling the houses. Mr. Henry, considering that the settlement has achieved greater financial independence, has asked for a further grant of Rs. 500 only, and the Lieutenant-Governor has given his sanction. The circumstances of the Mughya Domes in Chumparun differ widely from those in Sarun. The latter having settled homes of their own, it has not been found practicable to remove them from their villages. Since the close of the year under review a sum of Rs. 2,000 has been placed at the disposal of Colonel Skinner, District Superintendent of Police, Sarun,

for carrying out his scheme for the reclamation of the Mughya Domes in that district. The main features of his scheme are to give the adult Domes small quantities of land in their own villages with the view of inducing them to take to agricultural pursuits and to abandon their predatory habits; to give them a stock of pigs, poultry and the like; and to find employment for them in the indigo factories and municipalities in the neighbourhood of their villages. So far as the scheme has been tried, the results have been encouraging. But the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the quantity of land obtained for the settlers both in Chumparun and Sarun is at present too small for their numbers. It is insufficient for their support, and if they are compelled to wander about in search of chance employment as day-labourers, there is great probability that they will be tempted to resume predatory habits. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes therefore that the district officers will be able at the close of another year's duration of the settlements to report that the area cultivated by the Domes has considerably extended.

32. The number of re-convictions was 1,159. In 1882 the number was 1,397. The decrease appears to be real, and it indicates that the increase in offences against property during the year was not due to an increase in the number of crimes committed by habitual offenders. The decrease is probably due to the severity with which re-convicted offenders are now generally treated. The Inspector-General, however, quotes the opinion of one Judge who, in giving a man a light sentence on a third conviction, remarked: "I am of those who follow the practice of courts at home where petty punishments are invariably inflicted for petty thefts even up to a much greater number of thefts than that proved on the present occasion." It is to be hoped that but few courts share this opinion, which is incorrect as regards the supposed facts on which it is based, and which would have the practical effect of removing the strongest check which at present exists on habitual criminals. The number of habitual criminals photographed during the year was 170, 90 being Burwars, 46 Bedias, Kayests and Mochies, and 34 poisoners; 11 men were recognized by their likenesses. The result of the enquiry regarding the inexpensive method of photography referred to by the Inspector-General in his report of the preceding year was not favourable to its adoption. The employment of a photographer for the express purpose of photographing criminals has now been sanctioned. The system of photographing criminals should be extended, as it is the cheapest and most effective means of detecting notorious criminals who conceal their names and residences. The photographs would be of great service if circulated, not merely among the police, but among jail officials, as the latter, having criminals under their charge for a much longer period than the police, are better able to recognize the portraits. Unless the police work in conjunction with the jail authorities, it is not probable that photography will lead to the detection of many old offenders.

33. Offences occurring on railway premises are included in the criminal statistics of the districts in which they occur, and only require notice as showing the working of the East Indian Railway Police. There were 694 cognizable offences declared true, showing an increase of 100 as compared with the preceding year. The percentage of persons convicted was 74·8, and of recovery of property 52. Most of the charges were for theft. The number of non-cognizable cases enquired into was 372 of which 94 were of cattle-trespass. Previous convictions were proved against 21 persons. In 1882 the number was 34. In one case a man who was travelling in the same carriage with a Jeypore merchant changed to the next compartment, and there rolled about on the floor feigning illness. He contrived in doing so to steal money and jewels from the complainant's bag by putting his arm through the bars, but was detected and arrested. He then tried unsuccessfully to prove that another passenger was the thief. Subsequently ten previous convictions were proved against him, and he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. The reasons for passing a sentence apparently so inadequate to the offence have not been stated.

34. The total number of railway accidents increased from 114 to 151; petty collisions from 12 to 19, accidents in which death was caused from 52 to 70, and those in which only wounds were received from 34 to 56. In the 70 accidents resulting in death, 76 persons were killed, and of these 30 were railway servants. Of the 46 other persons, 11 committed suicide. The only very

serious accident, which occurred to a special train, was near Muraroe. The train left the line on a girder bridge; 14 passengers and the guard were injured. The accident resulted in one death. The number of cases of obstruction on the line decreased from 20 to 12. Three boys and a girl were convicted in petty cases. Thirteen cases of theft of rail-spikes were reported true. The return does not show any conviction. Only three persons were convicted of thefts in running trains. The Assistant Inspector-General reports that the preventive measures adopted checked the thefts; but as the number is stated to have increased, the measures do not appear to have been effective.

35. The number of non-cognizable offences taken up by the Magistrates of their own motion was 7,374, and 103,157 were instituted by complaint during the year. The total for the year was thus 110,531. In 1882 the total was only 101,691, but the increase is chiefly due to the transfer to the non-cognizable class of offences under sections 334 and 323, Indian Penal Code, numbering in the year under review 8,151. Offences against public justice increased by 428, offences of false evidence by 238. Charges of petty offences and of riot not cognizable by the police decreased by 48. There was a decrease of 1,585 cases under the head of criminal force, and of 1,664 under the head of hurt. The decrease in petty cases generally accompanies any rise in the price of grain owing to failure of crops, as the people are thus less able to afford to spend money in litigation. There was a considerable increase in offences against the marriage laws, in offences of criminal intimidation, and of cases under Chapters VIIIA, X, XII, and XXXVI of the Criminal Procedure Code, but of these the Report does not give any clear explanation. The police were employed to enquire into 6·4 per cent. of non-cognizable charges, and 1,908 of the charges were of minor offences against the person. Magistrates of districts should discourage the excessive issue of orders to the police to enquire into this class of offence. Mr. Lyall remarks that there is a disposition on the part of the police in several districts to accept such charges, and that this is not unnatural, as it is in petty cases of this nature that profit can most safely be made. The large number of benches of Honorary Magistrates now appointed should enable the regular criminal courts to dispose of the great mass of such charges without employing the police in enquiries and without the courts being overwhelmed with an increase of work. Process was issued in 83,769 cases against 78,325 in 1882. Process was issued against 118,860 persons, and 41·7 per cent. of these were convicted.

36. The conduct of the police is reported to have been fairly good in most districts. In Bogra, however, the honesty of several members of the force was considered questionable, and the giving of nuzzers by complainants was stated to prevail in a more or less degree. Any police officer against whom such malpractice is proved should be severely dealt with. The conduct of the Rungpore police was also unfavourably reported on, and it is stated that they became so demoralized owing to lax supervision some years ago, that it will be a matter of time to set them again in order. The Inspector-General should consider whether it would not be well to transfer a number of Rungpore police to other districts, supplying their places from those districts. Their work may improve if they are removed from their old associations. There is still the complaint of want of detective ability in the police. It is doubtful, however, whether this could be generally improved except by the employment of police officers of much higher qualities than are possessed by the present police, at a cost wholly disproportionate to the service rendered. The only means at present available to encourage detective energy and ability is the promotion of officers who display special aptitude in this branch of police work.

37. The Lieutenant-Governor records with regret the death of Mr. G. H. French, first grade Assistant Superintendent, and, since the close of the year, that of Colonel Hitchins. The office of Inspector-General of Police was held by Mr. D. R. Lyall throughout the year, and the Lieutenant-Governor records with pleasure his appreciation of the interest, energy, and ability displayed by Mr. Lyall in the administration of his department. A copy of the remarks made concerning the officers favourably mentioned in paragraph 53 of the Report will be forwarded to the Appointment Department for record.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution, and extract paragraph 53 from the Report, be forwarded to the Appointment Department of this Office for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 3118J—D.

COPY forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police for information and guidance.

No. 3119J—D.

COPY, with a copy of the Report, forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for information.

No. 3120J—D.

COPY of the Resolution, and extract paragraph 53 from the Report, forwarded to the Appointment Department of this Office for information.

Circular No. 33J—D.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information, and for communication to all District Officers.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. E. STALEY,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DARJEELING,

The 8th October 1884.

